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# LONDON
## PAST AND PRESENT

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## ITS HISTORY, ASSOCIATIONS, AND TRADITIONS

BY

HENRY B.enjamin WHEATLEY, F.S.A.

BASED UPON

THE HANDBOOK OF LONDON

BY THE LATE

PETER CUNNINGHAM

IN THREE VOLUMES—VOL. I

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# PREFACE

Mr. Peter Cunningham's *Handbook of London: Past and Present*, was first published in 1849 in two volumes post octavo, and a revised edition appeared in the following year in a single volume. The book at once took a high position in the literature of its subject on account of the fulness of information and accuracy of detail which distinguished it, and a new edition has long been called for. On the death of the author in May 1869, at the comparatively early age of fifty-three, his brother Colonel Francis Cunningham undertook the revision of the book for a new edition, but although he was energetic in the search for information, he put little of his extensive knowledge upon paper. On Colonel Cunningham's death the correction of the book and its completion to the present time was undertaken by the late Mr. James Thorne, author of *Rambles by Rivers* and of the *Handbook of the Environs of London*, who thoroughly revised the work and added much fresh information and many illustrative quotations. On Mr. Thorne's lamented death his MS. was handed to me for revision previous to publication.

I have been enabled to add considerably to the previous collections, and I may mention as one instance the account of the various buildings and localities in Southwark, in which department I have been greatly assisted by the kindness of Mr. W. Rendle, the historian of Southwark, whose knowledge of the history of that borough is most extensive. Many of the articles also had to be rewritten on account of the great changes that have occurred during the preparation of the work for the press. It will be seen that the stores of information contained in the *Calendars of State Papers*, and the remarkable report of Mr. Maxwell Lyte on the manuscripts in St. Paul's Cathedral, have been utilised, as well as other sources of information not generally known. I wish to express in the strongest terms my appreciation of the value of the labours of Mr. Thorne, but as considerable alterations and additions have since been made, and I have seen the book through the press, I must be held responsible for the accuracy of the work as it now appears, and I trust that those who feel inclined to criticise its pages will consider the many opportunities of falling into error to which a compiler is liable who has to deal with the many thousands of facts connected with the sequence of London history for some thousand years. A reference to the index will show how many and various are the allusions to the great men and women who have been associated with the wonderful life of this great City.[1]

The year 1850, when the *Handbook* was last issued, exactly divides the nineteenth century in half, but equally it divides off a period of little change from one almost of revolution. Although before 1850 great changes, such as the formation of Regent Street in 1813-1820 and of New Oxford Street in 1847, had been carried out, yet large districts of London still remained unaltered.

As property, however, grew in value it was found that the enhanced value made it profitable to erect handsome buildings in place of poor houses, and the City was gradually rebuilt. In time the same process was carried out in the West End, and dwelling-houses were turned into offices, while the suburbs in consequence increased in extent, owing largely to the requirements of the shopkeeper, who left his house in town to the undisputed claims of business.

But this rebuilding is not all that has to be considered. Institutions have been altered and charities reorganised to an extent that is only fully recognised by one who has worked on this subject. Every attempt has been made to note all these changes, and to bring the information up to the date of publication.

Mr. Cunningham in his Preface expressed his thanks to the many gentlemen who had assisted him in the compilation of his work, and among these are such distinguished names as the Right Hon. John Wilson Croker; Mr. Samuel Rogers, the poet; Mr. Lockhart; Earl Stanhope; Mr. Forster; and Mr. T. Hudson Turner. I too wish to express my cordial thanks to those who have assisted me; they are numerous, for in all instances I have received cordial assistance from the officers of institutions to whom I have applied, as well as others.

I wish, however, to mention a few. I am much indebted to Major-General Sir Edmund Ducane, K.C.B., Surveyor-General of Prisons; E. Maunde Thompson, Esq., F.S.A., Principal Librarian of the British

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[1] The compiler will be greatly obliged to any of his readers who will be so good as to send him any corrections or references to further information.

Museum; Professor Flower, C.B., F.R.S., Director of the Natural History Museum; George Scharf, Esq., C.B., Keeper and Secretary of the National Portrait Gallery; M. S. S. Dipnall, Esq.; A. J. Hipkins, Esq., F.S.A.; F. G. Hilton Price, Esq., F.S.A.; John Biddulph Martin, Esq.; Sir Owen Roberts, F.S.A., Clerk of the Clothworkers' Company; Rev. W. H. Milman, Librarian of Sion College; J. B. Bailey, Esq., College of Surgeons; John Inglis, Esq., Secretary of the Trinity House; Rev. W. J. Loftie, F.S.A.; G. L. Gomme, Esq., F.S.A.; Professor Hales, F.S.A.; Danby P. Fry, Esq.; W. Rendle, Esq. (already mentioned); Philip Norman, Esq., F.S.A., who communicated to me valuable information respecting such old inscriptions on houses as may still exist; R. F. Sketchley, Esq., who placed at my disposal the collections of years connected with the celebrated dead buried in the churches of ancient London; J. E. Gardner, Esq., F.S.A., who gave me information from his own extensive knowledge and references to his matchless collection of London views.

In an especial manner I feel that my warmest thanks are due to two gentlemen who have seen the proofs, and have with unwearied pains helped me throughout the work with information and valuable suggestions. I allude to Mr. Richard B. Prosser and Mr. Wyatt Papworth, F.R.I.B.A. I suppose no man living has so extensive a knowledge of the buildings of London and their architects as Mr. Papworth. This unique knowledge has been with unstinted kindness placed at my disposal. No words of mine can express adequately my sense of the value of the assistance I have received in the prosecution of this great work, but I wish, while thanking my friends, to make it clearly understood that they are not responsible for any mistakes I may have made. For these I take all the responsibility, but I trust, in spite of some such, that in the future the present work will obtain the same credit for accuracy that in its old form it has obtained in the past.

H. B. W.

# ERRATA

## Vol. I

Page 34, Quotation from M'Crie's *Life of Knox* should be transferred to p. 32.
Page 82, line 4 from bottom, *for* "1643" *read* "1461."
Page 209, line 7 from top, *for* "Edward" *read* "Edmund."
Page 237, line 25 from top, *for* "H" read "W."
Page 282, line 25 from top, *for* "Brinley" *read* "Brinsley."
Page 358, line 13 from bottom, *for* "Mr. Hawkshaw, C.E." *read* "Sir John Hawkshaw, F.R.S."
Page 425, line 23 from top, *for* "Townshead" *read* "Townshend."
Page 437, line 17 from top, *for* "Palace" *read* "Park."

## Vol. II

Page 2, line 18 from top, *for* "Jupp in 1799" *read* "Japp in 1796."
Page 8, line 2 from top, *for* "Jerricault" *read* "Gericault."
Page 12, line 19 from top, *for* "Pyrrne" *read* "Prynne."
Page 64, line 4 from top, *for* "Pinckey" *read* "Pinckney."
Page 221, line 11 from bottom, *for* "Jervin" *read* "Jewin."
Page 224, line 27 from top, *for* "Edward, sixth Earl of Holland," *read* "Robert, second Earl of Holland and sixth Earl of Warwick."
Page 264, line 15 from top, *for* "sympanum" *read* "tympanum."
Page 351, line 18 from top, *for* "daughter" *read* "grand-daughter" and omit "then."
Page 382, line 23 from top, omit "Dryden" and quotation.
Page 391, line 30 from top, transpose sentence and place "and another set" after "Venus and Adonis."
Page 400, line 8 from bottom, *for* "dog in" *read* "dog of."
Page 448, line 7 from top, *for* "Mrs. Carnegie" *read* "Lady Carnegie."
Page 484, line 26 from top, *for* "Blayden" *read* "Blagden."
Page 520, line 22 from top, *for* "Gosham" *read* "Gresham."

## Vol. III

Page 59, line 14 from bottom, *for* "Usher" *read* "Ussher."
Page 134, line 14 from top, *for* "Lord Grey and Lord North" *read* "Lord Grey and North."
Page 202, line 13 from bottom, *for* "Cave, Underhill" *read* "Cave Underhill."
Page 265, line 14 from bottom, *for* "so called from Charles Howard, Earl of Carlisle, who built the house between 1786 and 1790," *read* "so called from the Howards, Earls of Carlisle."

# INTRODUCTION

The history of London for many centuries is contained in the pages of this book, but it will be found divided out under the headings of the different buildings and localities and not in a connected sequence. It may therefore be useful here to set down a few notes on the various changes that have taken place in London, but as the space at our disposal is small, these notes must necessarily be brief.

## BRITISH LONDON

That London was a place of considerable importance in British times was a belief firmly held by historians up to a comparatively recent period. We find it imbedded in that great monument of John Carpenter—the *Liber Albus*, where we read that London (p. 427) was "founded after the pattern and manner, and in remembrance of Great Troy, and to the present day contains within itself the laws and ordinances, dignities, liberties, and royal customs of ancient Great Troy." Now scepticism has gone to the opposite extreme, and denies the very existence of a British London.

The name, however, seems to show that there must have been some early settlement here, for whatever the etymology may really be, no one disputes that it is of Celtic origin.

Although Geoffrey of Monmouth's picture of a great British city of Troynovant, founded by Brut, a descendant of Æneas, must be dismissed as an absurdity, we need not dispute the existence of a British settlement before the Roman Conquest. The place, although probably small, must have been chosen for its commanding position on the banks of a fine river.

The discovery in 1867 by General Pitt Rivers (then Colonel Lane Fox) of what appeared to be the remains of pile-buildings near London Wall and Southwark Street throws some light upon this subject.[1] The piles averaged 6 to 8 inches square, others of a smaller size were 4 inches by 3 inches, and one or two were as much as a foot square. They were found in the peat just above the virgin gravel, and with them were found the refuse of kitchen middens, broken pottery, etc., of the Roman period. There is every reason to believe that the piles were sunk by the Britons rather than by the Romans, and General Pitt Rivers thinks it probable that they are the remains of the British capital of Cassivellaunus situated in the marshes, and of necessity built on piles. The fact that these piles were found on both sides of the river points to the conclusion which we may arrive at by other means, that there were two settlements, one on the north and the other on the south bank of the Thames. If so, they would probably be within the territories of distinct and possibly hostile tribes. There might have been a ferry and even a bridge, as asserted by Dion Cassius.[1] A ferry, and still more a bridge, whether a bridge of boats or a more permanent structure, would necessarily involve a treaty or agreement between the two tribes on the opposite banks. For although we are apt to speak of the Britons as if they were all one people, because they all lived in one island, it is well to remember that they were not one people in fact, and that the several tribes formed separate states. If there were any permanent means of communication across the Thames, between the Cantii in the south and the Trinobantes on the north, it could have been established and maintained only with their mutual consent. It is necessary here to mention that the great authority of Dr. Guest is strongly opposed to the notion of a British town having preceded the Roman camp. He affirms that the valley of the Lea was the western boundary of the Trinobantes, and that the district between the Lea and the Brent was merely a march of the "Catuvellauni"—a common through which ran a wide trackway, but in which was neither town, village, nor inhabited house.[2] The Catuvellaunian state was either formed or much extended by Cassivellaunus.

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[1] *Journ. Anthropol. Soc.*, vol. v. pp. lxxi-lxxx.

It may appear somewhat rash to dispute so eminent an authority and so careful an observer, but surely this is much too wide a generalisation from the facts at our disposal. There can be no doubt that the Britons made considerable progress during the period between Julius and Claudius, and it is possible that London as a British settlement may have come into existence during that period. But it must also be borne in mind that the ancient British coins which have been met with show that there was a Greek influence at work among the Britons long before they had any connection with the Romans; most of those coins having been modelled on Greek money of the age of Philip of Macedon and Alexander the Great. This seems to prove that there must have been considerable commercial intercourse between the Britons and, through Gaul, the Greeks of Marseilles; while some of the coins are believed to be of even older date. In the voyage ot discovery conducted by Pytheas of Marseilles, apparently in or about the year 330 B.C., he visited Kent, and seems to have sailed along the eastern coast of Britain as far as the Shetland Isles; and though London is not mentioned in any of the fragmentary notices which have

[1] *Hist. Rom.*, lib. lx. c. 20.

[2] *Origines Celticæ*, etc., 1883, vol. ii. pp. 391, 405.

been preserved of his voyage, these circumstances raise a reasonable presumption that it may have been the centre of the commerce of that early period, as it certainly was of later times. At all events it is necessary that this Greek influence, existing at least as early as the 4th century before Christ, and possibly long before, should be duly taken into account in estimating the condition of British civilisation during the ages preceding the Roman conquest in the 1st century after Christ.

Moreover, all the tribes or nations settled in Britain had migrated thither from the Continent; separately, and at different times; and each must have brought with it that amount of civilisation which was possessed by the parent tribe at the date of the migration. The Celtic tribes, as shown by the evidence of language, belonged to the Aryan stock; and there is therefore no ground for supposing that the British tribes (especially in the southern parts of the island) were not sufficiently advanced to carry on a foreign commerce, even long before the age of Pytheas.[1]

## Roman London

When we come to deal with Roman London we find abundance of facts, but also much difference of opinion as to the bearing of these facts.

It is very important to remember that the Roman occupation of Britain extended over a period equal to that which has elapsed since the middle of Henry VIII.'s reign. During these centuries (A.D. 43-409) there was ample time for growth, and the outlines of the City were frequently enlarged. The earliest Roman London was probably a very small place, little more in fact than a military fort for the purpose of guarding the ferry or bridge over the Thames, and thus keeping up the through communication of the north and south of Britain. Most probably the embankments on the Kent and Essex shores, which have so considerably changed the appearance of the lower reaches of the river, were thrown up by Roman engineers, although this view has been disputed.

The earliest settlement probably extended as far as Tower Hill on the east, and there is reason to believe that it did not take in any ground to the west of Leadenhall. The excavations at the latter place have thrown great light upon the early history of the City. The foundation walls of a basilica have been discovered, and from the time that was built until the present day the ground has always been devoted to public uses. How far north the first wall was placed it is difficult to guess.[2] One help towards a settlement of the question may be found in the discovery of burial-places. As it was illegal in Roman times to bury within the walls, we are forced to the conclusion that the places where these sepulchral remains have been found were at one time extramural.

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[1] See Evans's *Coins of the Ancient Britons*, and Elton's *Origins of English History*.

[2] *Archæologia*, vol. xlviii. p. 226.

Now no funeral relics have been found between Gracechurch Street and the Tower. The northern boundary has been drawn just below Lombard Street, and of this area the same may be said. The second extension of the City westwards was probably to Walbrook, an increase which the late Mr. Alfred Tylor set at 455 yards.[1]

Even so central a position as that of the site of the Royal Exchange was evidently at one time outside the walls. When Sir William Tite was engaged on the foundations of the new building, he found that the ground had been used as a gravel-pit, it then became a dirty pond, and lastly was used as a receptacle for refuse.[2] At that time it was probably just outside the walls.

Cemeteries once existed in Cheapside, on the site of St. Paul's and close to Newgate, and at various other places known to have been included in the later Roman London.

Neither Strabo nor Pliny the elder alludes to London, although each of them wrote on Britain, and the name does not occur in literature until it was used by Tacitus. Then it appears to have become a place of considerable importance. Tacitus distinctly says that London had not in A.D. 61 been dignified with the name of a colony.[3] Aulus Plautius, the Roman general, sailed to Britain in A.D. 43, and in the year 50 Caractacus was captured. It was not until some years after that the Romans permanently settled themselves in Britain. Tacitus speaks of Londinium as the chief residence of merchants and the great mart of trade, and one cannot help wondering how it had attained that position in so short a time if it had no existence in pre-Roman times. Still, although the historian so describes it, we know that it was not in his time the equal of Verulamium or Camulodunum. Whatever may have been its rank at this time, we have the satisfaction of finding an historical fact connected with it. The Roman general, Paullinus Suetonius, marched rapidly from Wales to put down an insurrection, but finding Londinium to be unfitted for a basis of operations, he left it to the mercy of Boadicea. She destroyed the merchant city and killed the inhabitants in large numbers.

When the British power was crushed, then Londinium asserted itself with such success that we find it appearing in the *Itinerary* of Antoninus, either as a starting-point or terminus, in nearly half the routes described in the portion devoted to Britain.[4]

There can be no doubt that Southwark was also a Roman settlement. Ptolemy (who lived in the reigns of Trajan, Hadrian, and Antoninus Pius) places Londinium on the south side of the Thames. This, of course, may be a blunder on his part, but it is more likely that he referred to Southwark, which apparently had a distinct origin from the Londinium of the north bank of the river.

In the latest Roman enclosure the line of the wall ran straight from the Tower to Aldgate, where it bent round somewhat to Bishopsgate.

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[1] Tite's Catalogue of Antiquities found in the excavations at the New Royal Exchange, 1848, p. xli.

[2] *Ibid.*

[3] *Annal.*, lib. xiv. sect. 33.

On the east it was bordered by the district subsequently called the Minories and Houndsditch. The line from Bishopsgate ran eastward to St. Giles's churchyard, where it turned to the south, as far as Falcon Square; again westerly by Aldersgate round the site of Christ's Hospital towards Giltspur Street, then south by the Old Bailey to Ludgate, and then down to the Thames, where Mr. E. Freshfield suggests that there stood on the site of Baynard's Castle a Roman fortress. Mr. Roach Smith pointed out that this enclosure gives dimensions far greater than those of any other Roman town in Britain.[1] There can be no doubt that within the walls there was much unoccupied space, for with the one exception of the larger circuit made south of Ludgate in 1276, for the benefit of the Black Friars, the line of the walls remained until the Great Fire.

The Thames formed the natural barrier on the south, but the Romans do not appear to have been content with this, for they built a wall here in addition. Portions of this wall have been discovered at various times.

It is very difficult even to guess when this third wall was erected, but it is not improbable that it was early in the 2d century, and this wall enclosed a cemetery near Newgate. Sir William Tite, in describing the tessellated pavement found in 1854 on the site of the Excise Office (Bishopsgate Street), expresses the opinion that the finished character of the pavement points to a period of security and wealth, and fixes on the reign of Hadrian (A.D. 117-138), to which the silver coin found on the floor belongs, as the date of its foundation. The cemetery near Newgate just alluded to, remains of which were found by the late Mr. Alfred Tylor when rebuilding his extensive premises in Newgate Street, must have been in use at a very early period, for a coin of Claudius, struck A.D. 41, was found in a stone vase. Among the sepulchral remains discovered were several ossuaria or leaden vessels for the reception of the calcined bones of the dead. Little attention had been paid to these objects until Mr. Roach Smith a few years ago made them a special subject of inquiry. He referred to the wealth of the British mines as one of the chief incentives to the conquest of the country by the Romans, and he pointed out that the large use of the costly metal, lead, "manufactured with such skill, and so profusely as to supply not only the inhabitants of the towns but those of villages and villas with one of the daily requisites of advanced civilisation, proves the prosperity and even luxury of the province."

Mr. Alfred Tylor follows out the same idea in his paper, "New Points in the History of Roman Britain,"[2] where he asserts that the Roman occupation was connected chiefly with the development of an ancient mineral industry, to supply the wants of Imperial Rome, and not with mere agricultural colonisation.

How was the interior of the City laid out in Roman times? This is a question almost impossible to answer. There were but few open-ings in the wall, and the roads probably crossed the City at right angles, as we know was the usual Roman plan. Some of the oldest thoroughfares now existing do not appear to run on the same line as Roman Roads, which are buried 20 feet below the present surface. Sir William Tite gave reasons for believing that Bishopsgate Street was not a Roman thoroughfare,[1] and in the late excavations in Leadenhall, the basilica, to which allusion has already been made, was found apparently crossing the present thoroughfare of Gracechurch Street. The name of Watling Street is probably of Saxon origin. Many have been the attempts, most of them very absurd, to join on the little street in the City with the main Roman Road. There is no doubt that the early if not the original name was Atheling Street.[2]

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[1] *Illustrations of Roman London*, 1859, p. 6.

[2] *Archæologia*, vol. xlviii. p. 221.

Nearly fifteen centuries have passed since the Romans left this island, and still their presence haunts us. In all parts of the City the remains of their houses have been found, and much more still exists hidden beneath our feet, but the most interesting relic that still remains to us is London Stone. This has been supposed to be a Roman milliary stone, but it is probably something more than this, and the memory of its meaning, although now lost, probably remained for many years. When Jack Cade in 1450 struck London stone with his sword and said, in reference to himself, "Now is Mortimer lord of this city!" he did something which those who followed him understood to have a meaning. Mr. G. Laurence Gomme supposes London Stone, like other great stones, to have marked the place where the open air assembly gathered to legislate for the government of the City.

At the beginning of the 5th century the Roman legions left Britain, and we are told in the Saxon Chronicle that never since A.D. 409 "have the Romans ruled in Britain"—the Chronicles setting down the Roman sway at 470 winters and dating from Julius Cæsar's invasion. We are told that in the year 418 "the Romans collected all the treasures that were in Britain, and hid some of them in the earth, that no man might afterwards find them, and conveyed some with them into Gaul."

## SAXON LONDON

For a time there is perfect darkness as to the state of London, and we are left entirely to conjecture as to its history.

For a time probably the City remained much as it was before. The traders, whether they were Romans or Romanised Britons, were not likely to leave their businesses, and the trade of the country would continue as heretofore. But when the Saxons came all this would be changed. Many of the cities of Britain were destroyed. London, however, does not appear to have been so treated, and one naturally asks why?

Dr. Guest held the opinion that for a while the City lay desolate and uninhabited,[1] but may not the original inhabitants have continued for a time to carry on such trade as was possible, until the newcomers gradually overcame their repugnance to walled cities and joined with them?

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[1] *Archæologia*, vol. xxxvi. p. 203.

[2] Report on the MSS. of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's *Hist. MSS. Comm.*, Ninth Report Appendix, p. 4.

About 449 or 450 the invaders first settled in Britain, and in 457 Hengist and Æsc fought against the Britons at Crayford, driving them out of Kent. The vanquished fled to London in great terror, and apparently found a shelter there.

The names of the two counties in which London is situated will probably be found to throw some light upon this question. Middlesex and Surrey are two peculiar names, and they point to the fact that these two counties were peopled from the river and not from the neighbouring districts. The late Mr. J. R. Green affirmed that the Middlesaxons were an offshoot of the East Saxons,[2] but if so, why did not they keep that name? They were surely not of enough importance to need a new name when they had one already! The truth would seem to be this. The East Saxons stopped at the Lea and the West Saxons at the Brent, leaving the district round London undisturbed. Possibly a distinct horde of Saxons coming up the Thames found the place unoccupied and settled there, obtaining the name of Middlesaxons. They were not of enough importance to form a kingdom of themselves, and therefore in course of time, although governed by their own Aldermen, they came under the sway of the East Saxons and of the Mercians.

The history of Surrey, or the South Ridge, appears to have been very similar. The name proves that it must have been peopled from the river, and that the newcomers extended as far as the hills in the south. If it had been peopled from Sussex or Kent, it is clearly improbable that they would style these hills the South Ridge. This district, like Middlesex on the opposite bank of the Thames, was an independent settlement, having its own Aldermen; although in the course of time it came successively under the sway of Kent and Sussex, and was finally subdued by Wessex.

These Saxons most probably shunned the City and settled on various spots around it. Along the banks of the Thames are several small havens whose names remain to us, such as Rotherhithe, Lambhithe (Lambeth), Chelchith (Chelsea), and these seem to tell of this early settlement.

Bede (Bk. ii. chap. iii.) describes London as being in 604 the metropolis of the East Saxons and an emporium of many peoples who came to it by sea and land. Although Saxon London existed for six centuries, there is comparatively little to relate of it. That invaluable monument—the Saxon Chronicle—tells us little of London between the 5th and the 9th centuries.

The Danes estimated London at its true value, and the Saxons were constantly employed in driving them from its walls. In 851, however, the Danes plundered the City, and made themselves masters of it. They put Beorhtwulf, King of the Mercians, to flight, and then went south over the Thames into Surrey. There they were met by Æthelwulf and the army of the West Saxons, who gained a victory over them at Ockley. In succeeding years success veered from side to side, and the trade of the City must have been greatly injured by these constant sieges. In 886 Alfred overcame the Danes, restored London to its inhabitants, and rebuilt its walls. These persistent besiegers saw the value of Southwark as a basis of operations against London, and in the next century Snorre, the Icelander, tells us that they fortified that place with ditch and ramparts, which the English assailed in vain. Some years after this the Danes dug a great ditch by Southwark, and then dragged their ships through to the west side of the bridge, by which means they were able to keep the inhabitants of London from either going in or out of the town. Still, the Londoners stood firm, and after obstinate fighting on both sides, both by land and by water, the Danes were forced to raise the siege.

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[1] *Arch. Journ.*, vol. xix. p. 219.

[2] *The Making of England*, 1881, p. 111, *note*.

Although we see in all this how important a place London was, and how great its influence on the history of other parts of the country, we are left singularly in the dark as to its topography.

As several of the Saxon kings lived in the City, we must conclude that they possessed a palace of some kind, and such a palace is supposed to have existed in the near neighbourhood of St. Paul's; but we have no particulars of its appearance. We know little of the streets of Saxon London, and nothing of its buildings. Westminster grew into some importance in the reign of Edward the Confessor, who erected there a palace for himself, and a monastic church—the foundation of our glorious Abbey.

In this king's time foreigners settled here in large numbers, and prepared the way for the Conqueror, so Norman London may almost be said to have commenced in the reign of the Confessor.

## LONDON FROM NORMAN TIMES TO THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

After the battle of Hastings the defeated chiefs retired upon London, and William followed them at once. The Saxon party attacked the Normans at Southwark, and although they were repulsed, William thought it imprudent to lay siege to the City at that time, and he therefore retired. The best men of London then repaired to Berkhampstead, and swore fealty to the Conqueror. The Chronicler remarks that they submitted when the greatest harm had been done, and adds, "It was very imprudent that it was not done earlier."

The Norman at once acknowledged London as the capital, and it suddenly grew into a fine city. The Tower rose on the east to intimidate the inhabitants, and Westminster Hall came into being in the extreme west. The Norman walls, which we now know by the few remains left to us, appear to have followed the line of the Roman walls.

A wonderful improvement in the appearance of the cities of the country almost immediately followed the advent of the civilising Norman. Within a few years the whole area of London must have been changed, and handsome buildings arose as if by magic in all parts of the City.

The White Tower, the famous keep of the Tower of London, was commenced by Gundulph, Bishop of Rochester, about the year 1078. In 1083 the old Cathedral of St. Paul's was commenced on the site of the church which Ethelbert is said to have founded in A.D. 610. But four years afterwards the Chronicler tells us, "The holy monastery of St. Paul, the Episcopal See of London, was burnt and many other monasteries, and the greatest and fairest part of the whole City."

In 1154 Stephen died, and with this year ends the last entry of the Saxon chronicle. The Norman era then closed, and the Saxons looked forward with hope to the reign of the first of the Plantagenets, who was to form the nation into one. The Chronicler says, "All folk loved him, for he did good justice and made peace."

Churches were spread about Saxon London, but we know little of their architectural character. When the large monasteries were founded in the City and its neighbourhood, a great change was made, so that London was raised from a mean congregation of houses to the rank of a city having features of considerable architectural merit. The College of St. Martin's-le-Grand within Aldersgate had been founded in the year 1056, and its rights were confirmed by the Conqueror in the second year of his reign. He gave the Dean and secular priests more land, and added to their privileges. In 1082 a convent of monks dedicated to St. Saviour was founded at Bermondsey by Alwin Child, a wealthy citizen. In 1100 two religious houses were established at Clerkenwell, viz. the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, and the Priory of St. Mary for nuns of the Benedictine Order.

Matilda or Maud, the wife of Henry I., established the priory of Holy Trinity, called Christ Church, which was situated to the north of Aldgate, in 1108; and about 1110 a hospital for lepers at St. Giles's-in-the-Fields. The priory of St. Bartholomew was founded a few years earlier, and the Benedictine nunnery of St. John the Baptist at Halliwell near Shoreditch soon afterwards. The Knights Templars made their first resting-place in Holborn in 1118, and did not remove to Fleet Street until nearly seventy years afterwards.

Although some of these noble buildings were inside the walls, more were outside, and this shows how extensive the outskirts of the City had become in Norman times. As the monks as a rule chose quiet neighbourhoods, so the friars who came here in the 13th century chose the most bustling places to live in, and considering that London within the walls must have been tolerably built upon, it is difficult to understand how the friars found room to erect their extensive dwellings.

The Black, Preaching, or Dominican Friars settled in Holborn in what was afterwards Lincoln's Inn in 1221, and removed to the Ward of Castle Baynard in 1276, when the City Wall was rebuilt to enlarge their boundaries. The district where the friary was built still retains its name. In 1224 John Iwyn, or Ewin, made over to the Grey Friars or Franciscans land now occupied by the Blue Coat School. In 1241 the White Friars, or Carmelites, settled in a liberty south of Fleet Street, which still retains their name. In 1253 the Austin Friars, or Friars Eremites, founded a house in Broad Street Ward; and the last of these friaries to be established was that of the Crutched Friars in 1298. By calculating the extent of the buildings erected by these religious houses, we arrive at the remarkable result that two-thirds of the entire area of London were occupied by convents and hospitals.

These districts are still marked out for us by the old names, and the same is the case with the places inhabited by the Jews. Stow says that the Jews were brought from Rouen by William the Conqueror, and settled in the place which is now called Old Jewry. They had a very troubled life here until Edward I. banished them from the kingdom, and when they returned to England after many centuries of expatriation, they found this place full of thriving Christians. They had to seek houses in other places, and most of them settled in the neighbourhood of Aldgate. Jewin Street was built on the site of a burying-place of the Jews outside Aldersgate.

It is always pleasant to associate with particular places in London the names of the great, and we are able to claim the poet Chaucer as a thorough Londoner,—born by the Walbrook, and dying in less than a year after he had obtained a lease of a tenement in the garden of St. Mary's Chapel, Westminster, for fifty-three years. He was Clerk of the Works at Westminster, the Tower of London, etc., and he is thus connected with much of the topography of London. In March 1390 he was on the Thames Bank Repair Commission, and in May he was employed in setting up scaffolds in Smithfield for Richard II. and his Queen (Anne of Bohemia) to see the jousts at that place. In September of this same year Chaucer was so unfortunate as to be robbed of nearly £20 of the King's money, his horse, and other movables—half at Westminster and half near the "fowl oke" at Hatcham in Surrey—by certain notorious thieves, as was fully confessed by the mouth of one of them in gaol at Westminster. We obtain a vivid realisation of the dangers of the streets and roads in the 14th century from the accounts of these highway robberies; and it is very interesting to picture to ourselves the poet travelling to different parts of the country, with money in his purse to pay the workmen employed at those places where he was Clerk of the Works, and to remember the constant peril he was in.

The books of the City, which have been made such good use of by Mr. Riley, contain a most interesting account of the procession on foot by the Mayor and citizens to Westminster, to return thanks for the victory at Agincourt (1415). Great was the excitement and anxiety felt for the safety of the King and his army in France. Lamentable reports arrived which filled the community with sadness.

Their affections were centred in the parts beyond the sea, from whence all particulars were shrouded in mystery. Ardently athirst for news, the people were beside themselves with joy when the truth arrived to refresh the longing ears of all the City, "That our illustrious King, the Lord giving His aid therein, had by such grace gained the victory over his enemies and adversaries, who had united to oppose his march through the midst of his territory of France towards Calais." Joyous news succeeding apprehensions of adversity filled the rulers of the City with gratitude, and they went like pilgrims on foot to pour out their thanksgivings at the altar of Westminster Abbey. When the enthusiasm was somewhat passed, the Mayor and Aldermen were anxious that the reasons of their action should not be hidden by an unnecessary silence, and that "such journey on foot may not come to pass for a precedent, when others succeed to the office of the Mayoralty of the said City, in manifest derogation of the laudable customs of the said City hitherto followed." At that time the walk from the City to Westminster would be through much miry ground. As most of the traffic was carried along the "silent highway," the roads were much neglected.

In this same year, 1415, a case of precedence is related. Henry V. sent the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of Winchester, his brothers the Dukes of Bedford and Gloucester, and others, to consult with the Mayor. Diligent counsel was held as to the order in which they ought to sit, and the Lords agreed together that the Mayor, in consideration of the reverence and honour due to our most excellent Lord the King, of whom he is the representative in the City, should have his place when sitting, in the middle, and that the said Lords of Canterbury and Winchester should be seated on his right hand, and John, Humphrey, and Edward on the left.

Some years after a less satisfactory arrangement was made. About midsummer the serjeants of the Coif gave a feast, to which Sir Matthew Philip, the Mayor of London, was invited. At dinner-time he came with his officers according to his degree, but on finding that the Earl of Worcester by some blunder was set before him, he went home again without meat and drink. When the officers of the feast found out their mistake, they tried to remedy it by sending the Mayor a present of "meat, bread, wine and many divers subtleties." But when the messengers arrived they found quite as sumptuous a banquet actually laid upon the table, and the person who was to make the presentation felt ashamed of the task imposed upon him. He acquitted himself, however, gracefully, and was dismissed with thanks, "and a great reward withall."

If in those days the honours were great, we shall find that the responsibilities were great also. Henry V. would not allow the Aldermen to be absent from their duty, and he sent a mandate to the Lord Mayor charging him to see that all Aldermen resided within the City. All these incidents have to do with topography, because they show us the importance of London within the City walls. Although there were some suburbs, they were but sparsely inhabited, and the heart of England found its place in the City.

We have been so long used to the freedom of an open City that it is not easy for us to realise the inconveniences attendant on residence within a fortified town. When the curfew was tolled, the gates were closed, and any one found about the streets was liable to be brought up for examination and punishment if he could not give a satisfactory account of himself. In the Provisions for the Safe-keeping of the City (10 Edward I.) 1282, we read:—

"All the gates of the City are to be open by day; and at each gate there are to be two serjeants to open the same, skilful men, and fluent of speech, who are to keep a good watch upon persons coming in and going out, that so no evil may befall the City. At every Parish Church curfew is to be rung at the same hour as at St. Martin's-le-Grand; so that they begin together and end together, and then all the gates are to be shut, as well as all taverns for wine or for ale; and no one is then to go about the streets or ways. Six persons are to watch in each ward by night, of the most competent men of the ward thereto; and the two serjeants who guard the gates by day are to lie at night either within the gates or near thereto.

"The serjeants of Billingsgate and Queenhithe are to see that all boats are moored on the City side at night, and are to have the names of all boats; and no one is to cross the Thames at night, and each serjeant must have his own boat with four men, to guard the water by night, on either side of the bridge.

"The serjeants at the gates are to receive fourpence per day, and the boatmen at night one penny each." No one was to be so daring as to walk in the streets after curfew had rung, but every one was to be ready to come when summoned to the watch, armed and arrayed as he ought to be.[1]

In Edward II.'s reign all the gates were to be closed at sunset, but the wickets were to be kept open until curfew. Then the wickets were opened at prime (6 A.M.) and the great gates at sunrise.

Outside the walls was the Houndsditch, where refuse was thrown, and the City foss obtained that name as well in the west as in the east, where the name still exists.

In considering the history of the various gates, we may commence with Aldgate, which, to judge by the name, was of considerable antiquity.

The earliest historical event connected with the gate itself occurred during the wars of the Barons against King John. In the year 1215 the Barons having received intelligence secretly that they might enter London with ease through Aldgate, which was then in a very ruinous condition, removed their camp from Bedford to Ware, and shortly after marched into the City in the night-time. Having succeeded in their object, they thought it a pity that so important a gate should remain longer in a defenceless condition, and therefore they spoiled the religious houses and robbed the monastery coffers, in order to have means wherewith to rebuild it. Much of the material was obtained from the destroyed houses of the Jews, but the stone for the bulwarks was obtained from Caen, and the small bricks or tiles from Flanders. This is supposed to have been the same gate that is described by Stow, and was taken down in 1606. It had originally two pairs of gates, but there was only one pair in Stow's time, although the hooks of the other pair still remained.

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[1] Regulations, 25 Edw. I.

In 1374 (48 Edward III.) the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of London leased the dwelling-house above the gate of Aldgate to the poet Chaucer for life, and from the original document it appears that he was not allowed to underlet any part of the house to others. The authorities bound themselves not to use the gate as a gaol during Chaucer's life. The Chamberlain had power to enter at all times to see that the place was properly maintained. In times of danger the house might be entered for the purpose of defence.

In spite of this provision there must have been considerable danger from this use of the City gates as dwelling-houses. In 1381, during Wat Tyler's insurrection, when the men of Essex and Kent met at Mile End, they found no difficulty in pouring into the City through Aldgate. An attempt was made to obviate this evil in 1386, when it was enacted that the gates should no longer be let as dwelling-houses.

During the century that had elapsed since Wat Tyler's easy entrance into the City, greater attention appears to have been paid to the protection of the gates, and when Thomas Nevill, son of Lord Thomas Fauconbergh, made his attack upon London in 1471, he experienced a very spirited resistance. He first attempted to land from his ships in the City, but the Thames side from Baynard's Castle to the Tower was so well fortified that he had to seek a quieter and less prepared position.

He then set upon the several gates in succession but was repulsed at all. On May 11 he made a desperate attack upon Aldgate, followed by 500 men. He won the bulwarks, and some of his followers entered into the City; but the portcullis being let down, they were cut off from their own party and were slain by the enemy. The portcullis was then drawn up and the besieged issued forth against the rebels, who were made to fly.

Bishopsgate obtained its name from the famous Erkenwald, Bishop of London (who died in 685). The Hanse merchants were charged with the safe-keeping and repair of the gate, and were free of the toll levied on others. The Bishop of London had the privilege of receiving one stick from every cart laden with wood which entered the gate, and in return he was bound to supply the hinges.

Moorgate was a postern in the wall made in the year 1415 to lead out into the moor of London. This place was a constant trouble to the City. It was first drained in 1527, laid out in walks in 1606, and first built upon late in the reign of Charles II.

Our earliest notice of Cripplegate dates from 1010, in which year the body of King Edmund the Martyr was carried into London through this entrance. It, like Moorgate, was only a postern at first.

A barbican or watch tower was built to the north of the gate, as an outwork for observation and defence, and the little village with its Fore Street, which grew up outside the walls, was sheltered behind it. The care of this important position was naturally given to trustworthy persons, and there is an interesting little story connected with it. Edward III. appointed Robert Ufford, Earl of Suffolk, keeper of the barbican, and from him it descended in course of time to Catherine, daughter of William Lord Willoughby de Eresby, who married firstly Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, and secondly Richard Bertie. Bertie and his wife the Duchess were Protestants, and in Queen Mary's reign their lives were in such great danger that they had to fly from the country. Between four and five o'clock in the morning of January 1, 1554-1555, the Duchess began her adventurous journey in a thick fog. She had to escape with the greatest secrecy, for no confidence could be placed in the bulk of her dependents, but in spite of all precautions her departure was discovered. After she had descended as noiselessly as possible, and passed into the street, she was alarmed by the appearance of a person issuing from the house, bearing a torch in his hand, and evidently bent upon discovering the cause of the unusual bustle at this early hour. The Duchess was standing up under a gateway, and the light of the torch might at any moment be thrown upon her so as to reveal her hiding-place to the man. She therefore left her baggage and provisions and fled, but her pursuer was close at hand when she suddenly turned into Garter House, which was close by. The man, seeing no one, retraced his steps; on his return he discovered the baggage, and while he was examining the contents the Duchess again issued forth. She dared not pass into the City through Cripplegate but walked on to Moorgate. Thence she proceeded safely to Billingsgate, and there found her husband. Soon after she had got out of the country she gave birth to a son at Wesel. He was named Peregrine, from the circumstance of his being born in a foreign land and during the wanderings of his parents. This child grew up to be one of Queen Elizabeth's greatest generals, popularly known as the "brave Lord Willoughby."[1]

Aldersgate was one of the old gates leading to an important northern thoroughfare.

Newgate is said to have borne originally the name of Chamberlain's Gate. It alone of the gates has remained associated with a prison.

Ludgate was of great antiquity. The name it bore is not easily explained, as King Lud was not an historical character. Outside these gates grew up the suburbs, and in course of time bars were erected to define the extent of the liberties. The next great boundary of London to be noticed is the Thames. It was the great means of communication between places in London, and was covered with boats. London

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[1] The ballad of the "Brave Lord Willoughby" is in Percy's *Reliques*, 2d S., Bk. ii.

Bridge was for many years made hideous with the heads of beheaded men. Jack Cade set up there the heads of those he executed and soon afterwards his own found rest in the same place. The heads were sent up from all parts of the country, and at one time so many were stuck up upon the bridge that men spoke of the "harvest of heads." On Lord Mayor's day 1425, when there existed a feud between the Duke of Gloucester and Henry Beaufort, Bishop of Winchester, a battle on the bridge was imminent. The Duke charged the Mayor and Aldermen to keep good watch in the City, and the gates of the bridge were carefully secured. On the morrow the Bishop's men drew the chains at the Southwark end, and knights and esquires issued out of Winchester House in battle array; when the news was spread abroad all the shops in the City were closed in haste, and people came down to the gates of the bridge. Then the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Prince of Portugal treated between the opposing potentates Gloucester and Winchester, and eight times they rode "bytwyne the duke and byschoppe that day." At last peace was restored, every man went to his home and no harm was done to the City.

The various quays at this time were thoroughly guarded, and boatmen were governed by many stringent rules.

We must also bear in mind that there were in many parts of London bridges across the watercourses, which are now covered over and have become nothing more than sewers.

It was not until after the Restoration that the whole aspect of the town was changed. When the cavaliers returned with the exiled King, they did not care to return to their family mansions, and in consequence the City was almost entirely given up to the merchants. Then came the Fire of London, which led to a great change in the appearance of the place.

The years 1665 and 1666 were two of the most eventful in the history of London. In the summer of the former year the plague broke out, and so terribly did the numbers of those struck down increase, that soon the streets were deserted and few houses were to be seen without the red cross and the words, "Lord have mercy upon us," marked upon them. The plague was scarcely stayed before the whole City was in flames.

On Sunday, September 2, 1666, the fire broke out in the morning at a house in Pudding Lane. Samuel Pepys, then living in the Navy Office at Crutched Friars, was called up at three o'clock to see the fire, but not thinking much of it he went to bed again. When, however, he got up for the day he found that about 300 houses had been burnt in those few hours. A violent east wind fomented the flames, which raged with fury during the whole of Monday and great part of Tuesday. On Tuesday night the wind fell somewhat and on Wednesday the fire slackened. On Thursday it was extinguished, but on the evening of that day the flames again burst forth at the Temple. Some houses were at once blown up by gunpowder, and thus the fire was finally mastered. On the Sunday Pepys had gone to Whitehall to tell the King and Duke of York. He returned to the City with instructions for the Lord Mayor from the King to pull down houses in every direction to arrest the course of the fire. The Lord Mayor (Sir Thomas Bludworth) seems to have been but a poor creature, for when he heard the King's message, he cried, like a fainting woman, "Lord! what can I do? I am spent; people will not obey me. I have been pulling down houses, but the fire overtakes us faster than we can do it."

The King and the Duke of York showed themselves better men at this time. They were very active, and did their utmost to encourage those around them to help in stopping the fire. Lady Carteret told Pepys a curious little fact, which was that abundance of pieces of burnt paper were driven by the wind as far as Cranborne in Windsor Park, and among others she took up one, or had one brought her to see, which was a little bit of paper that had been printed, whereon there remained no more nor less than these words, "Time is it is done."[1]

The Fire consumed about five-sixths of the whole City, and outside the walls a space was cleared about equal to the sixth part left unburnt within. The total clearance was equal to an oblong square of a mile and a half in length, and half a mile in breadth.

The monument which was raised to commemorate this great calamity had an inscription placed upon it, with some particulars taken from the reports of the surveyors. "The ruins of the City were 436 acres (viz. 373 acres within the walls and 63 without them, but within the liberties); of the six and twenty wards it utterly destroyed fifteen, and left eight others shattered and half-burnt; it consumed eighty-nine churches, four of the City gates, Guildhall, many public structures, hospitals, schools, libraries, a great number of stately edifices, 13,200 dwelling-houses, and 460 streets."

The inscription, which caused Pope to write—

> Where London's column, pointing at the skies,
> Like a tall bully, lifts the head and lies,

was set up in 1681, during the period of terror caused by the false swearing of Titus Oates and his gang. This inscription, which was finally erased in 1831, stated that the fire was "begun and carryed on by ye treachery and malice of ye Popish faction . . . in order to ye carrying on their horrid plott for extirpating the Protestant Religion and old English liberty, and the introducing Popery and Slavery."

The distress of those who were made houseless by the fire was great. The river swarmed with vessels filled with persons carrying away such of their goods as they were able to save. Westminster Hall was filled with the citizens' goods and merchandise. Treasure was buried in the suburbs, as at Bethnal Green and many other places. Some of the people fled to the hills of Hampstead and Highgate, but Moorfields was the chief resort of the houseless Londoner. Soon paved streets and two-storey houses were seen in that swampy place.

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[1] *Diary*, February 3, 1666-1667.

We are apt to look upon Charles II.'s reign as a very dark period of our history, and with justice; but the heroism of the sufferers in this national calamity shines out brightly, and we cannot too highly praise the fortitude which was exhibited by high and low. The merchants complied with the demands of their foreign correspondents as if no disaster had happened, and not one failure was heard of. Henry Oldenburg, writing to the Hon. Robert Boyle, on September 10, says, "The citizens, instead of complaining, discoursed almost of nothing but of a survey for rebuilding the City with bricks and large streets."

Gresham College in Bishopsgate Street was converted into an Exchange and Guildhall, and the Royal Society which met there removed to Arundel House. The affairs of the Excise Office were transacted in Southampton Fields, near Bedford House. The Post Office was removed to Brydges Street, Covent Garden; Doctors' Commons to Exeter House, Strand; and the King's Wardrobe from Puddle Wharf to York Buildings.

Within a few days of the fire three several plans were presented to the King for the rebuilding of the City—one by Christopher Wren, another by John Evelyn, and a third by Robert Hooke. Evelyn, in a letter to Sir Samuel Tuke, wrote, "Dr. Wren got the start of me, but both of us did coincide so frequently that his Majesty was not displeased."

Wren proposed to build main thoroughfares north and south, east and west; to insulate all the churches in conspicuous positions, to form the most public places into huge piazzas, to unite the halls of the chief companies into one regular square annexed to Guildhall, and to make a fine quay on the bank of the river from Blackfriars to the Tower. His streets were to be of three magnitudes—90 feet, 60 feet and 30 feet wide respectively. The whole area of the City was to be levelled, and blind alleys, inferior buildings, graveyards, and noxious trades were to be excluded.

The Exchange was to stand free, and to be as it were the centre of the town. St. Paul's was to stand like the narrow end of a wedge formed by the two straight streets from Ludgate to Aldgate and Tower Hill respectively, and many streets were to radiate from London Bridge.

There is some evidence to suppose that a beginning was made of this plan, for Pepys notes in his Diary, "The great streets in the City are marked out with piles drove into the ground, and if ever it be built in that form with so fair streets it will be a noble sight."

It is usual to condemn the citizens, and to regret the non-adoption of Wren's plan, but something may be urged on the other side. In the first place, Wren only planned out the area within the walls, and made no provision for growth. Then it was not considered that more bridges might be required, and the quays from Blackfriars to the Tower would have afforded but little facility for the growth of that commerce which has made London the port of the world. It is, therefore, open to question whether a city laid out on this uniform plan, with little provision for any but the rich, would have grown, without some modification, into the London of to-day.

Evelyn's plan differed from that of Wren chiefly in proposing a street from the church of St. Dunstan's-in-the-East to the Cathedral, and in having no quay or terrace along the river. He wished, however, to employ the rubbish he obtained by levelling the streets for filling up the shore of the Thames to low water-mark, so as to keep the basin always full.

On September 19 Robert Hooke exhibited his model for rebuilding London before the Council of the Royal Society, and it is said that the Lord Mayor and Aldermen preferred it to Wren's plan. All the chief streets were designed to run in an exact straight line, and all the cross streets to turn out of these at right angles. All the churches, public buildings, market-places, and the like, were to be arranged in proper and convenient places.

In spite of the multitude of counsellors, the jealousies of the citizens prevented any systematic design from being carried out, and in consequence the old lines were in almost all cases retained.

A very excellent proposal was made by Colonel Birch in Parliament for the purpose of carrying out a uniform plan for rebuilding. It was that the whole ground of London should be sold and placed in trust, and that the trustees should sell again with preference to the former owners. Unfortunately this simple proposal was not adopted.

Although measures were taken for rebuilding, London remained in ruins for many months, and as late as April 23, 1668, Pepys describes himself as wearily walking round the walls in order to escape the dangers within.

Although the chief responsibility of rebuilding the whole City devolved upon Wren, that great man recognised the advantage of obtaining the skilled assistance of Hooke, and for several years the two worked together. Hooke's model drew the attention of the Corporation to him, and obtained for him the position of City Surveyor. He laid out the ground of the several proprietors in the rebuilding, and had no rest early or late from persons soliciting him to set out their ground for them at once. No doubt there were many heartburnings at this time, but on the whole every one seems to have been fairly well satisfied. It is said that the Commissioners, who were appointed by Parliament to settle all differences arising out of the rebuildings, gave such satisfaction that their portraits were painted at the expense of the citizens for £60 apiece.

Although as antiquaries we may regret the interesting relics of past ages which were swept out of existence by the ruthless flames, we cannot but rejoice as Londoners at the sanitary improvement caused by the clearing away of alleys and courts reeking with pestilence. In illustration of this, it is only necessary to point to the fact that before the fire the plague constantly visited the City, and since that time it has not been heard of therein.

Hundreds of fine old mansions were destroyed, and many public buildings. Of the 98 parish churches within the walls 85 were burnt down, and 13 left standing—35 of the destroyed churches were not rebuilt, and their parishes were joined to others. The greatest loss of all, however, was that of the noble Cathedral of St. Paul's, a building indissolubly connected with our old literature. The beautiful spire, rising 208 feet above the tower, had been destroyed long before, but the splendid building itself, with its good but incongruous portico by Inigo Jones, the handsome tomb of Sir Guy Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, called and universally supposed to be the tomb of the good Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, the innumerable chapels, and the world-renowned Paul's Cross—all perished completely and left the world the poorer.

Although much was destroyed, much was also saved, and we have still some relics of the elder time around us. There are the Tower, Great St. Bartholomew's, and the Temple Church among the chief of those historical buildings which were rescued from the flames. The church of St. Olave's, Hart Street, very narrowly escaped, and Pepys relates his fears for the Navy Office and the adjoining church.

London was fortunate in possessing such an architect as Wren, who was equal to the occasion which so unexpectedly presented itself. He stamped his genius upon the new London which arose from the ashes of the old. Not only are his churches, from the cathedral downwards, beautiful in design as buildings, but they all bear their part in the general effect. Each one helps to enhance the picturesque design which the architect produced. Unfortunately in these latter days we have done all in our power to destroy this design, and in some instances we have needlessly destroyed some of these elegant churches.

When the City was in ruins the citizens feared that business might leave its old haunts and move westward, but when the City was rebuilt these fears were proved to be groundless, and business went on as before in its old grooves.

The growth until the end of the last century was almost entirely along the course of the Thames. The citizens lived eastward in Essex, and fashionable persons westward near the court.

Westminster and London had a distinct origin, but gradually they were joined, and at last they became practically one.

First the Bishops built their palaces on the Strand of the river, then the road upon which the stables abutted came to rank as a street, and houses were built on the opposite side. The village of Charing grew into importance as a meeting place between Westminster and London and the newly settled district of St. James's.

The first general emigration westward of the laity was made in the reign of James I. Lord Herbert of Cherbury and many others went to Great Queen Street, which was built about 1629, and called after Henrietta Maria. In the latter part of Charles I.'s reign and during the Commonwealth Covent Garden became the fashionable quarter. At the Restoration St. James's started into favour, and has retained its position ever since.

Grosvenor Square came into existence early in the 18th century, and Belgravia dates from the end of George IV.'s reign. The first emigration of the London merchants westward was about the middle of the last century; and only those who had already secured large fortunes and possessed reputations beyond the shadow of a doubt ventured as far as Hatton Garden.

The importance of the noble river, which first called London into being and has ever been the main cause of its prosperity, was never more neatly explained than in that speech of a London alderman quoted by Stow. A courtier told the worthy alderman that Queen Mary in her displeasure against London had appointed to remove with the Parliament and term to Oxford. He answered, "Does she mean to divert the Thames from London or no?" The gentleman said "No"; and the alderman cried, "Then by God's grace we shall do well enough at London, whatsoever become of the term and Parliament!"

The Thames continued to be a main highway long after the fire, and within living memory it was common for persons to row for pleasure from London Bridge to Battersea or farther. The watermen were a privileged class, notorious for the bad language with which they saluted all they met. Johnson's reply to one of these watermen is the only recorded instance of a successful retort on such an occasion. Most of the respectable people gave up the contest in despair.

State prisoners to the Tower were taken by water, and that way went the Seven Bishops in the reign of James II. The body of Nelson was brought in state from Greenwich to Whitehall.

A very different scene was exhibited when the river was frozen over. This often occurred when in hard winters the blocks of ice were kept by the small arches of London Bridge from travelling farther. The Thames since new London Bridge was built has not been liable to this occurrence.

In spite of all the growth that took place, it was nearly a century after the fire before a second bridge was built. Westminster Bridge was opened in 1750, Blackfriars (intended to be called Pitt Bridge, after the great Earl of Chatham) in 1768, Vauxhall in 1816, Waterloo (originally called Strand Bridge) in 1817, Southwark in 1819. Then came a period of rebuilding, commencing with New London Bridge in 1831.

Westminster and Lambeth long remained at the western end of the town, for although there was much beyond, that was in the country.

Dr. Heberden recommended South Lambeth as a health resort on account of its being situated on the banks of a tidal river, with the south-west wind blowing from the country, and the north-east softened by blowing over the town.

Vauxhall Gardens existed for nearly two centuries, and when we read Pepys and Evelyn, Addison and Fielding, we cannot help feeling that in the 17th and 18th centuries our countrymen lived a much more out-of-door Continental sort of life than we do now. A forgotten poet of the last century likens Vauxhall Gardens to Eden, and Fielding in his *Amelia* expresses himself unable to describe the extreme elegance and beauty of the place.

Ranelagh came into being about 1733, and soon afterwards we hear Johnson exclaiming, "When first I entered Ranelagh, it gave me an expansion and gay sensation in my mind, such as I never experienced anywhere else!"

Either in the time of James I. or in the next reign, a portion of the St. James's Fields were laid out for the convenience of the players of the newly introduced game of Pall Mall. Games did not flourish during the years of the Commonwealth, and at the Restoration the courtiers found the Pall Mall less secluded than they left it. In consequence of the road being partly built upon, Charles II. set aside a portion of St. James's Park for the purposes of his favourite game. The street at first was given the name of the Queen Catharine, but this name was never popular, and the usual designation was the "Old Pall Mall." St. James's Park was originally in the country, but when Pall Mall was built and fashionable people began to frequent it, it became, from its vicinity to the palace of Whitehall and St. James's House, a part of the town. One corner of the park had been occupied by a favourite place of entertainment called Spring Garden, but after the Restoration building was commenced there. As early as 1661 the inhabitants of Charing Cross, who enjoyed a fine view of the trees in the park, petitioned the King that no further houses might be erected in the Spring Gardens. The ground built upon was called "Inner Spring Gardens" and "Outer Spring Gardens," and many illustrious persons came to live in the new quarter. Maitland, writing some 150 years ago, in speaking of London, says, "This ancient city has engulphed one city (Westminster), one borough (Southwark), and forty-three villages." Were he living now he would have been able to make large additions to his list.

In the year 1222 the parish of St. Margaret constituted the whole of Westminster, but a very few years afterwards a large portion was abstracted to form the parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, which for four or five centuries included nearly all the west of London. The parish of St. Paul, Covent Garden, was carved out of St. Martin's in 1645; that of St. Anne, Soho, in 1678; and that of St. James in 1685; but it was not until 1725, when the parish of St. George, Hanover Square, was constituted, that the extreme west was taken away from the parish of St. Martin. These dates show very clearly the slow but steady growth westward. It must not be forgotten that there was also a considerable growth eastward. The revocation of the Edict of Nantes in October 1685, and the consequent migration into this country of a large number of industrious French Protestants, caused a considerable growth in the east end of London. It was then that the silk manufactories at Spitalfields were established.

William III. cared little for London, the smoke of which gave him asthma, and when a great part of Whitehall was burnt in 1691, he purchased Nottingham House and made it into Kensington Palace. For convenience of communication with London, the King caused a broad road to be made through Hyde Park, which was lighted by lanterns at night. Kensington was then an insignificant village, but the arrival of the Court soon caused it to grow into importance.

In the 18th century London had grown into a City of very considerable proportions, but it had not become positively unwieldy in size, and it would seem to have been esteemed an exceedingly agreeable place to live in. It certainly produced some of the most devoted Londoners. Dr. Johnson, although he came to London after his first youth was past, and although he always retained a fond affection for his birthplace, Lichfield, thought that London was the only place in the world where a man could really live. He was constantly moving, and he therefore had a considerable experience of various parts of the town. At first he went to Exeter Street, Strand, then he migrated to Greenwich. He brought his wife to Woodstock Street, near Hanover Square, then he moved to Castle Street, Cavendish Square, after that he was in the Strand, in Boswell Court, in the Strand again, in Bow Street, in Holborn, in Fetter Lane, and in Holborn again. In Gough Square he compiled the great Dictionary, but when that work was finished, and supplies no longer came in from the publishers, Johnson was forced to seek a cheaper lodging in Staple Inn. He then crossed Holborn to Gray's Inn. Afterwards he went to Inner Temple Lane, to Johnson's Court, and in Bolt Court, close by his beloved Fleet Street, he died.

A still more representative Londoner was Hogarth. He did not change his quarters so often as Johnson, but he has left us a series of the most marvellous pictures of the London life of his time—and this life in all its phases is mirrored in his pictures and engravings. He shows us tavern life, and theatrical life, also the hospitals, the prisons, and streets. It is a very unlovely picture, but the cruelty and crime that is painted so true to life must have caused many to labour for a reformation of manners, a reformation that was brought about in the end, and in the attainment of that end the labours of Hogarth must not be forgotten. It is perhaps necessary to mention that this artist's topography is not always to be trusted, as it was often sacrificed to pictorial effect.

In conclusion, it is necessary to speak of the great northern and southern growth of London.

In 1756, and for some years subsequently, the land behind

Montague House (now the British Museum) was occupied as a farm, and when in that year a proposal was made to plan out a new road, the tenant and the Duke of Bedford strongly opposed it. In 1772 all beyond Portland Chapel, in Great Portland Street, was country, and in illustration of this it may be mentioned that the mother of John Thomas Smith (author of a *Book for a Rainy Day*), being recommended to rise early and take milk at the cowhouse, used to cross the New Road and walk to a place called Williams's Farm, near the Jews' Harp House Tavern and Tea Gardens, on the borders of Marylebone (now Regent's) Park. Bedford House in Bloomsbury Square had its full view of Hampstead and Highgate from the back, and Queen's Square was built open to the north in order that the inhabitants might obtain the same view. The north-east end of Upper Montague Street is the site of the celebrated "Brothers Steps" or "Field of Forty Footsteps," which took this name from a legendary story that two brothers were in love with one lady, who would not declare a preference for either, but coolly sat on a bank to witness the termination of a duel that proved fatal to both. It is said that the bank upon which the lady sat, and the footmarks of the brothers when pacing the ground, never produced grass again. Southey went to see the steps and counted seventy-six, and Joseph Moser saw them in 1806, just before they were built over. Bedford Square was planned in the last years of the 18th century, and Russell Square in 1804.

To show how rural the northern portion of this district was, it may be mentioned that the gardens of the houses in Upper Gower Street were famous for the fine celery grown there. Camden Town was begun in 1791, and the High Street consisted of a terrace of houses looking over Marylebone Park. The houses on the west side when they were built were only allowed to be low in height, so that the opposite houses might not lose their view. It is only of late years that upper storeys have been added to them. Now the northern growth has gone on so rapidly that the hills of Hampstead and of Highgate have been reached. After the Great Exhibition of 1851, another extensive district was added to London—that of South Kensington. With the opening of the Crystal Palace at Sydenham in 1854 a great increase in the southern portion of the town commenced. While houses were in this way being added to houses, the river as the centre and very life of London was forgotten. As a consequence, the place was ugly and wanting in homogeneity—there was no point where one could take a visitor and say that is London. With the creation of the noble embankments this is changed, and we can now be proud of our City. London has marched on, swallowing up all that it has overtaken. Sometimes villages have been brought into the circuit, and sometimes open fields without a history have been built upon. It is significant of the ever onward growth of London, which swallows up villages and country fields alike, that there are something like twenty-five High Streets in London. This unparalleled increase in the size of London has necessitated the present movement for the formation of parks and the retention of open spaces. In the 17th and 18th centuries a walk would take the Londoner outside the circle of houses, but now the pilgrim must undertake a railway journey to do the same thing. Hence the due reservation of open spaces, and the planting of trees in the roads and avenues has become a positive necessity for the health of the Community. The tide of change just alluded to, which has so completely altered the appearance of London, is not likely to cease its flow. Much has already been done in the rebuilding of business premises and mansions, and in the erection of residential flats, and doubtless we shall see in the future a great work done in the improvement of buildings in the East End. The School Board has dotted its buildings all over London, and the late Metropolitan Board of Works greatly improved the appearance of London by the construction of the Thames Embankments and the planning of new streets, and made the place more healthy by means of improved drainage. But much more has still to be done, and the London County Council has an important public work before it. The Londoner will, as an archæologist, regret the many interesting relics of the past which have been swept away, but as a patriot he will rejoice at what has already been done for the improvement of the sanitary condition and the architectural appearance of the greatest city in the world.

# LONDON:

## *PAST AND PRESENT.*

**Abbey Road,** St. John's Wood. John Gibson Lockhart, the editor of the *Quarterly Review* (1826-1853), and biographer of Scott, lived at No. 44—a house in a garden—during the last years of his London life. He died at Abbotsford, December 1854.

**Abbey Street,** Bermondsey. The eastern extension of Long Lane, east of Bermondsey Street, marks the site of Bermondsey Abbey. [*See* Bermondsey.] North of Abbey Street is the church of St. Mary Magdalene, from which the abbey buildings and precinct extended southwards. The principal gateway of the Abbey, with its postern, was still standing "at the north-west corner of King John's Court" in 1806 (it was drawn for Wilkinson's *Londina Illustrata* in 1805), but was shortly afterwards removed for the formation of Abbey Street. The east gateway in Grange Walk, south-east of Abbey Street, was demolished about 1760.

1808.—The Bermondseans for a love of alteration have this year contrived a new road of no perceptible use or convenience through the very heart of the existing walls of the abbey.—J. Carter, *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1808.

**Abchurch Lane,** connecting Lombard Street with Cannon Street, was so named from the parish of *St. Mary Abchurch*, or Upchurch, as Stow says he had seen it written. Mr. John Moore, "author of the celebrated worm-powder" (d. 1737), lived in this lane.

> Oh learned friend of Abchurch Lane,
>   Who sett'st our entrails free !
> Vain is thy art, thy powder vain,
>   Since worms shall eat e'en thee.—Pope.

In the open square called *Abchurch Yard*, at the junction of Sherborne Lane, is the church of St. Mary Abchurch, designed by Sir Christopher Wren in 1686. [*See* St. Mary Abchurch.]

Here, in the house of Thomas Shepherd, "a merchant upon Change," in the reign of Charles II., William Lord Russell, Algernon

Sidney, the Duke of Monmouth, and others opposed to the party of the Duke of York, were accustomed to meet. The Mother Wells, whose cakes or "pasties" are celebrated in Webster's *Northward Ho* (1607) and Haughton's *Englishman for my Money* (1616, acted 1598), had her establishment in this lane. Burn describes a token of John Lucas at the White Bear "in Abchurch Lane, 1665,—his half-peny." The White Bear was destroyed in the Great Fire of 1666. Five and twenty years later Abchurch Lane could boast of a still more celebrated tavern and eating-house. [*See* Pontacks.]

**Abercorn Place,** St John's Wood. Charles R. Leslie, R.A., died at No. 2, on May 5, 1859. He removed here from Pine Apple Place in 1847.

**Abergavenny, or Burgaveny House,** at the north end of Ave Maria Lane, was the residence of Henry Nevill, sixth Earl of Abergavenny (d. 1587).

> At the north end of Ave Mary Lane, is one great house, builded of stone and timber, of old time pertaining to John, Duke of Britaine, Earl of Richmond, as appeareth by the records of Edward II. Since that it is called *Pembrook's Inn*, near unto Ludgate; as belonging to the Earls of Pembrook, in the times of Richard II. the 18th year; and of Henry VI. the 14th year. It is now called *Burgaveny House*, and belongeth to Henry, late Lord of Burgaveny.—Stow, *Survey of London*, p. 127.

In December 1558 Sir Nicholas Bacon writes to Matthew Parker to come to him "at Burgeny House in Paternoster Row," and the future archbishop in reply inquires at what time he may wait on his "worship at Burgeny or at Newmarket."[1] The house was afterwards purchased by the Company of Stationers, who made it their Hall. It was destroyed in the fire of 1666, and the present hall erected on the site. [*See* Stationers' Hall.]

**Abingdon Street,** Westminster, runs north and south parallel to the Thames from Old Palace Yard to Millbank Street. It is said to commemorate the name of Mary Abingdon, or Habington, sister to the Lord Monteagle, the lady to whom is ascribed the famous letter which occasioned the discovery of the Gunpowder Plot.[2] But this is very unlikely, as Abingdon Street was only formed under the provisions of the Act 23 Geo. II., 1750, the previous thoroughfare, called *Dirty Lane*, being "a narrow lane, pestered with coaches, narrow and inconvenient."[3] Thomas Telford, engineer of the Menai Bridge, lived and died (December 25, 1834) at No. 24 in this street. Richard Bentley, the great critic, and in 1787 Isaac Hawkins Browne, lived here. The gallant Sir John Malcolm lived at No. 12, David Roberts, R.A., at No. 8. In *Abingdon Buildings*, a turning between Nos. 16 and 17 at the Old Palace Yard end of Abingdon Street, Richard Cumberland lived shortly after his marriage in 1759.[4]

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[1] Parker's *Letters*, pp. 49, 52.

[2] Smith's *Westminster*, p. 41.

[3] Walcott's *Westminster*, p. 24.

[4] *Memoirs of Richard Cumberland*, 1806, p. 156.

**Abney Park Cemetery,** Stoke Newington (3½ miles from the General Post Office) consisting of 30 acres, was opened by the Lord Mayor, May 20, 1840. Here is a statue of Dr. Isaac Watts, by Baily, R.A., erected to commemorate the residence for 36 years of Watts at Abney Park, the seat of his friend Sir Thomas Abney, Lord Mayor in 1700. The site of the house is included in the cemetery. Among those buried here may be mentioned William Hone, George Offor, the collector of Bunyan's works, and Sir Charles Reed, M.P. (1819-1881), late Chairman of the London School Board.

**Academy of Arts (Royal).** [*See* Royal Academy.]

**Academy of Music (Royal).** [*See* Royal Academy of Music.]

**Achilles** (Statue of—so called). [*See* Hyde Park.]

**Adam Street.** [*See* Adelphi.]

**Adam and Eve,** at the corner of the Hampstead and Euston Roads, is supposed to stand on the site of the Old Manor House of Tottenhall, and in July 1796 the General Court Baron of the Lord of the Manor was held at this tavern. The Adam and Eve was at one time famous for its cream cakes and for its menagerie, and the gardens were a favourite resort of pleasure-seekers until the end of the last century, when the character of the visitors deteriorated. Lunardi the aeronaut came down into these gardens in May 1783, after having ascended from the Artillery ground. The rural condition of the neighbourhood in Hogarth's day is seen from his picture of "The March to Finchley."

George Barnwell—

> Determined to be quite the crack, O !
> Would lounge at the Adam and Eve
> And call for his gin and tobacco.
>
> *Rejected Addresses.*

Eden Street was built on the gardens of the old tavern.

**Adam and Eve Court,** Oxford Street, a turning on the north side, west of Wells Street, and nearly opposite the Pantheon. In a card designed by Hogarth for James Figg, he is described as "Master of ye noble science of defence" dwelling "on ye right hand in Oxford Road near Adam and Eve Court."

**Addison Road,** Kensington, runs from the Kensington Road, west of Holland House, to the Uxbridge Road, opposite Royal Crescent, named after Joseph Addison, who lived at Holland House after his marriage with the Countess of Warwick.

> My Lord Holland has always some of these Highland sheep at Kensington, in his beautiful park and farm, which he disfigured and half spoiled during the building madness of his colleague Robinson's *matchless prosperity* of 1824 and 1825. When in the former of these years I saw *Addison Road* come and cut his beautiful farm across, and when I saw *Cato Cottage* and *Homer Villa* start up on the side of that road, I said My Lord (and I am very sorry for it) will pay pretty dearly for his taste for the *classics.*—Cobbett's *Northern Tour*, p. 88.

**Addle Hill**, between UPPER THAMES STREET and GREAT CARTER LANE (the lower part cut by Queen Victoria Street); on a token of the 17th century, *Adlin Hill.* About this time it appears to have been in favour with printers. The *Shoemakers' Holiday* was printed in 1600 by "Valentine Sims, dwelling at the foot of *Adling Hill*, near Barnard's Castle, at the sign of the White Swan." Sims was living there three years earlier, and another printer, Simon Stafford, was "dwelling on Adling Hill" in 1600.

**Addle Street**, between WOOD STREET and ALDERMANBURY.

> Then is Adle Street, the reason of which name I know not.—*Stow*, p. 111.
>
> Very probable it is that this church [St. Alban's, Wood Street] is at least of as ancient a standing as King Adelstane the Saxon; who, as the tradition says, had his house at the east end of this church. This King's house having a door also in Adel Street, gave name as 'tis thought unto the said Adel Street, which in all evidences to this day is written King Adel Street.—*Antony Munday* (Stow, ed. 1633).

The Saxon word Aðel or Adel is simply noble. No. 18 is Brewers' Hall. Next No. 23 was Plasterers' Hall.

**Adelaide Place**, the broad space between KING WILLIAM STREET and the north foot of LONDON BRIDGE. So named after Adelaide, Queen of William IV., in whose reign the approaches to London Bridge were completed. Fishmongers' Hall occupies the west side of Adelaide Place.

**Adelaide Street**, KING WILLIAM STREET, WEST STRAND. Like Adelaide Place, was so called after Queen Adelaide, the improvements in this part of the Strand having been carried out in the reign of William IV.

The Adelaide Gallery of Practical Science (now Messrs. Gatti's) was built by Jacob Perkins the engineer, and opened in 1832 for the exhibition of models of inventions, works of art, and specimens of novel manufacture. Here was exhibited Perkins's steam gun, and in a canal 70 feet long, containing 6000 gallons of water, models of steamboats, etc.

**Adelphi (The).** A large pile of building ("the bold Adelphi" of the *Heroic Epistle*) with dwellings and warehouses, erected in the early part of the reign of George III., on the site of *Durham House*, and called the Adelphi, from the *brothers* Adam, the projectors and architects. Robert and James Adam were architects of repute—natives of Scotland, patronised by the Earl of Bute, for whom they built Lansdowne House, in Berkeley Square, and by Lord Mansfield, for whom they built Caen Wood House, near Hampstead. When in July 1768 the Adelphi Buildings were commenced, the Court and City were in direct opposition, and the citizens were glad in any little way in their power to show their hostility to the Court. The brothers Adam were patronised by the King, and having in their Adelphi Buildings encroached, it was thought, too far upon the Thames, and thus interfered with the rights of the Lord Mayor as conservator of the river, the citizens applied to

Parliament for protection, but lost their cause—through the influence of the Crown, as Walpole asserts.[1] The feeling was greatly aggravated by the brothers coming from the wrong side of the Tweed.

Four Scotchmen, by the name of Adams,
Who keep their coaches and their madams,
Quoth John, in sulky mood, to Thomas,
Have stole the very river from us!
O Scotland, long has it been said,
Thy teeth are sharp for English bread;
What seize our bread and water too
And use us worse than jailors do:
'Tis true, 'tis hard; 'tis hard, 'tis true.

Ye friends of George, and friends of James,
Envy us not our river Thames;
The Princess, fond of raw-boned faces,
May give you all our posts and places;
Take all to gratify your pride,
But dip your oatmeal in the Clyde.

*Foundling Hospital for Wit*, ed. 1784, vol. iv. p. 189.

In order to make the necessary encroachments on the river, a special Act of Parliament was obtained (2 Geo. III. c. 34, 1771).

Durham yard was occupied by a number of small low-lying houses, coal-sheds, and lay-stalls, washed by the muddy deposits of the Thames. The property then was in the possession of the Duke of St. Alban's, from whom the Adams leased it for ninety-nine years, from Lady-day 1768, at a yearly rent of £1200. The leases expired in 1867, when the whole property came into the possession of Messrs. Drummond, who obtained the estate from the trustees of the Duke of St. Alban's. The change effected by the brothers was extraordinary: they threw a series of arches over the whole declivity—allowed the wharves to remain—connected the river with the Strand by a spacious archway, and over these extensive vaultings erected a series of well-built streets, a noble terrace towards the river, and a house with a convenient suite of rooms for the then recently established Society of Arts. But the architecture was not without its critics:—

What are the Adelphi Buildings? Warehouses, laced down the seams, like a soldier's frill in a regimental old coat.—*Walpole to Mason*, July 29, 1773.

Adam Street leads from the Strand to the Adelphi and its Terrace, and the names of the brothers, John, Robert, James, and William, are preserved in adjoining streets.

When the scheme was first set on foot, Mr. Coutts, of the Strand, being anxious to preserve the fine prospect over the Kent and Surrey hills, which the back windows of his banking house then afforded, purchased a share of the Durham Gardens property, and arranged with the Messrs. Adam that the streets should be so laid out as to preserve their vista, and *Robert Street* was accordingly so planned as to form a frame for the wealthy banker's landscape. The piece of land between *William Street* and *John Street* was at that time occupied by his strong rooms, connected underground with the office, and built up only to the level of the Strand. When it became necessary to enlarge his premises he procured a special Act of Parliament for throwing an arch over *William Street.* It was recognised as a good omen that, on the day of opening these improvements, Nelson sent to Mr. Coutts for security the diamond aigrette which had been presented to him by the Sultan.

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[1] Walpole, *Memoirs of George III.*, vol. iv. p. 175.

*Eminent Inhabitants.*—David Garrick, in the centre house, No. 5 (now No. 4), of the terrace, from 1772, when he removed here from Southampton Street, till his death in 1779. The ceiling of the front drawing-room was painted by Antonio Zucchi, A.R.A., an artist introduced by the Messrs. Adam to decorate their buildings. A chimney-piece of white marble in the same room is said to have cost £300. But the back rooms were dark and gloomy, and only the front drawing-room could be called a fine room—*Note to Garrick Correspondence.* Garrick died in the back room of the first floor; and his widow in the same house and room in 1822. It is now the office of the Literary Fund. Topham Beauclerk (Johnson's friend).

> He [Johnson] and I walked away together; we stopped a little while by the rails of the Adelphi, looking on the Thames, and I said to him with some emotion, that I was now thinking of two friends we had lost, who once lived in the buildings behind us: Beauclerk and Garrick. "Ay, Sir," said he tenderly, "and two such friends as cannot be supplied."—*Boswell,* by Croker, p. 687.

The Earl of Beaconsfield was said to have been born in the Adelphi on December 31, 1803. During his last illness Lord Barrington one day asked him where he was born. "I was born in the Adelphi," he replied, "and I may say in a library. My father was not rich when he married. He took a suite of apartments in the Adelphi, and he possessed a large collection of books, all the rooms were covered with them, including that in which I was born."—*Times,* April 20, 1881.

This, however, appears to be a mistake. Isaac D'Israeli lived in James Street until his marriage, and then moved to King's Road, Bedford Row. [*See* James Street.] The notice of Mr. Disraeli's marriage stood as follows:—"10th January 1802 Isaac D'Israeli Esq of the Adelphi to Miss Basevi of Billiter Square."

When the Adelphi was building, Becket, the bookseller in the Strand, was anxious to remove his shop to the corner house of Adam Street leading to the Adelphi; and Garrick was an applicant by letter to the "dear Adelphi," for this east "corner blessing," as he calls it, for his friend.—"Garrick to Adam," Hone's *Every Day Book,* vol. i. p. 327. The application was successful, Becket obtaining the house, No. 73, north-east corner of Adam Street. It was burnt down (June 28, 1822) and rebuilt on the same plan as before.

> *Adelphi Hotel,* August 8, 1787.—Intelligence extraordinary. This day (August the seventh) the celebrated E. G. arrived with a numerous retinue (one servant). We hear that he has brought over from Lausanne the remainder of his *History* for immediate publication.—*Gibbon to Lord Sheffield.*

In Osborne's Hotel, in John Street, the King ot the Sandwich Islands (Rhio-Rhio, son and successor of Tamehameha, who placed his kingdom under the protection of England) resided while on a visit to this country in the reign of George IV. The King died there, September 14, 1824; his Queen the week before. The son and biographer of Crabbe the poet mentions that, in 1813, his father and mother had occupied the same apartments. Isaac D'Israeli stayed at this hotel on his return from his wedding tour, and before settling in King's Road. Dr. Thomas Munro, the early patron of Turner, and other young artists. Rowlandson died here April 22, 1827. Mr. Thomas Hill, the supposed original of Paul Pry, died at No. 2 James Street. The architectural effect of the Adelphi Terrace has been greatly altered by the formation of the Thames Embankment in front of it. In the Adelphi arches a battery of guns was quietly stowed away, ready for use if required, on the memorable tenth of April 1848.

The arches under the Adelphi were open for many years, and formed subterranean streets leading to the wharves on the Thames. About thirty years ago these dark arches had a bad name, on account of the desperate characters who congregated there and hid themselves in the innermost recesses, but now they are mostly enclosed and form extensive cellarage for wine merchants.

**Adelphi Chapel,** JAMES STREET, was built by a congregation of Particular Baptists about 1777, but the meeting-house was afterwards sold to the Calvinistic Baptists. It was occupied by an Independent congregation until its incorporation into the buildings occupied by Coutts's banking house, when the congregation removed to the Hackney Road and gave the old name to their new chapel. The windows show the use to which the house was originally put, and it is still called the chapel by Messrs. Coutts.

**Adelphi Theatre,** over against Adam Street, Adelphi, in the STRAND, originally called THE SANS PAREIL, was built by Mr. John Scott, a colour maker, and first opened November 27, 1806. The entertainments consisted of a mechanical and optical exhibition, with songs, recitations, and imitations; and the talents of Miss Scott, the daughter of the proprietor, gave a profitable turn to the undertaking. When *Tom and Jerry*, by Pierce Egan, appeared for the first time (November 26, 1821), Wrench as "Tom" and Reeve as "Jerry," the little Adelphi, as it was then called, became a favourite with the public. In July 1825 Daniel Terry and Frederick Henry Yates became the joint lessees and managers. Terry was backed by Sir Walter Scott and his friend Ballantyne the printer, but Scott in the sequel had to pay for both Ballantyne and himself to the amount of £1750. Terry retired in 1828, and Yates was joined by Charles Mathews (the elder), and gave here his series of inimitable "At Homes." Mr. Benjamin Webster succeeded Mr. Yates as manager; purchased the property; rebuilt the house on a somewhat larger scale (1858, Mr. Thomas H. Wyatt, architect), and both as actor and manager long maintained the high character of the establishment.

> Or in the Adelphi sitting, half in rapture, half in tears,
> Saw the glorious melodrama conjure up the shades of years.
> *Bon Gaultier's Ballads.*

The Strand front was widened and entirely altered in 1887-1888.

**Adjutant General's Office,** War Office, Pall Mall. [*See* Horse Guards.]

**Admiralty (The),** at Whitehall, occupies the site of Wallingford House, whither, in the reign of William III., the business of the Admiralty was removed from Duke Street, Westminster. The front, towards the street, of brick and stone, a centre with a tetrastyle Ionic portico and projecting wings, was built in the reign of George I. (1722-1726). The estimated cost was £22,400, the architect Thomas Ripley, the designer of Houghton Hall in Norfolk, the "Ripley with a rule" commemorated by Pope:—

> See under Ripley rise a new Whitehall,
> While Jones's and Boyle's united labours fall.
> *The Dunciad*, B. iii.

"The Admiralty," says Horace Walpole, the son of the owner of Houghton Hall, "is a most ugly edifice, and deservedly veiled by Mr. [Robert] Adam's handsome screen,"[1] built about 1760. In the room to the left (as you enter from the Hall) the body of Lord Nelson lay in state. There is a characteristic portrait of Lord Nelson, painted at Palermo, in 1799, for Sir William Hamilton, by Leonardo Guzzardi; he wears the diamond plume given to him by the Sultan.

The Admiralty Board consists of a First Lord,—who is now usually a member of the Cabinet, is responsible for the conduct of the department, answers for it in Parliament, and, if a member of the House of Commons, moves the estimates for it,—four Naval Lords, a Civil Lord, and a Parliamentary and permanent Secretary. The superior permanent officers are a Comptroller of the Navy, Director of Victualling, Director of Works, Director of Transports, Hydrographer, Accountant General, and Medical Director General. The office of Lord High Admiral, since the Revolution of 1688, has, with three exceptions, been held in commission. The exceptions are, Prince George of Denmark, the husband of Queen Anne, 1702-1708; Thomas, Earl of Pembroke, for a short time in 1709; and the Duke of Clarence, afterwards King William IV., in 1827-1828. Among the First Lords Commissioners we may find the names of Anson, Hawke, Howe, Keppel, and St. Vincent.

Adjoining to, and communicating with the Admiralty, is a spacious house for the residence of the First Lord, designed about 1796 by Mr. S. P. Cockerell, architect. The salary of the First Lord is £4500 a year, and he has the entire patronage of the Navy. The civil department of the Admiralty has been removed from Somerset House to Spring Gardens.

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[1] Of the Admiralty, as built by Ripley, there is a view by Wale, in *London and its Environs Described*, 6 vols. 8vo, 1761; of the Board-room as it appeared in the days of Nelson and Jervis, there is a good view in the *Microcosm of London.*

**Admiralty (The Court of)** was held formerly in Southwark (on St. Margaret's Hill, in part of the old church of St. Margaret), and was removed circ. 1675 to Doctors' Commons.[1] It is now included in the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Divisions of the High Court of Justice. The Admiralty Court Registry is kept at Somerset House.

**Adult Orphan Institution,** St. Andrew's Place, Regent's Park. Instituted 1818, for the education and maintenance of unprovided orphan daughters of clergymen of the Established Church, and of military and naval officers, whom it receives at an age when they would be discharged from other institutions, and trains for governesses. No girl is admitted under 14 or above 17, and none remain after 19. It was originally proposed to make the institution a memorial of the Princess Charlotte of Wales, but this idea was soon dropped. The asylum was opened in Mornington Place (Nos. 32 and 33), and removed in 1824 to the Regent's Park; the house there being built on a plan gratuitously furnished by John Nash, the architect, and on ground granted to the institution by the Government. In 1879 the scheme was enlarged to admit orphan daughters of civil servants of the first class, and at the same time the title was changed to the Princess Helena College for Young Ladies. The college was removed in 1882 from the Regent's Park to Ealing.

**African House,** Leadenhall Street, was the office of the Royal African Company, a trading company established by Act 23 Geo. II., c. 31 (1754). In 1821 the Charter of Incorporation was recalled by Parliament 1 and 2 Geo. IV. c. 28, and the possessions of the Company on the west coast of Africa were by the same Act annexed to and made dependencies upon the colony of Sierra Leone. An African Company was formed in London as early as 1588.

**Agar Town,** a poor district near St. Pancras Workhouse, almost entirely covered by the warehouses of the Midland Railway Company, to whom the fee-simple was transferred by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The locality was named after William Agar, a lawyer, popularly called Counsellor Agar, on whose property a large number of small houses were built about the year 1841. The poverty and wretchedness exhibited here caused Dickens to style it in 1851 a Suburban Connemara. Tom Sayers the pugilist lived in Agar Town for many years.

**Agnes (St.),** Aldersgate. Among the manuscripts of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's is a "Grant by Herbert de Sancto Albano to Garin, son of Garner le Turner, of a piece of ground before the Church of St. Agnes, 'de Aldredes gate.'"—Report by H. C. Maxwell Lyte (Ninth Report, *Historical MSS. Comm.*, Appendix, p. 2).

**Agnes Le Clair (St.)** A celebrated well near Old Street Road. It was situated at the Old Street end of Paul Street, the northern extension of Wilson Street, Finsbury Square. On June 15, 1381, after Sir William Walworth had slain Wat Tyler in "Smethefelde," he pursued the rebels to "the spring that is called *Whitewellbeche*," which Mr. Riley thinks must be the same that was called Dame Annis the clear;[1] but this is certainly a mistake. Whitewellbeche was a close or meadow, belonging to the priory of St. John of Jerusalem, at the opposite end of Old Street, where is now Wilderness Row, or Clerkenwell Road.[2]

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[1] Hatton's *New View of London*, 2 vols. 8vo, 1708, vol. ii. p. 639.

> Somewhat north from Holywell is one other well, curved square with stone, and is called Dame Annis the clear, and not far from it, but somewhat west, is also one other clear water called Perillous pond [Peerless Pool], because divers youths by swimming therein have been drowned.—*Stow*, p. 7.
>
> *Gent.* But, sir, here is stones set upright; what is the meaning of them?
>
> *Citizen.* Marry where they stand, runs . . . from a spring called Dame *Annis de Cleare*, called by the name of a rich London widow, called *Annis Clare*, who, matching herself with a riotous courtier, in the time of Edward I., who vainely consumed all her wealth, and leaving her much in povertie, there she drowned herself, being then but a shallow ditch or running water.—*The Pleasant Walks of Moore Fields, a Dialogue between a Country Gentleman and a Citizen*, 1607.
>
> When we got into Moorfields . . . away he had me through Long Alley, and cross Hog Lane and Holloway [Holywell] Lane into the middle of the great fields which, since that, has been called the Farthing-Pie-House-Fields. There we would have sat down, but it was full of water; so we went on, crossed the road at *Anniseed Cleer*, and went into the field where now the great hospital [Haberdashers' Almshouses] stands.—De Foe's *Colonel Jack*, p. 45.

As recently as the early years of the present century the district south of Old Street—the Tabernacle Walk and Paul Street—was known as *St. Agnes-le-Clair Fields;* but the fields have long been built over. The northern end of Tabernacle Walk is still called *St. Agnes Terrace*, but *St. Agnes Crescent* and *St. Agnes Street* have disappeared or received other names.

**Agricultural Hall**, ISLINGTON,—entrances Liverpool Road and Islington Green,—was erected 1861-1862, Mr. Fred. Peck, architect, for the Christmas Cattle Shows of the Smithfield Club. The building covers an area of nearly three acres, and cost about £40,000. The hall was opened on June 24, 1862, with a Dog Show, and the first Cattle Show took place on December 6 of the same year. The Great Hall is 384 feet long and 217 wide, has galleries 34 feet wide, borne on iron columns, and is covered with an arched roof of iron and glass. There are besides subsidiary exhibition courts, refreshment rooms, etc. The principal front in the Liverpool Road is of brick, but is little more than a great entrance flanked by towers. The Christmas Cattle Show, for which it is well adapted, is still the main purpose of the building; but in summer and autumn great horse and other shows are held in it, and at other times it is let for circus and other performances and exhibitions—for walking, running, and wrestling matches; and on Sundays it has been used as a place of worship. A large number of special exhibitions, such as Building, Sanitary, Furniture, and Dairy Exhibitions have been held in successive years.

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[1] Riley, *Memorials*, p. 451.

[2] Cotton. MSS. Claud, E. vi. 19.

**Air Street,** Piccadilly (crosses Regent Quadrant to Brewer Street), was in existence in 1659,[1] and was then the most westerly street in London. In 1671 Colonel Panton applied for licence to "build and finish certain houses in the continuation of a street, named Windmill Street, from the upper end of the Haymarket to the highway leading from Soho Square to *Ayre Street* and Paddington."[2] When Lauder in 1750 published his disgraceful "Essay" on Milton, he wrote from "the corner house, the bottom of Ayre Street, Piccadilly." Thomas Phillips, R.A. (d. 1845), was living at No. 20 in 1796.

**Alban's (St.),** between Brook Street, Holborn, and Baldwin's Gardens, Gray's Inn Road, a church noteworthy architecturally, and from the notoriety acquired by the extreme ritualistic ceremonial, vestments, processions, decorations, and practices of its services. It was erected 1860-1863 on the site of a training school for young pickpockets, known as the "Thieves Kitchen," in the midst of a wretched district, and was for many years the scene of the devoted labours of the vicar, the late Rev. Alex. Heriot Mackonochie. Mr. William Butterfield was the architect; the cost, £35,000, was defrayed by Mr. J. G. Hubbard, M.P., now Lord Addington. The building is of brick, Gothic; spacious, unusually lofty, and well lighted, the dimensions being 120 feet long, 50 wide, and 90 high. There is no east window, the whole east end being covered with quaint paintings by L'Estrange and Preedy, and elaborate symbolical decorations in alabaster and coloured marbles.

**Alban's (St.),** Wood Street. A church in Cripplegate Ward; a piece of well-proportioned quasi-Gothic, built in the years 1684-1685 by Sir Christopher Wren. There is a curious old hour-glass attached to the pulpit. The church described by Stow was taken down in 1632, and the new one built in its stead (by Inigo Jones, it is thought) was burnt in the Great Fire. It serves as well for St. Olave's, Silver Street. The living is a rectory in the gift alternately of Eton College and the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, valued at £530. Sir John Cheke (d. 1557), who taught "Cambridge and King Edward Greek," was buried in the old church.

**Alban's (St.) Street,** Pall Mall, a small street removed, in 1815, to make way for Waterloo Place and Regent Street, so called after Henry Jermyn, Earl of St. Alban, from whom Jermyn Street also derives its name. Its name is preserved in *St. Alban's Place*, a paved passage running from Charles Street to Jermyn Street, parallel to the Haymarket. St. Evremond, after being driven from France, writes, on his second visit to England, "November 23, 1678 . . . Je suis logé dans St. Alban's Street au loin."

> *December* 28, 1710.—I came home to my new lodging, in St. Alban Street, where I pay the same rent (eight shillings a week) for an apartment, two pair of

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[1] Rate-books of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.

[2] Elmes, *Life of Sir Christopher Wren*, 4to ed. p. 305.

stairs; but I have the use of the parlour to receive persons of quality.—Swift, *Journal to Stella.*

**Alban's (St.) Tavern,** St. Alban's Street, Pall Mall, in the last century celebrated for political and fashionable dinners and meetings.

*May* 3, 1749.—This menace [of the Ministry] gave occasion to a meeting and union between the Prince's party and the Jacobites. . . . They met at the St. Alban's Tavern, near Pall Mall, last Monday morning, one hundred and twelve Lords and Commoners. The Duke of Beaufort opened the Assembly.—*Walpole to Sir Horace Mann* (*Letters*, vol. ii. p. 153).

*September* 9, 1771.—I must tell you of a set of young men of fashion who, dining lately at the St. Alban's Tavern, thought the noise of the coaches troublesome. They ordered the street to be littered with straw, as is done for women that lie in. The bill from the Haymarket amounted to fifty shillings apiece.—*Walpole to Mann* (*Letters*, vol. v. p. 334).

Brookes' and St. Alban's boasts not, but instead
Stares the Red Ram, and swings the Rodney's head.

Crabbe's *Newspaper*, 1785.

And see Peter Pindar's *Ode of Condolence.*

**Albany (The),** north side of Piccadilly, a suite of chambers or dwelling-houses for single gentlemen, established 1804, and let by the proprietors to any person who does not carry on a trade or profession in the chambers. The mansion in the centre was designed by Sir William Chambers, architect, and sold in 1770, by Stephen Fox, second Lord Holland, to the first Viscount Melbourne, who exchanged it with Frederick Duke of York and *Albany* for Melbourne House, Whitehall.

Lord Holland has sold Piccadilly House to Lord Melbourne, and it is to be called Melbourne House.—*Rigby to Lord Ossory*, December 6, 1770. The site of the house built by Chambers was previously occupied by Sunderland House [which see].

When the house was converted into chambers, the gardens behind were also built over with additional suites of rooms. *Eminent Inhabitants.*—M. G. (*Monk*) Lewis, in No. 1 K; Lewis mentions in his will that these chambers cost him £600. George Canning, in No. 5 A, 1807 and following years. Lord Althorp, afterwards Chancellor of the Exchequer, in Set No. 2 A. He parted with them in 1814 to Lord Byron, who here wrote his *Lara.*

*Albany*, *March* 28, 1814.—This night got into my new apartments, rented of Lord Althorp, on a lease of seven years. Spacious, and rooms for my books and sabres. In the house, too, another advantage.—Byron's *Journal.*

Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton (Lord Lytton) afterwards occupied the same chambers, and wrote some of his best works in them. Lord Althorp again occupied chambers here, 1820-1830. Lord (then Mr.) Macaulay, Set No. 1 E., second floor.

I have taken a very comfortable suite of chambers in the Albany; and I hope to lead, during some years, a sort of life peculiarly suited to my taste,—a college life at the west end of London. I have an entrance hall, two sitting-rooms, a bedroom, a kitchen, cellars, and two rooms for servants,—all for 90 guineas a year; and this in a situation which no younger son of a duke need be ashamed to be put on his card.—*Macaulay to Mr. Ellis*, July 12, 1841.

Macaulay lived here close upon 15 years, removing to Holly Lodge, Kensington, in May 1856. Here he wrote the first volumes of his *History of England.* Lord Carlisle, describing a breakfast at

Macaulay's rooms (February 12, 1849), at which he met "Van de Weyer, Hallam, Charles Austin, Panizzi, Colonel Mure and Dicky Milnes" (Lord Houghton), says: "His rooms at the top of the Albany are very liveable and studious looking."—Trevelyan's *Life*, vol. ii. p. 194.

His chambers, every corner of which was literary, were comfortably, though not very brightly furnished. The ornaments were few but choice—half a dozen fine Italian engravings from his favourite great masters; a handsome French clock, provided with a singularly melodious set of chimes, the gift of his friend and publisher, Mr. Thomas Longman; and the well-known bronze statuettes of Voltaire and Rousseau (neither of them heroes of his own), which had been presented to him by Lady Holland as a remembrance of her husband."—Trevelyan, *Life of Lord Macaulay*, vol. ii. p. 97.

Sir William Gell, No. 2 I in 1810. Lord Valentia, No. 5 H in 1810. Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone, No. 4. A, 1838. Commodore Sir Charles Napier, 1843. Lord Glenelg (better known as Charles Grant) No. 4 H, 1845, till his death in 1866.

**Albany Street,** east side of the REGENT'S PARK. Here are barracks for a regiment of Life Guards. At the corner, in the Euston Road, opposite Portland Road, is Trinity Church. A little way up on the west side was the back entrance to the Colosseum, which is now built over with houses. Benj. Phelps Gibbon, the engraver of several of Landseer's best known works, died here, July 28, 1851. No. 37 was the residence and museum of Francis Trevelyan Buckland, the well known writer on natural history, Inspector of Fisheries, and Promoter of Fish-culture, who died here December 19, 1880.

The public-house, Queen's Head and Artichoke, was, at the end of the last century, an old tavern in a meadow, entered from the New Road by a turnstile. The sign was a weather-beaten portrait of Queen Elizabeth; and the tradition was that the house had been kept originally by one of Her Majesty's gardeners.

**Albemarle Buildings,** the original name of the houses first built in the streets laid out on the site of Albemarle House. The name was derived from Christopher, second Duke of Albemarle, who, as noticed under Albemarle Street, bought the Earl of Clarendon's mansion, and afterwards sold the house and gardens to building speculators. Albemarle Buildings occurs for the first time in the rate-books of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields under the year 1685. There were then seven inhabitants, the last on the list being "Will Longland, at the Ducking Pond." Stafford Street was built in 1693, and Ducking Pond Row (now Grafton Street) in 1723.

**Albemarle House,** CLERKENWELL. Newcastle House was for a time so called, after Elizabeth, Duchess of Albemarle (afterwards of Montague), who died here on August 28, 1734. [*See* Newcastle House.]

**Albemarle House,** PICCADILLY. [*See* Clarendon House.]

Lost, out of a coach, betwixt Hyde Park Corner and Albemarle House (heretofore called Clarendon House), a small Box or Cabinet, wherein were three Bonds, some acquittances, and other writings. Whoever brings the said Box and Writings to the Porter of Albemarle House, shall have five pounds certainly paid.—*London Gazette*, December 30 to January 3, 1675-1676.

**Albemarle Street**, CLERKENWELL. Named after Albemarle House. Samuel Ware, the architect, lived in this street, as did James Carr, the architect of St. James's Church, Clerkenwell, built 1788-1792.

**Albemarle Street,** PICCADILLY, begun (circ. 1684) by Sir Thomas Bond, Bart., on the site of Clarendon House.

> Which said House and Gardens being sold by the Duke of Albemarle [Christopher, the second Duke], was by the undertakers laid out into streets, who, not being in a condition to finish so great a work, made mortgages and so entangled the title, that it is not to this day finished, and God knows when it will. So that it lieth like the ruins of Troy, some having only the foundations begun, others carried up to the roofs, and others covered, but none of the inside work done. Yet those houses that are finished, which are towards Piccadilly, meet with tenants.—*R. B., in Strype*, 1720, B. vi. p. 78.

In the *New View of London*, 1708, it is described as "a street of excellent new building, inhabited by persons of quality, between the fields and Portugal Street (Piccadilly), right against the north-west end of St. James's Street."

*Eminent Inhabitants.*—Sir William Wyndham; his house was burnt in March 1712, and he and his family escaped without clothes. He had given £7000 for the house, and many valuable pictures were destroyed. Prince of Wales, afterwards George II., in (1717) the house of the Earl of Grantham, the Princess's Chamberlain. The next year the prince bought "that pouting place for our princes," as Pennant calls it, Leicester House. Dr. Berkeley, the celebrated Bishop of Cloyne, in 1724-1726.

> I lodge at Mr. Fox's, an Apothecary in Albemarle Street, near St. James's.—Berkeley's *Literary Relics*, p. 99.

Dr. Richard Mead (d. 1754) here kept (1720) his celebrated collection of drawings by Italian masters, purchased by George III., and now in the Royal Library, Windsor. The Marquis of Hartington, on his marriage, April 1, 1748, to the only daughter of the Earl of Burlington, "hired the large house in Albemarle Street that the Earl Poulet lived in." Duc de Nivernois, 1763.

> *January* 12, 1763.—I went with Maty to visit the Duke in Albemarle Street. . . . (19th) The Duke received me very civilly, but (perhaps through Maty's fault) treated me *more as a man of letters than as a man of fashion.*—Gibbon's *Journal.*

This last touch reminds one of Congreve, Voltaire, and Walpole. Earl Waldegrave, K.G., died here, April 8, 1763, the day of Lord Bute's resignation (*Walpole*, vol. iv. p. 62). Lord Bute was living here in 1764. In the House of Commons, March 7, 1764, Mr. Calvert, an opposition member, exclaimed, "Where is Athens? What is become of Lacedæmon?" on which Sir John Glynn entertained the house by answering that "they had gone to *Albemarle Street.*"[1] Whilst Bute lived here there was in the street a noted opposition Club that gave the Ministry much annoyance. It was founded in 1763, at a tavern kept by a man named Wildman, and named the *Coterie.*

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[1] *Mrs. Harris to her Son.—Letters of the first Earl of Malmesbury*, vol. i. p. 104.

The new Club, at the house that was the late Lord Waldegrave's in Albemarle Street, makes the Ministry very uneasy.—*Walpole to Lord Hervey*, January 1764. To this Croker appends the note—The opposition Club was in Albemarle Street; the Ministerial at the Cocoa Tree; and the papers of the day had several political letters addressed to and from these clubs."—Walpole, *Letters*, vol. iv. p. 173.

Zoffany lived here in 1780. Here Walpole came to see his picture of the Tribune of Florence, and a "delightful piece of Wilkes looking—no, squinting—at his daughter. It is a caricature of the Devil acknowledging Miss Sin in Milton."—*Letters*, vol. vii. p. 270. Glover, author of *Leonidas*, died here in 1785. Robert Adam, the architect, died here in 1792; and his brother James in 1794, at No. 13. C. J. Fox (the minister), on the left hand, a little way up as you go from St. James's Street; here he was living when Rogers first knew him. Louis XVIII., expelled from France in 1814, remained for some days at Grillion's Hotel before his return to Paris, April 1814. Here the Prince Regent, the Duke of York, and various distinguished persons waited upon him, and he invested the Prince with the Order of the *Saint Esprit.* The King held a formal levee here, and the Duchesse d'Angoulême a drawing-room; Grattan was a spectator, and Madame d'Arblay was introduced.

Grillion's Club was founded in 1805. The members dined together every Wednesday during the parliamentary session.

Sir James Mackintosh, on his return from India, 1811, at No. 26. Byron dated from Dorant's Hotel in this street in January 1807 and February 1808, at the time of the publication of the *Hours of Idleness*.

The Royal Institution and several excellent hotels (the Clarendon, the most famous of them, was closed a few years ago) are in this street. No. 50 is Mr. Murray's, the publisher, the son of the friend and publisher of Lord Byron, and the originator of the *Quarterly Review.* Here is Hogarth's picture from the *Beggars' Opera* (in the original frame); and the following portraits of authors:—Byron, Scott, Southey, Crabbe, Campbell, Hallam, and Mrs. Somerville, all by T. Phillips, R.A.; Moore, by Sir T. Lawrence; Gifford, by Hoppner; Right Hon. J. Wilson Croker, after Lawrence; Lockhart, and John Murray (1), by Pickersgill; Washington Irving, by Wilkie. The dining-room is hung with portraits, by Jackson, R.A., of Parry, Franklin, Denham, Clapperton, Richardson, Barrow; Sir A. Burnes, by Maclise, and other celebrated voyagers and travellers. From 1812 to 1824, when clubs were less numerous, and none established expressly devoted to literature, Mr. Murray's literary friends were in the habit of repairing, in the afternoon, to his drawing-room. Here Byron and Scott were first made known to each other by him, and afterwards used to meet here. Hence the allusion to "Murray's four o'clock visitors" in Byron's letters.

Mr. Murray removed here in 1812 from Fleet Street. The office, warehouse, and place of business is at No. 50A.

**Albert Bridge (The)** crosses the Thames from the Chelsea Embankment (Cheyne Walk) to the west end of Battersea Park. It is the longest suspension bridge on the Thames, being 790 feet long and 40 feet wide, and has a central span of 453 feet, and two side spans of 152 feet each. The towers which carry the suspension chains rise to a height of 130 feet above the high-water level. Auxiliary chains and vertical rods give rigidity to the structure. The bridge was designed by Mr. R. M. Ordish, and opened in September 1873. It was purchased in 1879 by the Metropolitan Board of Works, and opened to the public toll free.

**Albert Embankment,** the southern embankment of the Thames, extends from Westminster Bridge to Vauxhall, about 4300 feet. In general character it is similar to the northern embankment, is faced like it with granite, but has a concrete instead of a brick basis, is unbroken by recesses for landing-places, and altogether somewhat less ornamental in appearance, though an equally noble piece of work. It cost £1,020,000. The long range of buildings forming St. Thomas's Hospital borders the Westminster end, parallel with the Houses of Parliament on the opposite side of the river. [*See* Thames Embankment.]

**Albert Gate,** HYDE PARK, situated on ground purchased by government from the Dean and Chapter of Westminster and others, was made, 1844-1846, at a cost of £20,844 : 10 : 9, and so called after H.R.H. Prince Albert. The iron gates were fixed August 9, 1845, and the stags (from the Ranger's Lodge in the Green Park) set up about the same time. The lofty house (on the east side of the gate) was bought by Mr. Hudson, the then popular Railway King, of Mr. Thomas Cubitt, for £15,000. It is now the residence of the French Ambassador.

**Albert Hall, the Royal,** KENSINGTON, stands between the conservatory at the north end of the Horticultural Society's Garden and the Kensington Road, on the site of the Gore House of the Countess of Blessington and Count D'Orsay. It is designed for great musical performances, exhibitions of art and science, and important assemblies, as at the opening of the International Exhibition, 1871, and the Installation of the Prince of Wales as Grand Master of the Freemasons, April 28, 1874. The design originated in a suggestion of the Prince Consort, but was carried out by a private company in commemoration of his services to the arts. The building is a vast amphitheatre—an ellipse in plan, 200 feet by 160—covered with a hemispherical dome 140 feet high. The walls are of a deep red brick, with dressings and decorations of terra cotta, and a frieze of monochrome inlay representing the peaceful triumphs of Art and Science, designed by the Academicians H. W. Pickersgill, Armitage, Marks, and Poynter. Between the double walls are the staircases and corridors. The auditorium comprises the arena, for 1000 persons, with stalls ranged in ascending steps for 1366 persons; three tiers of boxes for 1000 persons; a balcony for 1800; and a gallery (the primary purpose of which was to serve as a picture gallery), which will accommodate 2000 more. The orchestra affords room for a band of 200 and a choir of 1000 performers. The organ, by Willis, one of the largest in existence, is 60 feet wide, 70 feet high, has nearly 9000 pipes, and two steam-engines for working the bellows. Beneath the dome an immense *velarium* of calico (three quarters of a ton in weight) is suspended for tempering the light, and lessening reverberation. Her Majesty laid the foundation stone May 20, 1868, and formally opened the building March 29, 1871. The entire cost was about £200,000. The building was designed by Capt. Fowke, who, dying, was succeeded as architect by Major-General H. Y. D. Scott, C.B. The iron roof, a masterpiece of construction, was designed by the late Mr. R. M. Ordish.

**Albert Memorial,** KENSINGTON. The NATIONAL MEMORIAL MONUMENT to the PRINCE CONSORT stands a little west of the site of the Great Exhibition building of 1851, and opposite the Royal Albert Hall. It originated in a public meeting held at the Mansion House, January 14, 1862. The monument consists of a colossal statue of the Prince enshrined within a sumptuous Gothic tabernacle. The cost, over £120,000 was defrayed by public contributions, supplemented by a Parliamentary grant of £50,000, the Queen, as is understood, supplying the sum required to carry out the architect's intention in the completest manner. The design, selected in a limited competition, was that of Mr. G. G. Scott, R.A., who was knighted on its completion. "The idea" of the Memorial, as described by the architect, is that of "a colossal statue of the Prince placed beneath a vast and magnificent shrine or tabernacle, and surrounded by works of sculpture illustrating those arts and sciences which he fostered, and the great undertakings which he originated."

> I have, in the first place, elevated the monument upon a lofty and wide-spreading pyramid of steps. From the upper platform rises a podium, or continuous pedestal, surrounded by sculptures in alto-rilievo, representing historical groups or series of the most eminent artists of all ages of the world; the four sides being devoted severally to Painting, Sculpture, Architecture, Poetry, and Music. The figures are about six feet high, and are treated somewhat after the manner of Delaroche's *Hémicycle des Beaux Arts.* This forms, as it were, the foundation of the Monument, and upon it is placed the shrine or tabernacle already mentioned. This is supported at each of its angles by groups of pillars of polished granite, bearing the four main arches of the shrine. Each side is terminated by a gable, the tympanum of which contains a large picture in mosaic, and its mouldings are decorated with carving, and inlaid with mosaic-work, enamel, and polished gem-like stones: thus carrying out the characteristics of a shrine. The intersecting roofs are covered with scales of metal richly enamelled and gilded, and their crestings are of gilt beaten metal in rich leaf-work. The whole structure is crowned by a lofty spire of rich tabernacle-work in partially gilt and enamelled metal, terminated in a cross, which reaches to a height of 180 feet above the surrounding ground. Beneath this vast canopy and raised upon a lofty pedestal is the statue of the Prince.—*Sir G. Gilbert Scott.*

At the outer angles of the pyramid of steps are groups of figures in marble, representing allegorically the quarters of the globe—Europe, by *P. Macdowell, R.A.;* Asia, by *J. H. Foley, R.A.;* Africa, by *W. Theed;* and America, by *John Bell.* On the upper pedestals, which form the angles of the podium, are marble groups of—Agriculture, by *W. Calder Marshall, R.A.;* Manufactures, by *H. Weekes, R.A.;* Commerce, by *T. Thorneycroft;* and Engineering, by *J. Lawlor.* On the podium or stylobate, which forms the base of the great canopy, is a series of 178 life-sized figures in high relief, being portraits of the most eminent poets, painters, sculptors, architects and musicians; the poets and musicians on the south front and the painters on the east front executed by *H. H. Armstead;* the architects on the north front and sculptors on the west front by *J. B. Philip.* From the angles of the podium rise the groups of clustered columns of the richest polished red and gray granites, which support the lofty canopy, beneath which is the colossal gilded statue of the Prince, by *Foley*, seated and raised on a lofty pedestal—"the central feature around which all other works of art group themselves." The great groups of pillars bear on their outer faces, on pedestals of polished granite and gilt bronze, statues in bronze representing Astronomy, Chemistry, Geology, and Geometry; and in niches immediately over the capitals, bronze statues representing Rhetoric, Medicine, Philosophy, and Physiology—both ranges executed by *Armstead* and *Philip.* The tympana, spandrels, and vaulting of the canopy are filled with mosaics designed by *Clayton* and *Bell*, and executed by *Salviati.* The flèche, or spire, which surmounts the stonework, is wholly of metal, and is supported by two enormous box girders of wrought iron, carried diagonally from corner to corner of the structure. The flèche, like the body of the monument, is richly decorated. In niches are figures of the four greater Christian virtues—Faith, Hope, Charity, and Humility; at the angles are statues of the moral virtues—Fortitude, Prudence, Justice, and Temperance; above are angels, and surmounting all a tall and richly decorated cross. The monument was completed in 1872, with the exception of the statue of the Prince, which, owing to the illness of the sculptor, was only placed on its pedestal in 1876.

**Albion Mills,** SOUTHWARK, were situated on the banks of the river at the south-east end of Blackfriars Bridge. They were established for the purpose of grinding flour on a large scale by means of Watt's steam-engines. The scheme was started by Boulton in 1783, and a sufficient number of shareholders having been got together application was made for a charter of incorporation in 1784, but in consequence of the violent opposition of the millers and meal-men this was refused, and the Albion Mill Company was constituted on the ordinary principles of partnership.[1] The building was designed by Mr. Samuel Wyatt, the architect, and John Rennie (then a young man) designed and fitted up the flour-grinding and dressing machinery. In 1786 the mill was ready to start. The engines, which combined all Watt's improvements, were the most complete and powerful which had up to that time been produced from the Soho manufactory.

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[1] Smiles's *Lives of Boulton and Watt*, p. 354.

> They consisted of two double-acting engines, of the power of 50 horses each, with a pressure of steam of five pounds to the superficial inch—the two engines, when acting together, working with the power of 150 horses. They drove twenty pair of millstones, each 4 feet 6 inches in diameter, twelve of which were usually worked together, each pair grinding 10 bushels of wheat per hour, by day and night if necessary. The two engines working together were capable of grinding, dressing, etc. complete, 150 bushels an hour—by far the greatest performance achieved by any mill at that time, and probably not since surpassed, if equalled. But the engine power was also applied to a diversity of other purposes, then altogether novel —such as hoisting and lowering the corn and flour, loading and unloading the barges, and in the processes of fanning, sifting, and dressing—so that the Albion Mills came to be regarded as amongst the greatest mechanical wonders of the day.—Smiles's *Lives of the Engineers*, vol. ii. p. 137.[1]

The mill was made a public show of, and was constantly crowded by curious visitors, much to Watt's annoyance. The millers and their men looked on with feelings of extreme dislike, but on March 3, 1791, the whole building was destroyed by fire, the work apparently of incendiaries. There are several views of this extensive fire, and one is entitled *The Bakers' glory on the conflagration of Albion Mill.*

> The Albion Mills are burnt down. I asked where they were; supposing they were powder mills in the country, that had blown up. I had literally never seen or heard of the spacious lofty building at the end of Blackfriars Bridge. At first it was supposed maliciously burnt, and it is certain the mob stood and enjoyed the conflagration as of a monopoly. The building had cost £100,000, and the loss in corn and flour is calculated at £140,000. I do not answer for the truth of the sums; but it is certain that the Palace Yard and part of St. James's Park were covered with half-burnt grain.—Walpole to the Misses Berry, *Letters*, 1877, vol. ix. p. 295.

According to Mr. Smiles the loss sustained by the Company was about £10,000, of which amount Boulton and Watt lost the greater part, the former holding £6000 and the latter £3000 interest in the undertaking.[2]

**Albion Street,** HYDE PARK. At No. 14 lived Tyrone Power, the Irish comedian.

> A hundred years ago Albion Street (where comic Power dwelt, Milesia's darling son)—was a desert. The Square of Connaught was without its penultimate, and, strictly speaking *naught*. The Edgware Road was then a road 'tis true; with tinkling waggons passing now and then, and fragrant walls of snowy hawthorn blossoms. The ploughman whistled over Nutford Place; down the green solitudes of Sovereign Street the merry milkmaid led the lowing kine.—Thackeray's *Catherine* (1839), chap. viii.

**Albion Tavern,** No. 153 ALDERSGATE STREET, one of the largest establishments of the kind in London, and famed for its good dinners, both public and private, and also its good wines. The tavern acquired much of its celebrity under Mr. John Kay, who was succeeded in 1842 by Mr. (afterwards Alderman Sir) John Staples and Mr. Thos. Staples. In 1864 it was transferred to the London Taverns Company, by whom it is still held. The farewell dinners given by the East India Company to their Governors of India were generally given at the Albion; several of the City Companies give their dinners here; and here (after dinner) the annual trade sales of the principal London publishers take place.

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[1] On p. 138 of this volume is a woodcut of the mills.

[2] Smiles's *Lives of Boulton and Watt*, p. 359.

**Aldermanbury.** A street in CRIPPLEGATE WARD, the continuation of Milk Street, Cheapside, north of Gresham Street to London Wall.

How Aldermanbury Street took that name, many fables have been bruited, all which I overpass as not worthy the counting; but to be short, I say this street took the name of Alderman's burie (which is to say a court), there kept in their bery or court, but now called the Guildhall. . . . I myself have seen the ruins of the old court hall in Aldermanbury Street, which of late hath been employed as a carpenters' yard.—*Stow*, p. 109.

Expens and chargis in the clensyng of certeyn olde ruinouse houses and grounde lying in Aldenmanbury, sumtyme the Place of Saincte Aethelbert Kyng . . . and in the erection, settyng uppe and makyng of fyve newe Tenementes . . . which began in London, Tuysday the xxix day of Auguste the xxiii yere of the reigne of Kyng Henry grace the viiith.—Report on MSS. of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, by Maxwell Lyte.[1]

In 6 Richard II. (1383) one William Berham was accused of slandering John Northamptone, Mayor of London, and John Boseham, to "Sir Robert Tresilian, Chief Justiciar of our Lord the King, at his house in *Aldermannebury*," and the case being tried before "the country [jury] of the venue of Aldermannebury," he was found guilty and sentenced to be exposed on the Pillory for one hour on six consecutive days, "with one large whetstone hung from his neck, in token of the lie told by him against the said Mayor, and another smaller whetstone in token of the lie told by him against the said John Boseham.[2]

In 1680 when the House of Commons compelled Jeffreys to resign the Recordership of London, he was also called to account for the "great sums of money disbursed in fitting up his dwelling-house in *Aldermanbury*, which he held of the city."[3]

**Aldermanbury Conduit** stood opposite to the south side of St. Mary's Church. It was erected under the will of Sir W. Eastfield, but was destroyed in the great fire. It was rebuilt, and removed early in the 18th century.

**Aldermanbury Postern,** a continuation northward of ALDERMANBURY to Fore Street, marks the path through the postern in London wall. The postern in the City wall, from which the street took its name, seems to have been originally called "The Little Postern," but in its later years was commonly known as Aldermanbury Postern.

**Aldermary Churchyard,** CITY. [*See* Mary (St.) Aldermary.]

**Aldersgate,** a gate in the City wall, near the church of St. Botolph, and south end of the present Castle and Falcon Inn; the exact site is marked by No. 62 on the east side of the street. As early as 1289 a house called Redehalle [Redhall], belonging to Henry le Galeys, is described as being "without Aldredesgate."[1] In 1460 it occurs as Aldresgate. In 1375, in the mayoralty of William Waleworthe, the Corporation granted to Ralph Strode, Common Counter [Common Sergeant], for the good service rendered by him to the City, "all the dwelling-house, together with the garden, and all other its appurtenances, situate over the Gate of *Aldrichesgate;* to have and to hold the same so long as he shall remain in the said office of Counter."[2] It is written Aldrichegate in the City Record of 27 Henry III.[3] (1243), and in the *London Chronicle* of Edward IV.'s time, printed by Sir Harris Nicolas (p. 99).

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[1] *Historical MSS. Comm.*, Ninth Report, Appendix, p. 44.

[2] Riley, *Memorials*, p. 476.

[3] *Life of Judge Jeffreys*, p. 79.

> Ældresgate, or Aldersgate, so called not of Aldrich or of Elders, that is to say, ancient men, builders thereof; not of Eldarne trees, growing there more abundantly than in other places, as some have fabled; but for the very antiquity of the gate itself, as being one of the first four gates of the city, and serving for the northern parts, as Aldegate for the east; which two gates being both old gates, are, for difference' sake, called, the one Ealdegate, and the other Aldersgate.—*Stow*, p. 14.

The gate described by Stow was taken down in 1617, and rebuilt the same year from a design by Gerard Christmas, the architect, as Vertue thought, of old Northumberland House. On the outer front was a figure in high relief of James I. on horseback, with the prophets Jeremiah and Samuel in niches on each side: on the inner or City front an effigy of the King in his chair of state. King James, on his way to take possession of his new dominions, entered London by the old gate: the new gate referred to this circumstance, with suitable quotations from Jeremiah and Samuel placed beneath the figures of the two prophets.[4] The heads of several of the regicides were set on this gate.

> *October* 20, 1660.—This afternoon, going through London, and calling at Crowe's, the upholsterer's, in St. Bartholomew's, I saw the limbs of some of our new traytors set upon Aldersgate, which was a sad sight to see; and a bloody week this and the last have been, there being ten hanged, drawn, and quartered."—Pepys's *Diary*.

The gate suffered by the Great Fire, but was soon after repaired and "beautified." The whole fabric was sold, April 22, 1761, for £91, and immediately taken down. John Daye, the printer of Queen Elizabeth's time, dwelt "over Aldersgate," much in the same manner as Cave subsequently did at St. John's. One of the earliest English almanacs, "A Prognostication for the yere of our Lord, 1550," "was imprynted at London by John Daye, dwelling over Aldersgate." He also printed there *The Scholemaster* of Roger Ascham in 1570, and Tyndal's Works, 1572. Daye carried his works outside the gates, building "much upon the City wall, towards the parish church of St. Anne."—Seymour, *Survey*, p. 38. In March 1567, Foxe, the martyrologist, was living "at Mr. Daye's, over Aldersgate." John Daye was the printer of his great work.—*Life*, pp. 132-134. Faithorne, the engraver, "being made prisoner at Basing House, was brought to London and confined in Aldersgate, where he resorted to his profession, and among other heads did a small one of the first Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, in the manner of Mellan."—Walpole, *Catalogue oj Engravers*, p. 49. In the last year of its existence the rooms over the gate were appropriated as "the dwelling of the Common Crier of the City, for the time being." Among the State Papers there is mention of a cage, or prison, situated near the gate.—*Calendar of State Papers, Domestic*, 1639-1640, p. 496.

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[1] Riley, *Memorials*, p. 11.

[2] Riley, p. 388.

[3] *Liber Albus*, p. 94.

[4] Jer. xvii. 25; 1 Sam. xii. 1.

**Aldersgate Bars,** GOSWELL STREET, at the northern end ot Aldersgate Street, formed the City boundary in that direction. In Stow's time "a pair of posts" marked the spot. The name long continued in use, but is now obsolete. The site of the old bar is marked by two granite obelisks with drinking-fountains attached.

**Aldersgate (Ward of),** one of the twenty-six wards of London, and so called from the old City gate of the same name, which stood across the high road, near the church of St. Botolph. [*See* the preceding article]. This ward is divided into two distinct portions—Aldersgate Within, and Aldersgate Without. Thus, St. Martin's-le-Grand lies within the gate, and Aldersgate Street without the gate. *General Boundaries.*—Aldersgate Bars, Goswell Street; the General Post Office. Stow enumerates six churches in this ward—St. John Zachary; St. Mary Staining; St. Olave, in Silver Street; St. Leonard, in Foster Lane; St. Anne within Aldersgate; St. Botolph without Aldersgate. The first four were destroyed in the Great Fire, and not rebuilt: the last two remain. Little Britain and Goldsmiths' Hall are in this ward. The ward-mace has a crown which unscrews to form a loving cup. [*See* all these names.]

**Aldersgate Street,** the continuation northward of St. Martin's-le-Grand, extends from Aldersgate to the Barbican, south of Aldersgate Bars. The main entrance to the City from the north, and in early times famed for mansions and inns. A street "very spacious and long, and although the buildings are old and not uniform, yet many of them are very good and well-inhabited; and of the principal of them two are very large," wrote Seymour in 1736 (*Survey of London*, p. 771); but, he adds, "the politeness of the town is far removed from hence." Eighty years earlier it was said:—

> This street resembleth an Italian street more than any other in London, by reason of the spaciousness and uniformity of buildings, and straightness thereof, with the convenient distance of the houses; on both sides whereof there are divers fair ones, as Peter House, the palace now and mansion of the most noble [Henry Pierrepont] Marquess of Dorchester. Then is there the Earl of Thanet's house [Thanet House], with the Moon and Sun tavern[s], very fair structures. Then is there from about the middle of Aldersgate Street, a handsome new street [Jewin Street] butted out, and fairly built by the Company of Goldsmiths, which reacheth athwart as far as Redcross Street.—Howell's *Londinopolis*, 1657, p. 342.

*Redehall*, a house "without Aldredesgate," is mentioned in 1289 as belonging to Henry de Galeys; and in the Patent Rolls of Edward IV. a place is entered as Queen Jane's Wardrobe.[1]

On the east side (distinguished by a series of eight Ionic pilasters, with festoons of flowers pendent from the volutes) stood *Thanet House*, one of Inigo Jones's fine old mansions, the London residence of the Tuftons, Earls of Thanet. From the Tufton family it passed into the family of Anthony Ashley Cooper, Earl of Shaftesbury (d. 1682-1683): hence Shaftesbury Place and *Shaftesbury House*, as Walpole calls it in his account of Inigo Jones. Locke, on his return from the continent, May 1679, resided for some time in the house of Lord Shaftesbury, who was then at the head of the Ministry.—Lord King, *Life of John Locke*, p. 86; Fox-Bourne, *Life of Locke*, vol. i. p. 411. Thanet House continued to be Locke's home, when in London, as long as Shaftesbury lived. On one occasion at least during Shaftesbury's occupancy of Thanet House the Duke of Monmouth was concealed in it. In 1708 it was once more in the possession of the Thanet family; in 1720 it was a handsome inn; in 1734 a tavern; in 1750, and till 1771, the London Lying-in Hospital; then as a General Dispensary,[2] the first established in London, removed in 1850 to Bartholomew Close. The lower part of the building was then divided, and let as shops; part serving for the meetings of the Metropolitan Scientific Association, and *Shaftesbury Upper Hall* used as a girl's school. Shaftesbury House was pulled down in 1882, and Shaftesbury Hall and several shops have been built on the site.

A little higher up, on the same side, where Lauderdale Buildings stand (Nos. 58 and 59), stood *Lauderdale House*, the London residence of John Maitland, Duke of Lauderdale (d. 1682), one of the celebrated Cabal in the reign of Charles II. On the same side, still higher up, and two doors from Barbican, stood the Bell Inn, "of a pretty good resort for waggons with meal." From this inn, on July 14, 1618, John Taylor, the Water Poet, set out on his penniless pilgrimage to Scotland.[3]

> At last I took my latest leave, thus late,
> At the Bell Inn, that's extra Aldersgate.
>
> Taylor's *Works*, 1630, p. 122.

On the west side, a little beyond the church of St. Botolph, Aldersgate, is Trinity Court, so called from a brotherhood of the Holy Trinity, licensed by Henry VI., suppressed by Edward VI., and first founded in 1377, as a fraternity of St. Fabian and Sebastian. The Hall was standing in 1790.[4] Higher up, on the same side, *Westmoreland Buildings* preserves a memory of the London residence of the Nevilles, Earls of Westmoreland, taken down about 1760, after having been long divided and let out in tenements. At the back of Rutland House Sir

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[1] Riley, *Memorials of London*, xi.

[2] *Hatton*, p. 633; Strype's *Stow*, B. iii. p. 121; Ralph's *Crit. Rev.* Pennant.

[3] Taylor, in his *Carrier's Cosmographie* (4to, 1637), mentions four inns in this street:—the Peacock; the Bell; the Three Horse Shoes; the Cock.

[4] There is a view of the old Hall in Brayley's *Londiniana*, 4 vols. 12mo, 1829.

William Davenant was, in 1656, permitted to get up an opera for recitations with music and scenery; the first dramatic entertainment licensed since the establishment of the Commonwealth. Still higher up is the *Albion Tavern*, famed for its good wines and its good dinners; while nearly opposite Shaftesbury House, stood *Petre House*, the town-house until 1639 of the Lord Petre. Richard Lovelace, the poet, was, in 1648, confined in Lord Petre's house in Aldersgate by order of the House of Commons; and it continued to be used as a prison by Cromwell and his colleagues.[1] In 1657 it was the residence of Henry Pierrepont, Marquis of Dorchester. After his death it was bought by the See of London, when the Great Fire had destroyed the Episcopal residence in St. Paul's Churchyard. Bishop Henchman died in *London House*, Aldersgate Street (as Petre House was then called), in 1675. Here Compton, Bishop of London, lived; and hither the Princess Anne (afterwards Queen) fled from Whitehall at the Revolution. In 1720 Bishop Robinson was residing in it. Shortly after the nonjuror, Thomas Rawlinson ("Tom Folio"), removed his great library to London House, where he died in 1725. In 1747 it was in the possession of Mr. Jacob Ilive.[2] Bishop Sherlock, in 1749, obtained parliamentary power to dispose of London House for the benefit of the See. It was some years later purchased by Mr. Seddon, "an eminent upholsterer," and was destroyed by fire, July 14, 1768, but rebuilt, and the upholstery business was continued here till a few years back. In 1814 was made here, at an expense of £500, the cradle for Joanna Southcott's "Prince of Peace," with the inscription, "The free-offering of Faith to the Promised Seed," and great crowds flocked to see it. The baby-linen with its laces, etc., cost £500 more. London House was taken down and shops built on the site in 1871. *Eminent Inhabitants*, *not already mentioned.*—Countess of Pembroke, "Sidney's sister, Pembroke's mother;" she died here in 1621. Thomas Flatman, poet, painter, and lawyer, was born in Aldersgate Street in 1633.—Walpole's *Anecdotes*, p. 300. Robert Greene (d. 1592), though not an inhabitant, was a familiar visitant at a "well-willer's house of mine" in Aldersgate Street.[3] Bryan Walton, Bishop of Chester, editor of the Polyglot Bible, died here in 1661. John Milton.

> He made no long stay in St. Bride's Church Yard; necessity of having a place to dispose his books in, and other goods fit for the furnishing of a good handsome house, hastening him to take one: and accordingly a pretty garden-house he took in Aldersgate Street, at the end of an entry; and therefore the fitter for his turn, by the reason of the privacy, besides that there are few streets in London more free from noise than that.—Philips's *Life of Milton*, 12mo, 1694, p. xx.
>
> His own words are: As soon as I was able I hired a spacious house in the City for myself and my books, where I again with rapture renewed my literary pursuits, and where I calmly awaited the issue of the contest, which I trusted to the wise conduct of Providence, and to the courage of the people.—*Second Defence of the People of England.*

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[1] Dugdale's *Troubles*, p. 568.

[2] Wilkinson's *Londina Illustrata.*

[3] Robert Greene's *Repentance.*

Milton's house was at the lower end of Lamb Alley (now Maidenhead Court), by No. 30, on the east side of Aldersgate Street, the court next to Shaftesbury Place southwards.

Samuel Simmons, printer and publisher, "next door to the Golden Lion in Aldersgate Street," was the purchaser, April 27, 1667, of the copyright of *Paradise Lost*, but it is only the second edition, 1674, which professed to be printed by S. Simmons. Thomas Brown—Tom Brown the facetious—died here in 1704. James Petiver, the botanist (d. 1718), was an apothecary in Aldersgate Street. He was one of the earliest and ablest English collectors of specimens of natural history. Sir Hans Sloane offered £5000 for his collection. "At his house, against Little Britain in Aldersgate Street," lived John Pine the engraver, and received subscriptions (1738) for his exquisite edition of *Horace*. In Aldersgate Street, "against Jewin Street," lived Sutton Nicholls, the publisher, to whose industry we are indebted for so many engravings and valuable memorials of old London buildings now no more.

In Trinity Chapel, Aldersgate Street, the last Nonjuring congregation in London met under John Lindsay, the translator of Mason *de Ministerio Anglicano.* He died in 1768.[1]

It was in a house in this street that John Wesley received that "assurance of salvation" which was the great turning point in his career, and to which the world owes the origin of Methodism. He writes in his Journal under Wednesday, May 24, 1738:—

> In the evening I went, very unwillingly, to a Society in Aldersgate Street where one was reading Luther's Preface to the Epistle to the Romans. About a quarter before nine, while he was describing the change which God works in the heart through faith in Christ, I felt my heart strangely warmed; I felt I did trust in Christ, Christ alone, for salvation, and *an assurance was given me* that He had taken away my sins, even mine, and saved me from the law of sin and death. I began to pray with all my might for all those who had in an especial manner despitefully used me and persecuted me. I then testified openly to all what I now first felt in my heart.

It was to "the house called the Mouth, near Aldersgate in London, which was then the usual meeting-place of Quakers," that the body of "Free-born John" Lilburne was conveyed on his death, August 29, 1657.[2] This house, the well-known Bull and Mouth Inn, really situated in St. Martin's-le-grand, was destroyed in the Great Fire; and the inn of the same title became the Queen's Hotel, which has been cleared away for the enlargement of the General Post Office. The inns of Aldersgate were especially travellers' houses, and looked after by the watch accordingly. Fynes Morison, on his return from his ten years' wanderings, 1595, arriving in London on Sunday "at four of the clock in the morning . . . this early hour being unfit to trouble my friends"—

> I went to the Cock (an inn of Aldersgate Street), and there, apparelled as I was, laid me down upon a bed, when it happened that the constable and watchmen (either being more busy in their office than need was, or having extraordinary charge to search upon some foreign intelligence, and seeing me apparelled like an Italian), took me for a Jesuit or priest.—Morison's *Itinerary*.

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[1] Lathbury, *History of Nonjurors*, p. 402.

[2] Wood, *Athen. Oxon* (1692), vol. ii. p. 102.

A century and a half later the Cock was described as "a good inn, resorted to by waggons that bring meal and other goods."[1] The *George Inn*, formerly the White Hart, is "very large and convenient for the reception of coaches, waggons, and travellers. It hath galleries that lead to the chambers, as customary in many great inns. There is in Thanet House, which adjoins to this inn, a *Lace Chamber* of very good resort for buyers and sellers."[2] The Bell Inn, whence Taylor the Water Poet set out on his travels, was still "of good resort;" it stood near Lauderdale House. There were besides the Half-Moon, "the place of resort of the most noted wits of the 16th century."—*Lambert.* The Sun, "large and of a good trade," and many more. The Aldersgate inns were the usual starting-place for the Northern Counties,[3] as it seems to have been for Ireland some years later. Thus Swift, describing the visit to London (1721) of an Irish acquaintance, says: "He was just getting on horseback for Chester: he has as much curiosity as a cow. He lodged with his horse in Aldersgate Street."—*Journal to Stella.* Gay and Pope write to Swift (October 22, 1727), "To our great joy you have told us your deafness left you *at the inn in Aldersgate Street;* no doubt your ears knew there was nothing worth hearing in England."

In 1879 a row of old houses, some with projecting upper storeys on the west side of Aldersgate Street, was pulled down to make way for a pile of larger and more substantial buildings. One of these, No. 134, attracted much notice from its being absurdly called "Shakespeare's London House." It was not unpicturesque in its dilapidated condition, and was probably of 17th century date, but in no other respect remarkable. The name, Shakespeare's London House, was first given to it within memory by an imaginative newsvendor who then occupied it, as a sort of advertisement. One of the most noticeable of the new buildings is the Manchester Hotel, a large structure of considerable architectural pretension at the corner of Long Lane, opposite to which is the Aldersgate Station of the Metropolitan Railway.

**Aldewych.** [*See* Wych Street.]

**Aldgate,** a gate in the City wall towards the east, and, according to most authorities, called Aldgate from its antiquity or age, but in the earliest records the spelling is *Alegate* (1325-1344), or *Algate* (1381), which is suggestive of another derivation. The gateway, a stately structure, stood in the midst of the High Street, south of Aldgate Church. Duke's Place and Poor Jury Lane—now called Duke Street and Jewry Street—being immediately inside the gate and wall. In 1215 the barons who were at war with King John entered the city with ease at Aldgate, which was then in a ruinous condition. Shortly afterwards they rebuilt the gate.

In 1374 a lease was granted for the term of his life to Geoffrey

[1] Seymour, *Survey of London*, 1736, p. 772.

[2] *Ibid.*

[3] De Laune, *Angliæ Metropolis*, 1690.

Chaucer of "the whole of the dwelling-house above the gate of Algate with the rooms built over, and a certain cellar beneath the same gate, on the south side of that gate, and the appurtenances thereof," he undertaking that he "will competently and sufficiently maintain and repair" them under penalty of being "ousted" on the neglect to do so. On the other hand he is not to let any portion of the said gate or dwelling, and "in time of defence of the city" the mayor and authorities are, when, and as often as it shall be necessary, to be free "to enter the said house and rooms, and to order and dispose of the same, in such times, and in such manner as shall then seem to us to be most expedient."[1] Great evils resulted from the occupation of the city gates as residences, and in 1386 the city enacted "that no grant shall from henceforth in any way be made unto any person, of the gates, or of the dwelling-houses above the gates, etc.

On her accession in 1553, Queen Mary entered London by this gate; the princess Elizabeth, escorted by 2000 horse, was in waiting to receive her, and the greeting of the sisters was in appearance warm and affectionate.

> This is one and the first of the four principal gates, and also one of the seven double gates mentioned by Fitzstephen. It hath had two pair of gates, though now but one; the hooks remaineth yet. Also there hath been two portcloses: the one of them remaineth, the other wanteth; but the place of letting down is manifest.—*Stow*, p. 12.

The gate described by Stow was taken down in 1606, and a new one erected in its stead, the ornaments of which are dwelt upon at great length by Stow's continuators. Two Roman soldiers stood on the outer battlements, with stone balls in their hands, ready to defend the gate: beneath, in a square, was a statue of James I., and at his feet the royal supporters. On the city side stood a large figure of Fortune, and somewhat lower, so as to grace each side of the gate, gilded figures of Peace and Charity, copied from the reverses of two Roman coins, discovered whilst digging the new foundations for the gate. The whole structure was two years in erecting. The inscription, from the amusing assumption of the Corporation, is worth preserving:—

Senatus Populus Que Londinensis
Fecit 1609
Humfrey Weld, Maior.

> Many things that seem foul in the doing, do please, done. . . . You see gilders will not work but inclosed. . . . How long did the canvas hang before Aldgate? Were the people suffered to see the City's Love and Charity, while they were rude stone, before they were painted and burnished?—Ben Jonson, *The Silent Woman*, Act. i. Sc. 1.

The "City's Love and Charity" were standing in 1760;[2] the other statues had been long removed. The apartments over the gate were in the early part of the 18th century appropriated to one of the Lord

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[1] Riley, *Memorials*, p. 377.

[2] *London and its Environs*, 1761

Mayor's carvers, but afterwards used as a charity school. The gate was taken down in 1761; the materials sold for £177 : 10s.[1]

Here in the 14th century was a garden, marking probably the site of an earlier hermitage.

19 Edward III. (1325).—The garden at the south side of Aldgate, called *The Hermitage*, which Roger atte Wattre, the serjeant, held, was granted to Peter de Stanndone, blader [corn dealer], for the whole term of his life, at a yearly payment of ten shillings.

**Aldgate (Ward of).** One of the twenty-six wards of London, and so called from Aldgate, the gate in the City wall towards the east. *General Boundaries.*—Bevis Marks and Duke's Place; Crutched Friars; the Minories; St. Mary Axe and Lime Street. Before the Reformation the main feature in the ward was the Priory of the Holy Trinity, called Christ's Church; founded by Matilda, Queen of Henry I. [*See* Duke's Place.] There are three parish churches:—1. St. Catherine Cree, or Christ Church; 2. St. Andrew Undershaft; 3. St. Catherine Coleman. And in Stow's time, there were three halls of companies:—1. The Bricklayers' Hall; 2. The Fletchers' Hall; 3. The Ironmongers' Hall. The East India House was in this ward. [*See* all these names.]

**Aldgate High Street.** The main street from Leadenhall Street to Jewin Street, the site of the ancient City gate, is known as *Aldgate;* the street eastward to Mansell Street and Petticoat Lane (now Middlesex Street), where Whitechapel High Street commences, is called *Aldgate High Street.* At the north-west corner of Aldgate High Street is St. Botolph's Church. The Three Nuns' Inn, and the Pye Tavern, over against the end of Houndsditch, are mentioned by De Foe in his *History of the Plague.* The Three Nuns continued to be a busy coaching inn till coaches were superseded by railways. It has lately been rebuilt on a large scale. The Bull was another large coaching inn. In Aldgate was the Saracen's Head—the site marked by Saracen's Head yard. A token was issued from "The Pye without Aldgate" as early as 1648.—*Burn*, p. 14. The Pye was one of the old inns "in which plays were occasionally acted. In 1661 was published *The Presbyterian Lash*, or *Noctroffe's Maid Whipped;* a tragi-comedy as it was lately acted in the great room at the Pye Tavern at Aldgate." When Foxe, the martyrologist, returned to London in 1559, the Duke of Norfolk received him at his "Manor House, Christ Church, Aldgate." The south-side of Aldgate High Street is lined with butchers' shops, and known as Aldgate Market.

**Aldgate Pump,** at the junction Leadenhall Street and Fenchurch Street in ALDGATE.

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[1] *Dodsley*, 1761, vol. i. p. 151; *Hughson*, vol. iii. p. 181. Sir Walter Blackett of Wallington, Northumberland, obtained some of the ornamental stones and used them in decorating Rothley Castle, an eye-trap which he erected on the crags of that name, near Wallington.—*Notes and Queries*, 1st S. vol. iv. p. 131.

> The principal street of this ward [Aldgate Ward] beginneth at Aldgate, stretching west to sometime a fair well, where now a pump is placed.—*Stow*, p. 52.

The bailiff of Romford, in Essex, was executed in 1549, on a gibbet near "to the well within Aldgate." "I heard the words of the prisoner," says Stow, "for he was executed upon the pavement of my door where I then kept house."[1]

> "A draft (draught) on Aldgate Pump," a mercantile phrase for a bad note.—Fielding's *Works* ("Essay on the Character of Men"), vol. viii. p. 172.

The water from Aldgate pump long enjoyed great local celebrity; but being found by chemical analysis to be impure, the pump was closed by authority in 1876. A drinking fountain has since been erected on the site. Close to the pump, and beneath the pavement of the street and the house separating Leadenhall Street and Fenchurch Street, was the chapel or crypt (engraved in Wilkinson's *Londina Illustrata*, and in *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1789, vol. i. pp. 293, 495) of the church of St. Michael, Aldgate, built by Norman, Prior of St. Katherine of the Holy Trinity, about 1110. The crypt was about 48 feet by 16, the walls of hard chalk, the pillars of stone, with good early English vaulting. In 1870 the house above it was removed to widen the thoroughfare, when, the vaulting being considered insecure, it was removed, and the crypt filled in and destroyed.

**Alfred Club**, was held at No. 23 ALBEMARLE STREET. Established 1808; limited to 600 members. In December 1811 Byron mentions that it had 354 candidates for six vacancies.—*Works*, vol. ii. p. 99. It was formerly known by its cockney appellation of *Half-read.*

> I was a member of the Alfred. It was pleasant; a little too sober and literary, and bored with Sotheby and Sir Francis D'Ivernois; but one met Peel, and Ward, and Valentia, and many other pleasant or known people; and it was, upon the whole, a decent resource in a rainy day, in a dearth of parties, or parliament, or in an empty season.—Byron's Journal, 1816, *Works*, vol. iii. p. 233.

The Rev. William Beloe devoted several pages of his *Sexagenarian* to a notice of some of the chief members of the Club, viz., Sir James Mackintosh, George Ellis, William Gifford, John Reeves, and Sir William Drummond. He styled the Club the "Symposium," and the members "Symposiasts."

It never recovered from the blow dealt it by the establishment of the Athenæum, and its separate existence ended about 1855, when it was absorbed into the Oriental Club.

**Alfred Place,** BEDFORD SQUARE, ending in North and South Crescents. The ground is the property of the Corporation of London. The Place and Crescents were laid out 1790-1814 by George Dance, jun., then Clerk of the Works to the Corporation. Sheridan Knowles lived at No. 29 in 1838. His father, James Knowles, author of the *English Dictionary*, died there in 1842. Thomas Campbell, the poet. was in lodgings in Alfred Place in 1837.

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[1] *Stow*, p. 55.

**Alfrichbury.**

Agreement between Master Roger de Horsete, Precentor of St. Paul's, and the master and brethren of the Hospital of St. Bartholomew, respecting certain land called "Alfrichburi," which the former claimed as belonging to the prebend of Portepol, A.D. 1240.—Report by H. C. Maxwell Lyte (Appendix to Ninth Report, *Historical MSS. Comm.* p. 25.

**Alhambra Theatre,** on the east side ot LEICESTER SQUARE, oriental in character, with a central dome and lofty minarets at the angles, was erected as the *Panopticon of Science and Art*, in rivalry with the Polytechnic Institution. It was designed 1851-1853 by Messrs. Finden and T. Hayter Lewis, architects, at a cost of about £100,000. It was sold May 1857, and converted into a circus, music hall, etc., under the name Alhambra, and acquired notoriety by its ballet performances. It is now licensed as a theatre; but rests its attractiveness on music, ballets, comediettes, and refreshments. The building was destroyed by fire in September 1883, and was at once rebuilt by Messrs. Perry and Reed, architects.

**Alice's Coffee House,** WESTMINSTER HALL.

*May* 5, 1808.—*Alice's Coffee House.* Excise Officer came to me to know if it was considered that this house was like Bellamy's, and did not require any license as a general victualler's. I answered, Yes; it was so to be considered, as only for Lords, Commons, and Barristers. To this the Excise Officer replied he was quite satisfied.—Lord Colchester's *Diary*, vol. ii. p. 148.

**All Hallows.** This name, which is attached to eight parishes in the city of London, is of great antiquity, and most if not all of these small parishes appear to have been divided off from a large mother parish of the east of London, extending outside the walls as far as Stepney. The Rev. W. J. Loftie, in a valuable article on the Church in Old London, writes:—

> First we have the great mother parish, probably All Hallows, but sparsely settled, and all the property of the bishop, who commences to disintegrate it by giving a portion to Barking Abbey. Next we see it broken up into smaller portions, two of which become the manor or aldermanry of a city magnate.—*Church Quarterly Review*, July 1884.

Then these parishes became separated by the formation of others dedicated to favourite saints of the time.

**Allhallows Barking,** a church at the east end of Great Tower Street, in the ward of that name, dedicated to Allhallows and St. Mary, said to be "the most complete mediæval church remaining in London." The distinguishing title of Barking was appended thereto by the Abbess and Convent of Barking, in Essex, to whom the vicarage originally belonged. Richard I. added a chapel to the building, and Edward I. a statute of "Our Lady of Barking" to the treasures of the church. Richard III. rebuilt the chapel, and founded a college ot priests, suppressed and pulled down in the 2d of Edward VI. It is 180 feet long, 67 wide, and 35 high; the tower (rebuilt 1659) rises about 80 feet from the ground. The whole building had a narrow escape at the Great Fire, for, as Pepys records, the dial and porch were burnt, and the fire there quenched. This church, from its near neighbourhood to the Tower, was a ready receptacle for the remains of those who fell on the scaffold on Tower Hill. The headless bodies of Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey (the poet), Bishop Fisher, and Archbishop Laud were buried here, but have been long since removed. The body of Fisher was carried on the halberds of the attendants and buried in the churchyard. Laud's body was removed after the Restoration to the chapel of St. John's College, Oxford. John Kettlewell the nonjuror was buried here, April 1695. The brasses (some six or seven in number) are among the best in London. The finest is a Flemish brass to Andrew Evyngar and wife (circ. 1535, and well engraved in Waller's *Brasses*), but the most interesting is one injured and inaccurately relaid, representing William Thynne, Esq., and wife. We owe the first edition of the entire works of Chaucer to the industry of this William Thynne, who in 1532 (when the fine old folio was published) was "chefe clerk of the kechyn" to King Henry VIII. The cover to the font is of carved wood, and much in the manner of Grinling Gibbons. Three cherub-shaped angels are represented supporting with upheld hands a festoon of flowers surmounted by a dove. The wreaths about the altar are evidently by the same hand. The organ, by Harris, 1677, was enlarged by Gerard Smith in 1720, again by England in 1813, and lastly by Bunting in 1878. The interior of the church was restored, the west gallery removed, and the walls decorated under Messrs. Francis, architects, in 1870, and painted glass inserted in some of the windows. William Penn, the Quaker, was baptized in this church on October 23, 1644.

On May 23, 1667, George Jeffreys (the judge) was married here to his first wife, Sarah Masham.[1] This marriage is not mentioned in Maskell's *History of Allhallows Barking*, 1864, but the marriage of John Quincy Adams (afterwards sixth President of the United States) to Louisa Catherine Johnson, on July 26, 1797, is there noted. The living is a vicarage, valued at £2000 a year, in the gift of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

> Over against the wall of Barking churchyard, a sad and lamentable accident befel by gunpowder, in this manner. One of the houses in this place was a ship-chandler's, who upon January 4, 1649, about 7 of the clock at night, being busy in his shop about barrelling up of gunpowder, it took fire and in the twinkling of an eye blew up not only that, but all the houses thereabouts to the number (towards the street and in back alleys) of 50 or 60. The number of persons destroyed by this Blow could never be known, for the next house but one was the Rose Tavern, a House never (at that time of night) but full of company; and that day the parish dinner was at that house. And in three or four days after, digging, they continually found heads, arms, legs, and half bodies miserably torn and scorched, besides many whole bodies, not so much as their clothes singed.—*Mr. Leyborne, in Strype*, B. ii. p. 36, and see Maskell's *History of Allhallows Barking*.

Dr. George Hickes, whose *Thesaurus* is so well known, was vicar of this church between 1681 and 1686. Lancelot Andrewes, Bishop of Winchester, was born in this parish, 1555.

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[1] *Life of Jeffreys*, p. 24.

**Allhallows,** BREAD STREET, a church in Bread Street Ward, at the corner of Bread Street and Watling Street, erected from designs by Sir C. Wren, 1680-1684, for £3348 : 7 : 2. It was 72 feet long, 35 wide, and 30 high, and had a tower 86 feet high. The style was semi-classic. Inside was some good carving. Among the rectors have been—William Lyndwood, Bishop of St. David's, and keeper of the Privy Purse to Henry V. (d. 1446); Thomas Langton, Archbishop of Canterbury, and benefactor of Pembroke, Clare, and Queen's Colleges, Oxford (d. 1500); Robert Horne, Dean of Durham and Bishop of Winchester (d. 1580); and Edward Fowler, Bishop of Gloucester. Lawrence Saunders, collated to the living by Archbishop Cranmer in 1553, was arrested by order of Bonner, and, after lying in prison for fifteen months, burned for heresy, February 8, 1555. His successor in the rectory was Bonner's chaplain, William Chedsey, who was, however, ejected on the accession of Elizabeth. There is a tablet to Saunders in the vestry. Sir Arthur Haselrigg was married at this church, June 26, 1634.

In Harl. MS., No. 6191 (f. 22), is a warrant (dated October 27, 1552), to pay "Mr. Knox, Preacher in the north," the sum of £40, and also a letter (dated February 2, 1552-1553) to the Archbishop of Canterbury, "in favour of Mr. Knox, to be presented to the vicaridge or parsonage of Allhallowes in Bread Street, in his disposition by the preferment of Thomas Sampson to the Deanery of Chichester." The old church, in which Milton was baptized, was destroyed in the Great Fire, but the register preserves the entry of the poet's baptism.

> The xxth daye of December, 1608, was baptized John the sonne of John Milton, scrivener.

On the external wall of the church, about 6 feet from the ground, was a tablet, with the following inscription, which is now fixed on Bow church :—

> Three poets in three distant ages born,
> Greece, Italy, and England did adorn;
> The first in loftiness of thought surpasst,
> The next in majesty—in both the last,
> The force of Nature could no further go:
> To make a third she joined the former two.
>
> John Milton
>
> was born in Bread Street on Friday, the 9th day of December, 1608, and was baptized in the parish church of All Hallows, Bread Street, on Tuesday, the 20th day of December 1608.

The great non-conformist divine, John Howe, was buried here in 1705.

Stow gives a list of some of the monuments in the old church.

> More to be noted of this church, which had a fair spired steeple of stone. In the year 1559, the 5th of September, about mid-day fell a great tempest of lightning, with a terrible clap of thunder, which struck the said spire about 9 or 10 feet beneath the top; out of the which place fell a stone that slew a dog and overthrew

a man that was playing with the dog. The same spire being but little damnified thereby, was shortly after taken down, for sparing the changes of reparation.—Stow's *Survey*, 1603.

Wren's church has disappeared as entirely as its predecessor. In 1876 the Ecclesiastical Commissioners decided to demolish Allhallows Church, sell the site, and appropriate a portion of the proceeds to the erection of a new Allhallows Church beyond the city, but within the limits of the Metropolis; the rectory of Allhallows, Bread Street, being joined to the united rectory of St. Mary-le-Bow, St. Pancras, Soper Lane, Allhallows, Honey Lane, and St. John the Evangelist.

Accordingly, the ceremony of "deconsecration," as it was called, was performed in Allhallows Church on Thursday, October 19, 1876, by Bishop Piers Claughton, who preached a sermon from Luke ix. 59. The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs attended the service in state. In the course of the service a man stood up and exclaimed, "I protest against this service as a farce;" but he was at once removed from the church by the police. The remains of the dead were removed from their graves, and reinterred in Ilford Cemetery. The materials were sold and the church demolished in the autumn of 1877; and on March 20, 1878, the site, which, the auctioneer said, contained "a ground area of 3270 superficial feet," was sold at the Auction Mart for £32,254. £4000 of this has been appropriated for the augmentation of the endowment of the proposed church of Allhallows, East India Docks. A massive block of warehouses has been built on the site, and a tablet placed on the corner house with the inscription "John Milton, born in Bread Street, 1608; baptized in the church of Allhallows which stood on this spot."

**Allhallows the Great,** a church in UPPER THAMES STREET, immediately east of the South-Eastern Railway Station. Stow calls it ALLHALLOWS THE MORE (for a difference from Allhallows the Less, in the same street). The church was erected in 1683, from a design by Sir Christopher Wren, at a cost of £5641. It is 87 feet long, 60 feet broad, and 33 feet high, and is of the Tuscan order. The tower, of five stages, which stood on the north side of the church, was said to owe its peculiar character to the builder, who improved on Wren's design; it was taken down in 1876, in order to widen Upper Thames Street. A new tower and vestry were built on the south side of the church, the interior was entirely renewed, and the church was reopened, October 18, 1877. The old church, destroyed in the Great Fire, was also known as "Allhallows-in-the-Ropery," from the ropes made and sold near thereunto at Hay Wharf, and in the High Street. The interior is remarkable for a carved oak screen, extending across the whole width of the church; manufactured, it is said, at Hamburg, and presented to the church by the Hanse merchants in memory of the former connection which existed between them and this country. No mention of the date of presentation appears in the parish books. [*See* Steelyard.] Pepys speaks of Allhallows the Great as one of the first churches that set up the King's Arms before the Restoration, while Monk and Montagu were as yet undecided. Edward Strong, Bishop of Chichester, 1477, who erected Chichester Cross, was rector. So also were George Day, Bishop of Chichester, 1543; Thomas White, Bishop of Peterborough, 1685; William Cave (d. 1713), the learned author of the *Lives of the Fathers*, and William Vincent (d. 1815), the famed master of Westminster School. Theodore Jacobsen (d. 1772), to whom is attributed the plan of the Foundling Hospital, is buried in this church. The Jacobsens, at the time of the Great Fire, possessed considerable property in the neighbourhood of the Steelyard. The church serves as well for Allhallows the Less, and the right of presentation to the rectory of both parishes belongs to the Archbishop of Canterbury.

About the beginning of April, 1553, Knox returned to London. In February preceding Archbishop Cranmer had been desired by the Council to present him to the vacant living of Allhallows, in that city, which Knox declined.—M'Crie, *Life of John Knox*.

**Allhallows the Less,** or, ALLHALLOWS ON THE CELLARS, in UPPER THAMES STREET; a church in Dowgate Ward, destroyed in the Great Fire, and not rebuilt. It was called "the Less" to distinguish it from the foregoing, which was close beside it; and "on the Cellars," from the vaults or arches on which it stood.

The steeple and choir of this church standeth on an arched gate, being the entry to a great house called Coldharbrough.—*Stow*, p. 88.

The churchyard is on the south side of Thames Street. The church of the parish is Allhallows the Great, above mentioned.

**Allhallows,** HONEY LANE, a small parish church in the ward of Cheap, destroyed in the Great Fire, and not rebuilt, but united to St. Mary-le-Bow. It stood at the east end of the site of Honey Lane Market, "near the place where the Standard in Cheapside stood."—*De Laune*, ed. 1690, p. 28.

I find that John Norman, draper, Mayor 1453, was buried there. . . . This John Norman was the first Mayor that was rowed to Westminster by water, for before that they rode on horseback.—*Stow*, pp. 102, 192.

Thomas Garret, the Martyr (1540), was curate of this church.—*Foxe*, vol. v. p. 427. In 1528, when Garret escaped from Oxford, Dr. John London, Warden of New College, wrote to Archbishop Wareham, "The Commissary being in extreme pensiveness, knew no other remedy but this extraordinary, and caused a figure to be made by one expert in astronomy; and his judgment doth continually persist upon this, that he fled in tawny coat south-eastward, and is in the middle of London, and will shortly to the sea-side. He was curate to the parson of Honey Lane. It is likely he is privily cloaked there." The "parson of Honey Lane" was Dr. Norman, who had himself been in trouble for heresy.[1]

**Allhallows,** LOMBARD STREET, or ALLHALLOWS GRASS CHURCH, a church situated in Ball Alley, with the entrance from Lombard Street, in Langbourne Ward. It was destroyed in the Great Fire of 1666, and rebuilt by Sir C. Wren, in a plain and unpretending style, in 1694. It cost £8058; and is 64½ feet long, 52½ wide, and 36 high, with a square tower 105 feet high to the top of the balustrade. Restored 1870 at a great cost. Reopened January 1871. It is united with St. Benet's, Gracechurch Street, and St. Leonard's, Eastcheap, sometimes known as Forechurch, as distinguished from St. Dionis, which is styled Backchurch. The right of presentation belongs to the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury. Alexander Barclay, author of *The Ship of Fools* (d. August 24, 1552), rector of Allhallows, Lombard Street. Here is a monument to Dr. Edward Tyson (d. 1708), the Carus of Garth's *Dispensary*. On Good Friday about sixty of the younger boys of Christ's Hospital attend at this church, and after the service receive each a new penny and a small packet of almonds and raisins, the bequest of Peter Symonds in the 16th century; from the same fund the rector receives a guinea for preaching the sermon.

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[1] *Froude*, vol. i. p. 63.

**Allhallows in the Wall,** a church in London Wall, Broad Street Ward, designed by George Dance junior, in 1765, and so called "of standing close to the wall of the city."[1] The old church escaped the Fire, but in 1764 had become so dangerously dilapidated that an Act of Parliament was obtained for its removal, and the present mean building erected at a cost of £2941. It was consecrated September 8, 1767. In the chancel is a tablet to the Rev. William Beloe, the translator of *Herodotus*, and twenty years rector of this parish (d. 1817). The Rev. Robert Nares, so well known by his Glossary, was his successor in the living (d. 1829). Over the communion table is a copy, by Sir Nathaniel Dance Holland, of P. da Cortona's picture of Ananias restoring Paul to Sight, a present from the painter. The living is valued at £1700; the right of nomination is in the Lord Chancellor. The register records the marriage, December 26, 1588, of Sir Francis Knowlles [Knollys] Knt., and Mrs. Lettice Barratt.

**Allhallows Staining,** in LANGBOURNE WARD, or ALLHALLOWS IN MARK LANE.

> Commonly called Stane Church (as may be supposed) for a difference from other churches of that name in this city, which of old time were built of timber, and since were built of stone.—*Stow*, p. 77.

The old church escaped the Fire, but fell down, all but the tower, in 1761. The living was, in 1870, united to the rectory of St. Olave, Hart Street, and the church pulled down with the exception of the tower. The site was purchased by the Clothworkers' Company, the back of whose hall looks on to the churchyard, and whose lessees erected a large block of offices on the site of the church. Part of the churchyard has been laid out as a garden, and is to be kept unbuilt upon "for ever." From the endowments and proceeds of the site three new churches have been built and endowed within six miles of St. Paul's Cathedral, one of these is Allhallows Bromley, by Bow, and the second St. Anthony, Stepney. The Scottish patriot, Sir William Wallace, was lodged as a prisoner, on his first arrival in London, in the house of William de Leyre, a citizen in the parish of All Saints, Fenchurch Street, *i.e.* Allhallows Staining, at the end of Fenchurch Street.[1] Queen Elizabeth, it is said, attended service here on her release from the Tower in 1554, and dined off pork and peas afterwards, at the King's Head, in Fenchurch Street. [But *see* Fenchurch Street.] Allhallows Staining was one of the four London churches in which King James II.'s Second Declaration of Indulgence was read. The rector was Timothy Hall, "a wretch," as Macaulay calls him, made Bishop of Oxford by the King for his zeal and forwardness on this occasion. The churchwardens' Accounts exhibit a payment to the bell-ringers for ringing the bells for joy on King James's return from Feversham, and a further payment two days after for ringing a joyful peal on the arrival of the Prince of Orange. When the church was pulled down the monuments were removed to St. Olave's, where they were re-erected.

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[1] *Stow*, p. 66.

**All Saints,** the churches dedicated to Allhallows are frequently referred to in old documents under the form of *All Saints.*

**All Saints,** MARGARET STREET, one of the most beautiful of modern London churches, was built in 1850-1859 (W. Butterfield, architect), the first stone being laid by Dr. Pusey on All Saints' Day, November 1, 1850. The spire is a very striking object, and rises to the height of 227 feet. The frescoes in the chancel were painted by W. Dyce, R.A., and the painted windows were by Gerente of Paris. The Church occupies the site of Margaret Street Chapel, which may be considered as the cradle of the High Church movement in London. Its cost is said to have been about £70,000.

**All Souls' Church,** LANGHAM PLACE, was built from the designs of John Nash, at the contract price of £15,994, but alterations etc. amounted to £1719 : 10s. The foundation-stone was laid November 18, 1822. Consecrated November 25, 1824. A circular portico nearly surrounds the circular tower, which is surmounted by a pointed spire, which has been commonly likened to a candle extinguisher. The altar picture is Christ crowned with Thorns, by R. Westall, R.A.

**Alleyn's Alms Houses.** There are three sets of alms-houses in London built and endowed by Edward Alleyn (d. 1626), the celebrated actor, and founder of God's Gift College at Dulwich :— 1. in Lamb Alley, Bishopsgate Street, removed there from Petty France in 1730; 2. in Bath Street (formerly Pest House Lane), City Road (between Nos. 30 and 31); 3. in Soap Yard, Deadman's Place, now called Park Street, Borough Market. The first brick of the alms-houses in Bath Street was laid by Alleyn himself on

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[1] Compare *Stow*, by Howes, ed. 1631, p. 209.

July 13, 1620; and on April 29, 1621, he records his having placed three men and seven women in the ten houses. They were rebuilt in 1707, and again rebuilt in 1874, from the design of Mr. T. J. Hill, architect to the Gift Estate Commission. The alms-houses have been enlarged to provide accommodation for twenty-two persons.

**Allington House,** High Holborn. A house known as Warwick House. [*See* Warwick House].

In 1665 it was ordered that the Right Hon. Charles Earl of Warwick, in consideration of the sum of twenty pounds to be by him paid to the Treasurer of Gray's Inn, shall have, for a term of forty years, a piece of ground belonging to Gray's Inn, and lying in a brick wall erected by Mrs. Allington, deceased, on the north side of her then dwelling-house in High Holborn,—then called Allington House, and now Warwick House, containing seven roods . . . north towards Gray's Inn Field's.—Douthwaite's *Gray's Inn*, p. 105.

**Almack's,** a suite of Assembly Rooms in King Street, St. James's, designed by Robert Mylne in 1765. So called after Almack, a native of Scotland (d. 1781), the original proprietor; and later "Willis's Rooms," after a subsequent proprietor. The great room (100 feet by 40 feet) was finished in December 1767.

*April* 5, 1764.—Almack is going to build most magnificent rooms behind his house, one much larger than at Carlisle House.—Mrs. Harris to her son (Earl of Malmesbury), *Malms. Corr.*, vol. i. p. 107.

The balls at Almack's were managed by a Committee of Ladies of high rank, and the only mode of admission was by vouchers or personal introduction.

The new Assembly Room at Almack's was opened the night before last, and they say is very magnificent, but it was empty; half the town is ill with colds, and many were afraid to go, as the house is scarcely built yet. Almack advertised that it was built with hot bricks and boiling water: think what a rage there must be for public places, if this notice, instead of terrifying, could draw everybody thither. They tell me the ceilings were dripping with wet; but can you believe me when I assure you the Duke of Cumberland [the hero of Culloden] was there? nay, had a levee in the morning, and went to the Opera before the Assembly.—*Horace Walpole to the Earl of Hertford*, February 14, 1765.

There is now opened at Almack's, in three very elegant new-built rooms, a ten guinea subscription, for which you have a ball and supper once a week for twelve weeks. You may imagine by the sum the company is chosen; though, refined as it is, it will be scarce able to put old Soho [Mrs. Corneleys's] out of countenance.—*Gilly Williams to George Selwyn*, February 22, 1765.

Our female Almack's flourishes beyond description. If you had such a thing at Paris you would fill half a quire of flourished paper with the description of it. Almack's Scotch face, in a bag-wig, waiting at supper, would divert you, as would his lady, in a sack, making tea and curtseying to the duchesses.—*Gilly Williams to George Selwyn*, March, 1765.

The female club I told you of is removed from their quarters, Lady Pembroke objecting to a tavern; it meets, therefore, for the present, at certain rooms of Almack's, who for another year is to provide a private house. . . . The first fourteen who imagined and planned it settled its rules and *constitutions.* These were formed upon the model of one of the clubs at Almack's. There are seventy-five chosen (the whole number is to be two hundred). The ladies nominate and choose the gentlemen, and *vice versâ;* so that no lady can exclude a lady, or gentleman a gentleman! The Duchess of Bedford was at first blackballed, but is since admitted. Duchess of

Grafton and of Marlborough are also chosen. Lady Hertford wrote to beg admittance and has obtained it; also Lady Holderness, Lady Rochford, are blackballed; as is Lord March, Mr. Boothby, and one or two more who think themselves pretty gentlemen *du premier ordre*, but is plain the ladies are not of their opinion. Lady Molineux has accepted, but the Duchess of Beaufort has declined, *as her health never permits her to sup abroad.* When any of the ladies dine with the society they are to send word before, but supper comes of course, and is to be served always at eleven. Play will be deep and *constant* probably.—*Mrs. Boscawen to Mrs. Delaney*, vol. iv. p. 362.

All on that magic *List* depends;
Fame, fortune, fashion, lovers, friends:
'Tis that which gratifies or vexes
All ranks, all ages, and both sexes.
If once to *Almack's* you belong,
Like monarchs you can do no wrong;
But banished thence on Wednesday night,
By Jove you can do nothing right.—Luttrell's *Julia*, Letter i.

The mixed club died out, and was succeeded by a series of balls in the season, which became famous. They were managed by a Committee of Ladies of high rank, and were confined almost exclusively to the aristocracy. At length the barrier began to be broken through by plebeian invasions, the prestige was lost, and in 1863 Almack's ceased to exist. With a brief interval, during which they were used for clubhouse purposes, the rooms have since been let for dinners, concerts, balls, and public meetings.

**Almack's Club** was founded in 1764 by Almack in Pall Mall, on the site of the house occupied by the Marlborough Club. The gaming was of the most extravagant kind. The play, wrote Walpole, was "for rouleaus of £50 each, and generally there is said to have been £10,000 in specie on the table." Lord Lauderdale informed Mr. Croker (Boswell's *Johnson*, p. 501) that "Mr. Fox told him that the deepest play he had ever known was between 1772 and the American War. Lord Lauderdale instanced £5000 being staked on a single card at Faro, and he talked of £7000 lost and won in a night." Fox was one of the deepest players and sufferers.

At Almack's of pigeons I'm told there are flocks;
But it's thought the completest is one Mr. Fox,
If he touches a card, if he rattles the box,
Away fly the guineas of this Mr. Fox.
Jesse's *Selwyn*, vol. iii. p. 159.

Lord Holland is said to have paid above £20,000 for his two sons. The brothers, the eldest under twenty-five, lost £32,000 in two nights. They borrowed largely of Jew money-lenders; and Charles Fox called the outer room, where these accommodating persons waited till he rose from play, *the Jerusalem Chamber.*

It soon became notorious for deep play. "There have been deep doings at Almack's," wrote Horace Walpole to Lady Ossory, January 5, 1772; and he tells his friend in Florence—

The gaming at *Almack's*, which has taken the *pas* of White's, is worthy the decline of our empire, or commonwealth, which you please. The young men of the age lose five, ten, fifteen thousand pounds in an evening there. Lord Stavordale, not one and twenty, lost £11,000 there last Tuesday, but recovered it by one great hand at hazard: he swore a great oath. Now if I had been playing *deep*, I might have won millions.—*Walpole to Mann*, February 2, 1770 (*Letters*, vol. v. p. 226).

*July* 12, 1773.—I was in London yesterday, where there is scarce a soul but Maccaroni's lolling out of the windows at Almack's like carpets to be dusted.—*Walpole to Lord Nuneham* (*Letters*, vol. v. p. 486).

Reynolds was anxious to join the Club; and Gibbon, the historian, was elected a member June 5, 1776, and dates several of his letters from it.

> Town grows empty, and this house, where I have passed very agreeable hours, is the only place which still invites the flower of the English youth. The style of living, though somewhat expensive, is exceedingly pleasant; and, notwithstanding the rage of play, I have found more entertainment and even rational society here than in any other club to which I belong.—*Gibbon to Holroyd*, *Almack's*, June 24, 1776.

In a later letter (1771) to the same friend, Gibbon says, "Charles Fox is now at my elbow, declaiming on the impossibility of keeping America." And again, June 12, 1778, "Their chief conversation at Almack's is about tents, drill-serjeants, sub-divisions, firings, etc.; and I am revered as a veteran."

In 1778 Brooks, a wine merchant and money-lender, took Almack's and removed the Club to St. James's Street. [*See* Brooks's Club.] The old house still continued to be occupied as a club, and was known as Goosetrees.

**Almonry (The)**, or, THE ELEEMOSYNARY; corruptly called, in Stow's time and in our own, THE AMBRY, a low rookery of houses off Tothill Street, Westminster, where the alms of the adjoining Abbey were wont to be distributed. The first printing-press ever seen in England was set up by William Caxton, citizen and mercer (d. 1491), while residing in this Almonry, under the patronage of Esteney, Abbot of Westminster. Douce possessed what would now be called a hand-bill, or advertisement, of great interest; it is now in the Library of Brasenose College, Oxford.

> If it plese ony man, spirituel or temporel, to bye ony pyes of two or thre comemoracio's of Salisbure use, enprynted after the forme of this preset lettre, whiche ben wel and truly correct, late hym come to Westmonester, in to the *Almonesryre*, at the reed pale, and he shal haue them good chepe. Supplico stet cedula.

The house in which he is said to have lived, called "The Reed [Red] Pale,"[1] and long an object of attraction, is described by Bagford as a brick building with the sign of the King's Head,[2] but this house was of a much later date than Chaucer's time. It stood on the north side of the Almonry, with its back to the back of those on the south side of Tothill Street,[3] and fell down from sheer neglect, in November

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[1] Douce s *Catalogue of Books*, p. 305.

[2] Knight's *Caxton*, p. 147. There is also a view of it by George Cooke, 1827.

[3] *Gentleman's Magazine* for April, 1846, p. 362.

1845. The place was divided into two parts, called respectively the Great Almonry and the Little Almonry.

> For about twenty years before he died (except his imprisonment) he [James Harrington, author of *Oceana*] lived in the Little Ambry (a faire house on the left hand), which lookes into the Dean's Yard in Westminster. In the upper story he had a pretty gallery, which looked into the yard (over . . . court) where he commonly dined, and meditated, and tooke his tobacco.—Aubrey's *Lives*, vol. iii. p. 375.

**Almonry Office.**—The office of the Hereditary Grand Almoner, and the High Almoner, from the time of Richard I., has usually been held in the Royal Palace, but in 1820 it was moved to an old house in Middle Scotland Yard. It is now at 36 Spring Gardens.

The distribution of alms on the Thursday before Easter, or Maundy Thursday, takes place in Whitehall Chapel; but the distribution at Easter, Whitsuntide, and Christmas, is made at the office.

**Alpha Cottages,** on the west side of the REGENT'S PARK. Here the Rev. Henry F. Cary, the translator of *Dante* and friend of Lamb, took up his first abode in London.

> It is situated very pleasantly about half a mile to the left of the Edgware Road, as you come into London, near Upper Baker Street. It is very retired, and looks to the fields.—*H. F. Cary*, May 3, 1810.

He left in 1813 for Kensington Gravel Pits.

**Alpha Road,** Lisson Grove, ST. JOHN'S WOOD. At No. 21, during the height of his London popularity, lived the Hungarian patriot, Louis Kossuth. Ugo Foscolo, the Italian poet and patriot, had a villa on the banks of the canal, which he called Digamma Cottage, he having written an article in the *Quarterly Review* on that subject.

**Alphage (St.),** ALDERMANBURY, by LONDON WALL. A church in Cripplegate Ward, built 1774-1777, by Sir William Staines, on the site of the chapel of the old Hospital or Priory of St. Mary the Virgin, "for the sustentation of one hundred blind men," founded by William Elsing, mercer, and of which Spital the founder was the first prior. The original church of St. Alphage, which was in existence in the year 1068, was situated on the north side of London Wall. In the reign of Henry VIII. it had become ruinous, and the parishioners petitioned to be allowed to rebuild it. This was not granted, but the King let them have the chapel of St. Mary Elsing for £100. The old church was pulled down and some of the materials sold; the rest were used in repairing the chapel, and making it into the parish church. In 1774 the church, which escaped the Fire, was in danger of falling, and it was agreed that a new building should be erected. Against the north wall of the church is a monument to Sir Rowland Hayward, Lord Mayor of London in 1570 and 1590 (d. 1593); he is represented kneeling, with his first wife and eight children on his right, and his second wife and her eight children on his left. The living, a rectory, valued at £1350, is in the gift of the Bishop of London. The brick wall which formerly shut in the churchyard from the street was removed in 1872, and a light iron railing substituted, the churchyard being at the same time laid out very prettily as a flower-garden. These alterations exposed to view a portion of the old city wall, which is now very properly kept clear.

The name of Alphage has undergone many variations of form; and it appears as St. Taphyns in Norden's Map of London, 1593.

**Alsatia**, a cant name given before 1623 to the precinct of Whitefriars, then and long after a notorious place of refuge and retirement for persons wishing to avoid bailiffs and creditors. The earliest use of the name is contained in a quarto tract by Thomas Powel, printed in 1623, and called "Wheresoever you see mee, Trust unto Yourselfe: or, The Mysterie of Lending and Borrowing." The second in point of time is in Otway's play of *The Soldier's Fortune* (4to, 1681), and the third in Shadwell's celebrated *Squire of Alsatia* (4to, 1688), Sir Walter Scott's authority for some of his admirable scenes in the *Fortunes of Nigel.*

> This place [Whitefriars] was formerly, since its building in houses, inhabited by gentry; but some of the inhabitants taking upon them to protect persons from arrests, upon a pretended privilege belonging to the place, the gentry left it, and it became a sanctuary unto the inhabitants, which they kept up by force against law and justice; so that it was sufficiently crowded with such disabled and loose kind of lodgers. But, however, upon a great concern of debt, the sheriff with the *posse comitatus* forced his way in, to make a search; and yet to little purpose; for the time of the sheriff's coming not being concealed, and they having notice thereof, took flight either to the Mint in Southwark, another such place, or some other private place, until the hurly-burly was over, and then they returned. But of late the Parliament taking this great abuse into its consideration, they made an Act [8 and 9 Will. III., c. 27, 1697] to put down all such pretended privileged places upon penalties; yet not so well observed as it ought to be.—*Strype*, B. iii. p. 278. [*See* Whitefriars.]

The particular portions of Whitefriars forming Alsatia were Ram-Alley, Mitre Court, and a lane called in the cant language of the place by the name of Lombard Street. Shadwell has described the class of inhabitants in the *dramatis personæ* before his play:—

> *Cheatly.* A rascal, who by reason of debts dares not stir out of Whitefryers, but there inveigles young heirs in tail, and helps them to goods and money upon great disadvantages; is bound for them, and shares with them till he undoes them. A lewd, impudent, debauched fellow, very expert in the cant about the town.
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> *Shamwell.* Cousin to the Belfonds; an heir who, being ruined by Cheatly, is made a decoy-duck for others; not daring to stir out of Alsatia, where he lives; is bound to Cheatly for heirs, and lives upon 'em, a dissolute, debauched life.
>
> *Capt. Hackum.* A block-headed bully of Alsatia; a cowardly, impudent, blustering fellow, formerly a serjeant in Flanders, run from his colours, retreated into Whitefryers for a very small debt, where, by the Alsatians, he is dubbed a Captain; marries one that lets lodgings, sells cherry-brandy, and is a bawd.
>
> *Scapeall.* A hypocritical, repeating, praying, psalm-singing, precise fellow, pretending to great piety, a godly knave, who joins with Cheatly, and supplies young heirs with goods and money.—*Squire of Alsatia*, 4to, 1688.

No. 50 of Tempest's *Cries of London* (drawn and published in James II.'s reign) is called "The Squire of Alsatia," and represents a young gallant of the town with cane, sword, hat, feather, and Chedreux wig.

*Courtine.* 'Tis a fine equipage I am like to be reduced to; I shall be ere long as greasy as an Alsatian bully; this flopping hat, pinned up on one side, with a sandy weather-beaten peruke, dirty linen, and to complete the figure, a long scandalous iron sword jarring at my heels.—Otway, *The Soldier's Fortune*, 4to, 1681.

The original of Scott's Duke Hildebrod may be found in Shadwell's *Woman Captain* (4to, 1680). Steele in *The Tatler* of September 10, 1709 (No. 66), speaks of Alsatia as "now in ruins." It is not unlikely that the Landgraviate of Alsace (German *Elzass*, Latin *Alsatia*), long a borderland and a cause of contention, often the seat of war, and familiarly known to our Low Country soldiers, suggested the cant name of Alsatia to the precinct of Whitefriars. This privileged spot stood much in the same position to the Temple and Westminster as Alsace did to France and the central powers of Europe. In the Temple, students were studying to observe the law; and in Alsatia adjoining, debtors to avoid and violate it; the Alsatians were troublesome neighbours to the Templars, and the Templars as troublesome neighbours to the Alsatians.

The Templars shall not dare
T' attempt a rescue.
Cartwright's *Ordinary*, 8vo, 1651.

The privilege of sanctuary was abolished in 1697.

**Alsop's Buildings** (afterwards called ALSOP TERRACE), NEW ROAD. The first row of large houses on the north side, west of Regent's Park, now absorbed in MARYLEBONE ROAD. At No. 30 lived for thirty years (1818-1848) John Martin, the painter of Belshazzar's Feast and other fine works. The studio at the back was built by him.

**Amelia Place,** BROMPTON (now incorporated with FULHAM ROAD), a small pleasant row of houses looking on a nursery garden, now Pelham Crescent. At No. 7 the Right Hon. John Philpot Curran died, October 14, 1817. He had resided there for twelve months. "His forenoon was generally passed in a solitary ramble through the neighbouring fields and gardens (which have now disappeared), and in the evening he enjoyed the conversation of a few friends."[1] Banim, the Irish novelist, on first coming to London, 1822, had lodgings in the house in which his illustrious countryman had died.

**Amen Corner,** AVE MARIA LANE, PATERNOSTER ROW.

At the end of Pater-Noster Row is Ave-Mary Lane, so called upon the like occasion of text-writers and bead-makers then dwelling there; and at the end of that lane is likewise Creede Lane, lately so called, but sometimes Spurrier Row, of spurriers dwelling there; and Amen Lane is added thereunto betwixt the south end of Warwick Lane and the north end of Ave-Mary Lane.—*Stow*, p. 127.

At No. 4 Amen Corner is the entrance to AMEN COURT, where are the dwellings of the Canons residentiary of St. Paul's.

I have taken possession of my preferment. The house is in Amen Corner,—an awkward name on a card, and an awkward annunciation to the coachman on leaving a fashionable mansion.—*Sydney Smith to the Countess of Morley*, Bristol, 1831.

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[1] Dillon Croker's *Walk to Fulham*, p. 77; Regan, *Life of Curran*, p. 271.

**Ampthill Square,** a turning out of the Hampstead Road, named after Ampthill Park in Bedfordshire, a seat of the Duke of Bedford. The south-west corner of the enclosure is crossed by a deep cutting of the London and North-Western Railway. Henry West Betty, better known as the "Infant Roscius" (b. September 13, 1791), died at his house in the square in September 1874.

**Ampton Street,** GRAY'S INN ROAD (east side) to Frederick Place. Here, in the autumn of 1830, when Thomas Carlyle brought his wife for the first time to London—and during his vain search for a publisher for the newly-finished *Sartor Resartus*—they spent "an interesting, cheery, and in spite of poor arrangements, really pleasant winter. We lodged in Ampton Street, Gray's Inn Lane, clean and decent pair of rooms, and quiet decent people." Visitors "in plenty: John Mill one of the most frequent. . . . Jeffrey, Lord Advocate, often came on an afternoon." They stayed about three months. "I wrote *Johnson* here just before going."—*Reminiscences*, vol. ii. p. 163.

**Amwell Street,** by the New River Head, PENTONVILLE, so called from the village of Amwell, in Hertfordshire, where the New River has its rise. One of the registration sub-districts of the parish of Clerkenwell is named Amwell.

**Anchor Lane,** on the south side of UPPER THAMES STREET, opposite Addle Hill—the site now marked by Anchor Wharf.

> On July 30, 1557, Henry Machyn, the Diarist, interrupts his daily list of funerals, and records how he "and mony mo did eat half a bushel of owsturs in Anckur Lane at Master Smyth and Master Gytton's cellar, upon hogsheads and candlelight, and onions and red ale, and claret ale, and muscadel and malmsey ale, *fre cope*, at 8 in the morning.—p. 143.

A curious little peep into London life three centuries ago!

In the *Calendar of State Papers* (*Domestic*, 1661-1662, p. 87), reference is made to a conventicle in this lane, "where two pulpits are set up for prophesying."

**Andrew's (St.),** HOLBORN, a parish church on Holborn Hill (now Holborn Viaduct), between Shoe Lane and St. Andrew Street, in the ward of Farringdon Without, designed by Sir C. Wren in 1676, on the site of the old church, which escaped the Fire, but was so decayed that it had to be taken down, except the tower. The tower, which still shows two or three of the Gothic arches, was refaced with Portland stone in 1704. The church is spacious, and admirably fitted for seeing and hearing. It is 105 feet long, 63 feet wide, and 43 high. It cost £9000. The interior of the church much resembles that of St. James's, Westminster. The organ was the larger portion of the rejected organ of the Temple Church, made by Harris, in competition with Father Schmydt; but it gave place, in 1872, to a new and more powerful instrument, constructed by Messrs. Hill. The coloured glass in the east window was executed by Joshua Price in 1718, and for the period of its erection is very good. The church was thoroughly repaired in

1851, and a good deal altered internally in 1872, when the churchyard was altered to adapt it to the level of the new Holborn Viaduct. The painted glass in the west window is new. In 2 Edw. III. the parish is styled "St. Andrew in Purtepul, without the Bar, in the suburb of London."[1] Hacket, afterwards bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, and the author of the *Life of Lord Keeper Williams*, was several years rector of this church. One Sunday, while he was reading the Common Prayer in St. Andrew, a soldier of the Earl of Essex came and clapped a pistol to his breast and commanded him to read no further. Not at all terrified, Hacket said he would do what became a divine, and he might do what became a soldier. He was permitted to proceed. Another eminent rector was Edward Stillingfleet, afterwards bishop of Worcester. While Stillingfleet was rector of St. Andrew, the young Richard Bentley resided with him as tutor to his son. A rector eminent in a different way was Dr. Sacheverel, whose "Trial" is matter of English history. Sacheverel, who received the living of St. Andrew as a reward for the trial he had gone through, is buried in the chancel of the church, under an inscribed stone (d. 1724).

In the south aisle is a tablet to Emery, the actor (d. 1822). William Whiston, the Nonconformist preacher, was a constant attendant at this church, but left the church and parish on Sacheverel refusing to allow him to take the communion. The parish registers record the baptism and burial of two of our most unfortunate Sons of Song: under January 18, 1696-1697, the baptism of Richard Savage; and under August 28, 1770, the burial of Thomas Chatterton. Savage was born in Fox Court, Brooke Street, and Chatterton died in Brooke Street. Savage died in Bristol, and Chatterton was born in Bristol. Chatterton is entered in the register as "*William* Chatterton, interred in the graveyard of Shoe Lane Workhouse." There are other interesting entries in the register: the burial, in 1561, of Robert Coke of Mileham, in Norfolk, the father of Sir Edward Coke: in the old church was a monument to his memory; the marriage (1598) of Edward Coke, "the Queen's Attorney-General," and "my Lady Elizabeth Hatton;" the marriage (1638) of Colonel Hutchinson and Lucy Apsley (Mrs. Hutchinson's Memoirs are well known); the burial (1643) of Nathaniel Tomkins, executed for his share in Waller's plot; the burial (1690) of Theodore Haak, one of the founders of the Royal Society; the burial (1720) of John Hughes, author of *The Siege of Damascus;* the baptism of Henry Addington, Speaker and Prime Minister, June 30, 1757; the burial (1802) of Joseph Strutt, author of *Sports and Pastimes;* the marriage (on Sunday, May 1, 1808), of William Hazlitt and Sarah Stoddart: Charles Lamb was best man, and Mary Lamb bridesmaid, and Lamb was near being turned out of the church for laughing. One remarkable entry runs thus :—

> Baptized July 31, 1817, Benjamin, said to be about twelve years old, son of

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[1] *Historical MSS. Comm.*, Appendix to Ninth Report, p. 3.

Isaac and Maria D'Israeli, King's Road, Gentleman. A clergyman named Thimbleby performed the ceremony.

Lord Chancellor Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton, was buried here, but his body was afterwards removed to Tichfield.—Cooper, *Athen. Cant.* Webster the dramatist is said by Gildon to have been clerk of this parish.

The living is a rectory of the value of £900, in the gift of the Duke of Buccleuch.

**Andrew's (St.) Hubberd,** or St. Andrew in Eastcheap, a church which stood between St. Botolph's Lane and Love Lane, in Billingsgate Ward, destroyed in the Great Fire, and not rebuilt. Weigh House Yard afterwards occupied the site. The parish church is St. Mary-at-Hill, to which parish St. Andrew's Hubberd is now united.

**Andrew's (St.) Undershaft,** a church erected 1520-1532, one of the latest in the perpendicular period of Gothic architecture, at the corner of St. Mary Axe, Leadenhall Street, in Aldgate Ward, and called Undershaft "because that of old time every year (on May-day in the morning), it was used that an high or long shaft or May-pole was set up there before the south door of the said church."[1] As the shaft overtopped the steeple the church in St. Mary Axe received the additional name of St. Andrew's Undershaft, to distinguish it from other churches in London dedicated to the same saint. This shaft is said by Stow to be alluded to in a "Chance of Dice," a poem attributed by him to Chaucer, but now unknown.

The last year of the shaft overlooking the old church was on "Evil May-day," 1517, when a serious fray took place, amid the gaieties of the occasion, between the apprentices and the settled foreigners of the parish. This was good reason for not hoisting it again; and for two and thirty years the shaft remained unraised. Another fate yet awaited it: a certain curate, whom Stow calls Sir Stephen, preached against it at Paul's Cross and accused the inhabitants of the parish it was in of setting up for themselves an idol, inasmuch as they had named their church with the addition of "under the shaft." "I heard his sermon at Paul's Cross," says Stow, "and I saw the effect that followed." The effect was that the inhabitants first sawed into pieces and then burnt the old May-pole of their parish.

The church is considered by some to be the first church erected in London with a special view to the Reformed worship. It consists of a nave and two side aisles. The roof is ribbed and almost flat. The large east window contained full length portraits of Edward VI., Queen Elizabeth, James I., Charles I., and Charles II., all very much faded. The exterior was in 1866 cleared from the cement with which it had been covered, and partially restored by Mr. Thomas C. Clerke, but a more thorough restoration was effected in 1875-1876, when the interior was entirely remodelled. The glass spoken of above was removed to the west window, the east window filled with new glass, and a new and larger chancel, with reredos and sanctuary, designed by Mr. A. Blomfield, A.R.A., added.

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[1] *Stow*, p. 54.

Terra-cotta monument to John Stow, author of the invaluable *Survey* which bears his name, erected at the expense of his widow, and once painted to resemble life. The honest old citizen and chronicler is represented sitting with a book on a table before him, and a pen in his hand. The figure is cramped, but the head has an air and character which marks it out for a likeness. There was once a railing before it. John Stow was born in the parish of St. Michael's, Cornhill, about the year 1525. "In 1549," says Strype, "I find him dwelling by the Well within Aldgate, where now a pump standeth, between Leadenhall Street and Fenchurch Street." He was by trade a tailor, and the arms of his Company, the Merchant Tailors, figure on his tomb. He died in the parish of St. Andrew's Undershaft, April 5, 1605, old, poor, and neglected. His remains were disturbed in the year 1732, and it is said removed.[1] Monument to Sir Hugh Hammersley (d. 1636). Sir Hugh is represented kneeling underneath a canopy: behind him kneels his wife. All this is common enough; not so the two full-length cavalier figures on each side, which are conceived with an ease and an elegance not then common in English sculpture. The artist's name is said to have been Thomas Madden: he is not mentioned by Walpole. Peter Motteux, the translator of *Don Quixote*, lies buried in this church, but without a monument. He kept a large East India warehouse in Leadenhall Street, and died (1718) in a house of ill-fame in Butcher Row in the Strand. The living is a rectory in the gift of the Bishop of London, value £2000.

Hans Holbein the painter resided in this parish, and died here in 1543 (not in 1554 as usually stated). His name occurs in a Subsidy Roll for the city of London, dated October 24, 1541. "Aldgate Warde, Parisshe of Saint Andrewe Undershafte Straunger: Hans Holbene in fee xxx.li. . . . iij.li."—Quoted by Mr. A. W. Franks (Discovery of the Will of Hans Holbein), *Archæologia*, vol. xxxix., p. 17. Holbein was at this time in receipt of £30 annually as painter to the king; the tax is so large because he is a foreigner (*straunger*). The will of "Johannis, alias Hans Holbein, nuper parochie sancti Andree Undershafte," dated October 7, 1543, was proved by his executor, "Mr. John of Anwarpe," on November 29 following.—*Archæologia*, vol. xxxix. Stow had been "told that Hans Holbein the great and inimitable painter" was buried in the neighbouring church (eastward) of St. Catherine Cree, but that when the Earl of Arundel would have set up a monument to his memory he could not learn where his corpse lay. Holbein died, as is believed, of the plague, and at such times little heed was given as to the exact place of sepulture.—Wornum's *Holbein*, p. 365.

**Andrew's (St.) by the Wardrobe,** a church on the east side of

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[1] *Maitland*, ed. 1739, p. 368.

St. Andrew's Hill (formerly *Puddledock Hill*), in Castle Baynard Ward, so called from its contiguity to the office of the King's Great Wardrobe, and to distinguish it from the other churches in London dedicated to the same saint. It was previously called St. Andrew's juxta-Baynard's Castle, from its vicinity to the mansion so named, and received its present appellation after the removal of the King's Wardrobe to the house built by Sir John Beauchamp (d. 1359), and thenceforth known as Wardrobe Court. [*See* Wardrobe.] The old church was destroyed in the Great Fire, and the present edifice, one of Sir C. Wren's design, was erected 1691-1692 at a cost of £7060, and served for the newly united parishes of St. Andrew's-in-the Wardrobe and St. Anne's, Blackfriars. The interior, 75 feet long, 59 wide, and 38 high, is light and elegant. A monument by the elder Bacon to the Rev. William Romaine (d. 1795) is not devoid of beauty. The bust is very good. The living is a rectory valued at £250; the right of presentation belongs alternately to the Mercers' Company (for St. Andrew's), and to the parishioners of St. Anne's for the parish of Anne's.

Among the State Papers is a letter from Lord Keeper Coventry to Bishop Laud, in which he states that he has considered the title made by the Earl of Leicester to the patronage of this church: "It comes through John, Duke of Northumberland, who was attainted in Queen Mary's time, whereupon the title fell to the Crown." [1]

**Angel Alley,** now called Angel Passage, a court on the east side of Upper Thames Street, opposite Duckfoot Lane. In the Guildhall collection is a rare Tavern Token, with an angel in the field, and the inscription "Obadiah Surridge in Angell Ally, in Thames Street, 1668. His halfe peny."—*Burn*, p. 17. The name was of old very much in favour with Londoners for these narrow passages. Dodsley records twenty-three Angel Alleys and thirty Angel Courts in 1761. There are still about thirty Angel Alleys, Courts, Rows, Streets, Terraces, etc.

**Angel Inn (The),** Islington (so called), though really situated in the parish of Clerkenwell, has a history of at least two centuries and a half. Among those who compounded for buildings erected in London contrary to proclamation (1638?) was William Ryplingham, "for a new building in the Angel's Inn in Islington." [2] In the year 1699 the inn was owned by one Bagnall.

> The Angel Inn formerly was noted as being a halting-place for travellers approaching London from the north; who, if they arrived after nightfall, generally waited here till the morrow for fear of the thieves who infested the road beyond leading to the Metropolis, and who robbed with impunity, and sometimes murdered those who had the temerity to proceed on their journey. Persons having to cross the fields to Clerkenwell usually went in a body for mutual protection; and it was customary at the Angel to ring a bell to summon the party together before starting.—Pink's *History of Clerkenwell*, 1881, p. 549.

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[1] *Calendar of State Papers, Domestic*, 1628-1629, p. 503.

[2] *Calendar of State Papers, Domestic*, 1638-1639, p. 262.

The interior or courtyard of the old inn is shown in Hogarth's engraving of the Stage Coach.

A lease of the premises for 70 years was sold by auction on January 26, 1819, and shortly afterwards the inn was rebuilt. It has been much modernised lately.

**Angel Inn,** St. Clement's Danes, Strand, on the north side of the church, was one of the most interesting of the old galleried inns of London. A letter, dated February 6, 1503, was directed to "Sir Richard Plumpton, Knight, being lodged at the Angell behind St. Clement Kirk, without the Temple Barr, at London."[1] The inn was then standing in the fields. When Hooper, the martyr-Bishop of Gloucester, was condemned in January 1555 he was taken to the Angel Inn before being sent to Gloucester, where he was burnt.

Before the period of railways as many as seven or eight mail-coaches started every night from this inn. In 1853 it was closed, and the freehold sold for £6800. On the inn and its large courtyard were built St. Clement's Chambers, now styled Dane's Inn. There is an engraving of the inn in Diprose's *St. Clement Danes*, 1868, p. 195.

**Ann (St.) and St. Agnes within Aldersgate,** formerly St. Ann in the Willows, a church on the north side of St. Ann's Lane, St. Martin's-le-Grand, now Gresham Street, and in the ward of Aldersgate. Destroyed by the Great Fire, it was rebuilt by Sir C. Wren in 1681, when the neighbouring parish of St. John Zachary was united to it.

> St. Anne in the Willows, so called, I know not upon what occasion, but some say of willows growing thereabouts; but now there is no such void place for willows to grow, more than the churchyard, wherein do grow some high ash trees.—*Stow*, p. 115.
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> This church was burnt down [1666], and rebuilt of rubbed brick: and stands in the churchyard, planted before the church with lime trees that flourish there. So that, as it was formerly called St. Anne in the Willows, it may now be named St. Anne in the Limes.—*Strype*, B. iii. p. 101.

The interior is 53 feet square and 35 feet high. Four Corinthian columns form an inner square and support an ornamented ceiling higher than the outer sides, which have sunk panels of fretwork within circles, giving a pleasing effect. The living is a rectory, the right of presentation belongs to the Bishop of London, alternately with the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's.

**Anne's (St.),** Blackfriars, a parish church which stood south of Ireland Yard, St. Andrew's Hill, in the precinct of the Blackfriars and ward of Farringdon Within; destroyed in the Great Fire, and not rebuilt. The church of St. Andrew by the Wardrobe serves for St. Anne's.

> There is a parish of St. Anne, within the precinct of the Blackfriars, which

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[1] *Plumpton Correspondence.*

was pulled down with the Friars Church by Sir Thomas Cawarden, Master of the Revels; but in the reign of Queen Mary, he being forced to find a church to the inhabitants, allowed them a lodging chamber above a stair, which since that time, to wit in the year 1597, fell down, and was again by collection therefore made, new-built and enlarged in the same year, and was dedicated on December 11.—*Stow*, p. 128.

The parish register records the burial of Isaac Oliver, the miniature painter (1617), who lived in this parish. His son erected a monument to his memory, with his bust in marble. It perished in the Great Fire. Peter Oliver was buried with his father. Other burials recorded are Nat Field, the poet and player (1632-1633); Dick Robinson, the player (1647); William Faithorne, the engraver (1691). The following interesting entries relate to Vandyck, who lived and died in this parish, leaving a sum of money in his will to its poor:—

Jasper Lanfranch, a Dutchman, from Sir Anthony Vandike's, buried February 14, 1638.

Martin Ashent, Sir Anthony Vandike's man, buried March 12, 1638.

Justinian, daughter to Sir Anthony Vandike and his lady, baptized December 9, 1641.

The child was therefore baptized the day her illustrious father died (1641). John Bill, king's printer (1630), by will directed his body to be buried here, and left the large sum of £300 for the expense of his funeral. He also left money for the poor of the parish.[1] A portion of the old burying-ground is still to be seen in Church Entry, Ireland Yard.

In this parish lived Sir Samuel Luke, the original of *Hudibras;* the register records his marriage in 1624, and the baptism of several of his children.

**Anne's (St.),** Limehouse, one of Queen Anne's fifty churches, designed by Nicholas Hawksmoor, a pupil of Sir Christopher Wren. It was erected 1712-1724 at a cost of £38,000, and was consecrated September 12, 1729. The interior was seriously injured by fire on the morning of Good Friday, March 29, 1850: but was very carefully restored.

**Anne's (St.),** Soho, a parish in Westminster, taken out of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, 30th of Charles II. (1678). The church (in Wardour Street and Dean Street) was erected on a piece of ground called Kemp's Field,[2] and was consecrated by Bishop Compton, March 21, 1686. It has more than once since been repaired. The interior was remodelled and improved in 1866 (Mr. A. W. Blomfield, A.R.A., architect). The architect is not known. The present turret was erected in 1806 by S. P. Cockerell. The church was dedicated to St. Anne, the mother of the Virgin Mary, in honour of the Princess Anne, daughter of the reigning sovereign.

Vpon the twentie-first of the same March, 1685-1686, was the new parish church

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[1] *Calendar of State Papers, Domestic,* 1629-1631, p. 242.

[2] Vestry Minute, St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.

St. Anne's, Soho, consecrated by the Lord Bishop of London, Henry Compton, a most pious prelate and an admirable governor. This parish is taken (as was St. James's) out of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, by Act of Parliament, and the patronage thereof settled in the Bishop of London and his successors. The consecration (as was the buildinge) of it was the more hastened, for that, by the Act of Parliament, it was to be a parish from the Lady Day next after the consecration; and had it not been consecrat that day, it must have lost the benefitt of a year, for there was noe other Sunday before our Lady Day.—*Autobiography of Sir John Bramston*, p. 223.

I imagine your Countess of Dorchester [Sedley's daughter] will speedily move hitherward, for the house is furnishing very fine in St. James's Square, and a seat taking for her in the new consecrated St. Anne's Church.—*Letter of April* 6, 1686 (Ellis's *Letters*, 2d S., vol. iv. p. 91).

In the churchyard is a tablet to the memory of Theodore, King of Corsica, who died at a tailor's in Chapel Street, in this parish (December 11, 1756), soon after his liberation by the Act of Insolvency from the King's Bench Prison.

As soon as Theodore was at liberty he took a chair and went to the Portuguese minister, but did not find him at home: not having sixpence to pay, he prevailed on the chairmen to carry him to a tailor he knew in Soho, whom he prevailed upon to harbour him, but he fell sick the next day, and died in three more.—*Walpole to Mann*, January 17, 1757.

He was buried at the expense of an oilman in Compton Street, of the name of Wright, but Horace Walpole paid for the tablet (which has a crown "exactly copied" from one of Theodore's coins) and wrote the inscription:—

The grave, great teacher, to a level brings
Heroes and beggars, galley-slaves and kings
But Theodore this moral learn'd ere dead;
Fate pour'd its lessons on his living head,
Bestow'd a kingdom, and denied him bread.

You will laugh to hear that when I sent my inscription to the vestry for the approbation of the minister and churchwardens, they demurred and took some days to consider whether they should suffer him to be called King of Corsica. Happily they have acknowledged his title.—*Walpole to Mann*, February 29, 1757.

In the church are buried Lord Camelford, killed (1804) in a duel with Captain Best; David Williams (d. 1816), founder of the Literary Fund. In the churchyard are buried Brook Taylor, LL.D. (d. December 29, 1731), discoverer of Taylor's *Theorem* and author of the *Principles of Linear Perspective;* Sir Hildebrand Jacob (1790); William Hazlitt (d. 1830), a headstone over whose grave has a pompous inscription very unlike the style of the writer the inscription celebrates. In the church are monuments to Sir John Macpherson, "the gentle giant," who for some months acted as Governor-General of India; and William Hamilton, R.A., a feeble though not ungraceful painter. The register records the baptism (1736) of John Horne, known now as John Horne Tooke. "Many parts of this parish," says Maitland, (1739), "so greatly abound with French, that it is an easy matter for a stranger to imagine himself in France." This is true of the parish a century and a half after: it is still a kind of Petty France. The emigrants from all the Revolutions have congregated hereabouts. [*See* Greek Street.]

**Anne's (St.), Lane,** GREAT PETER STREET, WESTMINSTER. Henry Purcell, the musician, lived in this lane, and here Herrick, the poet, when ejected from his living of Dean Prior, resided as "Robert Herrick, Esquire."

**Antholin's (St.),** or, ST. ANTLING'S, in BUDGE ROW (a corruption of ST. ANTHONY'S), a church which stood at the south-west corner of Sise Lane, Watling Street (Cordwainer Street Ward). It was destroyed in the Great Fire, and rebuilt by Cartwright from the designs of Sir C. Wren in 1682-1683, at an expense of about £5700. The interior was ingeniously fitted to an irregular site and covered with an oval-shaped dome, supported on eight Roman Corinthian columns. The church was taken down in September 1874 to make way for the new Queen Victoria Street, and the site is marked by a memorial with a painting of the church. Strong efforts were made, but unsuccessfully, to have the much-admired tower with its solid octagonal stone spire preserved as a memorial. For the solace of Wren's admirers it may be well to note that the spire removed in 1874 was not the original. That was injured by lightning many years before; taken down, and replaced by a new and somewhat lower spire. The injured spire was taken away to ornament the garden of one of the parish authorities at Forest Hill. The parish has been joined to the united rectory of St. Mary Aldermary with St. Thomas Apostle and St. John the Baptist upon Walbrook. The proceeds of the sale of the church were £44,990, a portion of which sum went for the erection of the church of St. Antholin, Nunhead.

A morning prayer and lecture, the bells for which began to ring at five in the morning, was established at St. Antholin's, in Budge Row, "after Geneva fashion," in September, 1559.[1] Lilly, the astrologer, attended these lectures when a young man, and Sir Walter Scott makes Mike Lambourne, in *Kenilworth*, refer to them. Nor have they been overlooked by our early dramatists: Randolph, Davenant, and Mayne make frequent allusions in their plays to the Puritanical fervour of the parish. The tongue of Middleton's *Roaring Girl* was "heard further in a still morning than St. Antling's bell." Among the State Papers are orders for disposing of certain money given towards the maintenance of six morning lectures in the church, dated March 17, 1629, and endorsed by Laud, then Bishop of London. It appears that the parish allowed £70 per annum towards the lecture, the chamber of London £40 per annum, and by this instrument monies were vested in trustees to pay each of the lecturers an additional £30 per annum.[2]

In the heart of the city, near London Stone, in a house which used to be inhabited by the Lord Mayor or one of the Sheriffs, and was situate so near to the church of St. Antholin's that there was a way out of it into a gallery of the church, the Commissioners from the Church of Scotland to King Charles were lodged in 1640. Here preached the Chaplains of the Commission, with Alexander Henderson at their head; and curiosity, faction, and humour brought so great a conflux and resort, that from the first appearance of day in the morning on every Sunday, to the shutting in of the light, the church was never empty.[1]

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[1] Machyn's Diary, p. 212.

[2] *Calendar of State Papers, Domestic*, 1628-1629, p. 495.

Under colour of preaching the Gospel, in sundry parts of the realm, they set up a Morning Lecture at St. Antholine's Church in London; where (as probationers for that purpose) they first made tryal of their abilities, which place was the grand nursery, whence most of the Seditious Preachers were after sent abroad throughout all England to poyson the people with their anti-monarchical principles.—Dugdale's *Troubles in England*, fol. 1681, p. 37.

Going to St. Antlin's and Morning Lectures is out of fashion.—*An Exclamation from Tunbridge and Epsom against the New-found Wells at Islington*, single half-sheet, 1684.

*Bansswright.* 'Tis all the fault she has: she will outpray
A preacher at St. Antlin's.—Mayne, *The City Match*, fol. 1639.

And these two disciples of St. Tantlin
That rise to long exercise before day.
Davenant's *News from Plymouth*, Act i. Sc. 1.

I do hope
We shall grow famous; have all sorts repaire
As duly to us as the barren wives
Of ancient citizens do at St. Antholin's.
Cartwright's *Ordinary*, 1651.

I'll be a new man from the top to the toe, or I'll want of my will. Instead of tennis-court my morning exercise shall be at St. Antlin's.—Heywood's *If you know not Me*, p. 72.

Dean Colet, founder of St. Paul's School, was born in this parish in 1466. His father, Sir Henry Colet, had been Lord Mayor of London.

**Anthony (St.), (Hospital or Free School of),** stood opposite Finch Lane, in Threadneedle Street, where the *French Church* afterwards stood. It was some time a cell, says Stow, to St. Anthony's of Venice, afterwards a hospital "for a master, two priests, one schoolmaster, and twelve poor men." Dr. Nicholas Heath, some time Bishop of Rochester, afterwards of Worcester, and lastly Archbishop of York and Lord Chancellor of England, Sir Thomas More and Archbishop Whitgift, and, as is believed, Dean Colet, were educated at this school, which, in Stow's remembrance, presented the best scholars for prizes of all the schools of London. Whitgift when here (circ. 1546), boarded with his aunt in St. Paul's Churchyard, her husband being a verger of the Cathedral. The Hospital was suppressed in the reign of Edward VI., "the School in some sort remaining," says Stow, "but sore decayed."

The Hospital possessed a curious privilege. The city laws were, in the Middle Ages, exceedingly strict in respect of food and sanitary matters. Unwholesome meat was destroyed; swine "found in the streets or in the fosses or in the suburbs" were to be killed. But pigs were often seized which were unfit for the shambles, and those it came to be custom to hand over to the proctor of St. Anthony's

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[1] Clarendon's *History of the Rebellion*, ed. 1826, vol. i. p. 331.

Hospital, who fastened a bell to the neck of each and sent them into the streets to get their own living, an order being issued that swine bearing the bell of St. Anthony should be free to roam where they pleased. When they were fat enough they were killed and sold for the benefit of the Hospital. Appended to the City "Ordnance respecting Swine" in the *Liber Albus* is the entry :—

> The renter of St. Antony's sworn : that he will not avow any swine going about within the City, nor will hang bells about their necks, but only about those which shall have been given to them in pure alms.[1]

These swine found favour with the benevolent, and soon learnt to know their benefactors, whom they would "follow about with a continual whining." Whence came the old saying, "You follow and whine like a Tantony Pig," or, more shortly, and in a different sense, with reference to their privileges, "Like a Tantony Pig."

**Antiquaries (Society of),** in the west wing of BURLINGTON HOUSE. This Society traces back its origin to the College of Antiquaries founded by Archbishop Parker in 1572, which "met one day in the week at Darby House, where the Herald's office was kept," and which numbered Camden, Cotton, and Stow among its members.[2] The Society proposed to apply to Queen Elizabeth for a Charter of Incorporation as an "Academy for the Study of Antiquity and History," but the intention was probably not carried out; at any rate no such Charter was granted. However, the Society continued to prosper till the accession of James I., shortly after which, hearing that the King "mistrusted" the Society, or had taken some "mislike" to its historical speculations, they passed a resolution that they "declined all matters of state," which, rather sharpening than averting the royal jealousy, they were forbidden to meet, "and so," says Strype, "this brave Society sunk." But though the College was dissolved, the members continued to meet as usual, probably at each others' houses, and Ashmole has an entry in his Diary of July 2, 1659, as "the Antiquaries Feast." In 1707 a vigorous effort was made to restore the Society to a more efficient working condition by Wanley, Bagford, and a Mr. Talman. An agreement was made to meet every Friday evening at six, "upon pain of forfeiture of sixpence." Their first meeting was at the Bear Tavern, in the Strand (December 5, 1707); their second, on the 12th of the same month, when it was "Agreed that the business of the Society shall be limited to the object of Antiquities, and more particularly to such things as illustrate or relate to the History of Great Britain prior to the reign of James I." From the Bear, in the Strand, they moved (January 9, 1707-1708) to the Young Devil Tavern, when Peter Le Neve and others were elected members. Of these meetings Wanley has left some rough minutes among the Harleian MSS. (7055). In 1709 their meeting-place was the Fountain Tavern, outside Temple Bar. Eight years later (1739) the Society met "every Thursday evening about seven o'clock," at the Mitre in Fleet Street, where they remained till

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[1] *Liber Albus*, p. 509; Stow; Maitland.

[2] *Reliq. Spelmannianæ*, p. 69; *Archæologia*, vol. i., Int.; *Strype*, B. i. p. 161; Pres. Address of Mr. Winter Jones, 1875, *Proc. of the Soc. of Ant.*, vol. vi. p. 356, where will be found an excellent *resumé* of the Society's history.

1753, when they met at a house of their own in Chancery Lane. The members were then limited to one hundred; and the terms were, one guinea entrance, and twelve shillings annually.[1] George II. granted them a Charter of Incorporation, November 2, 1751, as the "Society of Antiquaries of London," and in it declared himself their "Founder and Patron." In 1777 George III. gave them apartments for their use in the newly built Somerset House, of which they obtained formal possession in February 1781, and which they continued to occupy till 1875, when they removed to the rooms built for their use in the west wing of Burlington House.

The Society consists of a president (the present holder of that office being John Evans, D.C.L., F.R.S.), four vice-presidents, a treasurer, a director, and a secretary, who, with thirteen other members, form the Council, and about 600 Fellows. The Fellows are elected by ballot on the recommendation of at least three Fellows. The letters F.S.A. are generally appended to their names: letters which no other Society is entitled to use. Their Transactions, called the *Archæologia*, commence in 1770, and contain a vast amount of valuable historical and archæological information. The days of meeting are every Thursday at half-past eight, from November to June, Anniversary Meeting, April 23. The Society possesses an excellent Library of over 20,000 volumes, and a small but valuable Museum. Among the many objects of interest should be observed:—

Household Book of Jocky of Norfolk. A large and interesting collection of Early Proclamations, interspersed with Early Ballads, many unique. T. Porter's Map of London (temp. Charles I.), once thought to be unique. A folding Picture on Panel of the Preaching at Old St. Paul's in 1616. Early Portraits of Edward IV. and Richard III., engraved for the Third Series of Ellis's *Letters*. Margaret Plantagenet, Duchess of Burgundy. Three-quarter Portrait of Mary I., with the monogram of Lucas de Heere, and the date 1544. Portrait of William Powlett, first Marquis of Winchester, d. 1571 (curious). Portrait of Sir Antonio More by John Schorel, a Dutch painter (More was the scholar of Schorel). Portrait of General Fleetwood, cupbearer to James I. and Charles I. Portraits of Antiquaries: Burton, the Leicestershire antiquary; Peter le Neve; Humphrey Wanley; Baker, of St. John's College; William Stukeley; George Vertue (by Thomas Gibson); Ralph Thoresby; Earl Stanhope (by Mr. Partridge), for nearly thirty years president of the Society; Edward, Earl of Oxford, presented by Vertue. A Bohemian Astronomical Clock of gilt brass, made by Jacob Zech in 1525, for Sigismund, King of Poland, and bought at the sale of the effects of James Ferguson, the astronomer. Spur of Brass gilt, found on Towton Field, the scene of the conflict between Edward IV. and the Lancastrian Forces. Upon the shanks the following posy is engraved: "**en loial amour tout mon coer.**" A very extensive collection of casts of seals, dating from the last century, and largely augmented by the late Mr. Albert Way. A most extensive series of rubbings of English Monumental Brasses, with large augmentations made by the late Director, Mr. A. W. Franks, and presented by him to the Society. In consequence of these additions, it is perhaps the most complete collection extant.

**Apollo (The).** [*See* Devil Tavern.]

**Apollo Court,** FLEET STREET (over against Child's Banking House, and leading into Bell Yard). So called from the Apollo Club, held at the Devil Tavern, in Fleet Street, immediately opposite this court; but the name is now merged in that of Bell Yard.

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[1] *Maitland*, ed. 1739, p. 647.

**Apollo Gardens,** Lambeth, were situated near the Asylum in Westminster Road. They were fitted up in imitation of Vauxhall, and opened about 1788 by Mr. Claggett, proprietor of the Pantheon in Oxford Street. The gardens being unsuccessful, lasted for a few seasons only, and when they were closed the old orchestra was removed to Sydney Gardens, Bath.

**Apothecaries' Hall,** WATER LANE, BLACKFRIARS, a brick and stone building, erected in 1670 as the Dispensary and Hall of the Incorporated Company of Apothecaries.

> Nigh where Fleet Ditch descends in sable streams,
> To wash his sooty Naiads in the Thames,
> There stands a structure on a rising hill,
> Where tyros take their freedom out to kill.
> GARTH, *The Dispensary.*

The grocers and the apothecaries were originally one Company; but this union did not exist above eleven years, King James I., at the suit of Gideon Delaune (d. 1659), his own apothecary, granting (December 6, 1617) a separate Charter of Incorporation to the Master, Wardens, and Society of the Art and Mistery of Apothecaries. In the Charter is expressed the desire of the apothecaries to be dissociated from the grocers, and to form an independent body, on the ground "that the ignorance and rashness of presumptuous empirics, and ignorant and unexpert men may be restrained, whereupon many discommodities, inconveniences, and perils do daily arise to the rude and incredulous people." The city authorities seem not to have approved this arrangement, for among the papers calendered by Mrs. Everett Green, under date 1617, is a letter from King James to the Mayor, stating that he understands they refuse to enrol this Charter, and ordering their immediate conformity.[1] The arms of the Company—"*Azure*, Apollo in his glory, holding in his left hand a bow, in his right an arrow, all *or*, bestriding Python the serpent, *argent*,"—were probably of the King's suggestion.

In the hall is a small good portrait of James I., and a contemporary statue of Delaune. In 1687 commenced a controversy between the College of Physicians and the Company of Apothecaries; the latter—

> Taught the art
> By Doctors' bills to play the Doctors' part—

had by this time ventured out of their assigned walk of life, and to compounding added the art of prescribing. This was thought by the physicians to be an unfair invasion of their province; and, incensed at the intrusion of the druggists, the College of Physicians advertised (July, 1687) that their fellows, candidates, and licentiates would give advice gratis to the poor, and that the College had established a

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[1] *Calendar of State Papers, Domestic, James I.*, 1611-1618, p. 507.

Dispensary of its own for the sale of medicines at their intrinsic values. All the wits and poets were against the apothecaries.

> The Apothecary tribe is wholly blind.
> From files a random recipe they take,
> And many deaths from one prescription make:
> Garth, generous as his Muse prescribes and gives;
> The shopman sells, and by destruction lives.—DRYDEN.

The heats and bickerings of this controversy were the occasion of Garth's poem of *The Dispensary.* This made matters worse; and the physicians, backed by their Charter, brought a penal action against one Rose, an apothecary, for attending a butcher. The fact of attendance was proved in court, but yet the jury hesitated about finding a verdict for the plaintiff; "whereat the Court wondering, the Lord Chief Justice asked them 'Whether they did not believe the evidence?' to which the foreman replied, 'The defendant had done only what other apothecaries did.' Whereupon, My Lord set the jury right, and then they brought in a verdict for the plaintiff." The House of Lords, in 1703, reversed this decision; and since then it has been the law of the land that apothecaries may advise as well as administer. In 1722 Sir Hans Sloane gave to the Company his Botanic Garden at Chelsea. [*See* Botanic Garden.] By the Act 5 Geo. III., c. 194 (1815), all apothecaries and their assistants must be examined and certified by the Court of Assistants of the Company of Apothecaries before they can act as an apothecary or dispense medicines. In the Hall is a well-supported retail shop, for the sale of unadulterated medicines. This was carried on by members in the name of the Society, but for their own personal profit; the trade having, however, ended in loss, the private partnership was dissolved from December 31, 1880, and the Society (as an experiment) carried on the trade at its own risk. The Apothecaries' Act of 1815 made the Society one of the three great medical licensing bodies for England and Wales, and the number of the present licentiates is between 8000 and 9000.

**Appletree Yard,** ST. JAMES'S SQUARE, on the east side of York Street, derives its name from the apple orchards for which St. James's Fields were famous as late as the reign of Charles I. [*See* Pall Mall.] By Hatton,[1] 1708, and in Strype's Map, 1720, it is called *Ainger Street.* Dodsley, 1761, has both Ainger Street and Appletree Yard.

> *August* 30, 1688.—To the Park [St. James's], and there walk an hour or two; and in the King's garden, and saw the Queen and ladies walk; and I did steal some apples off the trees.—Pepys.

**Apsley House,** HYDE PARK CORNER, PICCADILLY, the London residence of the Duke of Wellington. The original house was built by Henry Bathurst, Baron Apsley, Earl Bathurst, and Lord High Chancellor (d. 1794), the son of Pope's friend, to whom the site, previously occupied by the Park Lodge, was granted by George III., under letters patent of May 3, 1784. The house, originally of red brick, is said to have been designed by the Chancellor himself, who found, when the first floor was built, that he had overlooked the necessity of a staircase to reach the second! In 1808 it came into the possession of the Marquis Wellesley, eldest brother of its future owner, who resided here in great state while Secretary for Foreign Affairs. The *Court Guide* shows that it was still in his occupation in January 1815; but next year it is entered for the first time as the Duke's, who, however, did not actually purchase it till about 1820. The house was found to be very inconvenient, and in 1828 the Duke, availing himself of the circumstances of his having an official residence in Downing Street, handed it over for enlargement and ornamentation to Messrs. Benjamin and Philip Wyatt, who added a west wing and portico, and faced the front with Bath stone. The iron Bramah blinds—bullet proof it is said—put up by the Duke during the ferment of the Reform Bill, when his windows were broken by a London mob, were taken down in 1856 by the second Duke. The Crown's interest in the house was sold to the Duke by indenture of June 15, 1830, for the sum of £9530; the Crown reserving a right to forbid the erection of any other house or houses on the site. The alterations made in 1853 were designed by P. Hardwick, R.A.

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[1] *New View of London,* p. 1.

The room in which the Waterloo banquet was held every anniversary of the battle during the Duke's life, is the great west gallery (90 feet long), on the drawing-room floor, with its seven windows looking into Hyde Park. The Duke occupied a chair fronting the large central fireplace. The Duke's room—his study and sanctum—is preserved intact, as when he used it.

*Works of Art.*—George IV., full length, in a Highland costume, by Sir David Wilkie. William IV., full length, by Wilkie. Sarah, the first Lady Lyndhurst, by Wilkie. This picture was penetrated by a stone in the Reform Riot, but the injury has been skilfully repaired. Emperor Alexander, full length. Kings of Prussia, France, and the Netherlands, full lengths. Marshal Soult, over the entrance door of the drawing-room. Battle of Waterloo, Napoleon in the foreground (Sir William Allan). The Duke bought this picture at the Exhibition; he is said to have called it, "Good, very good, not too much smoke." Many portraits of Napoleon, one by David, extremely good. Wilkie's Chelsea Pensioners reading the Gazette of the Battle of Waterloo, painted in 1822 for the Duke, who watched its progress with great interest. Burnet's Greenwich Pensioners celebrating the anniversary of the Battle of Trafalgar, bought of Burnet by the Duke. Portraits of veterans in both pictures. A colossal marble statue of Napoleon, by Canova, with a figure of Victory on a globe in his hand. This statue was presented to the Duke by the Prince Regent (George IV.) in 1817. Canova got a Hebe out of the block from beneath the right hand of the Napoleon. Bust of Princess Pauline, by Canova, a present from Canova to the Duke. Christ on the Mount of Olives (Correggio), the most celebrated picture of Correggio in this country; on panel, and captured in Spain, in the carriage of Joseph Buonaparte, in the flight from Vittoria; restored by the captor to Ferdinand VII.; but with others, under the like circumstances, again presented to the Duke by that sovereign. Here the light proceeds from the Saviour; there is a copy or duplicate in the National Gallery. An Annunciation, after M. Angelo, of which the original drawing is in the Uffizj at Florence. The Adoration of the Shepherds, by Sogliani. The Water-seller, by Velasquez. Two fine portraits by

Velasquez (his own portrait, and the portrait of Pope Innocent X.) A fine Spagnoletti. A charming little sea-piece, by Claude. Card Players, by Caravaggio. A large and good Jan Steen, dated 1667; and three smaller but excellent works. A Peasant's Wedding, dated 1655 (Teniers). Boors Drinking (A. Ostade). The celebrated Terburg, the signing the Peace of Westphalia (from the Talleyrand Collection). Singularly enough, this picture hung in the room in which the allied sovereigns signed the Treaty of Paris in 1814. A fine Philip Wouvermans (The Return from the Chase). View of Veght, by Vanderheyden. Landseer's Van Amberg with his Lions, painted for the Duke; but not one of Sir Edwin's most successful works. Highland Whisky Still (Landseer). The Melton Hunt, by Sir F. Grant, P.R.A. Several services of Sèvres, Prussian and Saxon services, presented by Louis XVIII., the King of Prussia, and the Emperor of Austria; a Silver Plateau presented by the Regent of Portugal; and the magnificent Silver Shield, designed by Thomas Stothard, R.A., and presented to the Duke by the Merchants and Bankers of London.

**Aquarium (The Royal),** WESTMINSTER, opened January 1876, is a building of great extent, occupying the whole of the north side of Tothill Street, and being nearly 600 feet long and 160 wide. The exterior is of red brick and stone, and sufficiently conspicuous, it not very beautiful. The architect was Mr. A. Bedborough. The interior is lined with tanks, and has an orchestra, concert hall, theatre, and restaurant. It was projected as a summer lounge and winter garden, as well as aquarium, and a place for high-class music and refined entertainments; but its chief attractions have been firing women from cannon, dancing Zulus, swimming ladies, and like elegant and "stimulating" exhibitions. The theatre is now called the IMPERIAL, and employed chiefly for afternoon performances.

**Arabella Row, Pimlico** (now incorporated with LOWER GROSVENOR PLACE) led from Grosvenor Place to Buckingham Palace Road, Here, in the house next the public-house, lived Lord Chancellor Erskine after his removal from Lincoln's Inn Fields. The house, small and shabby-looking, had a brass door-plate with "Lord Erskine" engraven on it.

**Arch Row,** an old name for the west side of Lincoln's Inn Fields.

> Retain all sorts of witnesses,
> That ply i' the Temples under trees,
> Or walk the Round with Knights o' th' Posts
> About the cross-legg'd knights, their hosts;
> Or wait for customers between
> The pillar rows in Lincoln's Inn.—*Hudibras*, pt. iii. c. 3.

The archway leads to Duke Street, now Sardinia Street, the first building in which, on the left hand, is a Roman Catholic Chapel, formerly the Sardinian Ambassador's Chapel.

**Archer Street,** WINDMILL STREET, PICCADILLY.

> King Charles I. invited Poelemberg to London, where he lived in Archer Street, next door to Geldorp, and generally painted the figures in Steenwyck's perspectives. —Walpole's *Anecdotes*, vol. ii. p. 101.

Poelemberg was in London about 1637. He painted several pictures for the King, who, however, "could not prevail on Poelemberg to fix here." Probably the growing discord between King and Commons scared the painter. George Geldorp was a poor painter but a favourite at Court. He kept many assistants, and appears to have had a considerable establishment for producing pictures. He also acted as agent or broker for his artistic countrymen, and, according to Vertue and Walpole, "his house was found convenient for the intrigues of people of fashion."

**Arches (Court of).** [*See* Doctors' Commons.]

**Architects (Royal Institute of British).** [*See* Institute of British Architects.]

**Architectural Museum,** No. 18 TUFTON STREET, WESTMINSTER, was formed chiefly by the exertions of Mr. Ruskin, Mr. Beresford Hope, Sir Gilbert Scott, and other devoted admirers of Gothic architecture. The Museum comprises a very extensive series of casts from British cathedrals and other mediæval edifices, Venetian and other Italian buildings, collected by Mr. Ruskin, and many miscellaneous casts and models. There are some classical and more renaissance specimens, but the bulk of the collection is mediæval. Originally exhibited in lofts in a mews in Canon Row, Westminster, it removed for space to a gallery at the South Kensington Museum; it was transferred in 1869 to the present building, which had been erected for its reception. The Museum is open free daily.

**Argyll House,** No. 7 ARGYLL STREET, REGENT STREET, was a plain building "with a small area and wall before it." Originally the residence of the ducal family of Argyll. Elizabeth Gunning, the celebrated beauty, Duchess of Hamilton and afterwards the wife of John, fifth Duke of Argyll, died in "Great Argyle Street" on December 20, 1790. It was purchased shortly after the death of the fifth Duke of Argyll by the Earl of Aberdeen ("the travelled Thane, Athenian Aberdeen"). On his death in 1860 the freehold was sold, the house taken down, and a large building erected on the site, part of which was appropriated as a bazaar, the rest for exhibition rooms and wine cellars. The bazaar was unsuccessful, and the building has since undergone many changes. The main portion is now occupied by Hengler's Circus, which was rebuilt in 1884-1885.

**Argyll Place,** at the south end of ARGYLL STREET, between GREAT MARLBOROUGH STREET and REGENT STREET. James Northcote, the painter, removed to No. 8 from Argyll Street; here he held his remarkable conversations with Hazlitt, and here he died (July 13, 1831). Here Sir Walter Scott sat to him on May 9 and 11, 1828, at the request of Sir William Knighton. Scott records in his Diary:—

> Another long sitting to the old wizard Northcote. He really resembles an animated mummy . . . low in stature and bent with years—fourscore at least. But the eye is quick and the countenance noble. A pleasant companion, familiar with recollections of Sir Joshua, Samuel Johnson, Burke, Goldsmith, etc.—Lockhart's *Life of Scott*, chap. lxxvi.

**Argyll Rooms** formerly stood on the east side of Regent Street and at the corner of Little Argyll Street. They were built by John Nash in 1818, and burnt down in 1830. Fashionable balls and masquerades were held here, and the Philharmonic Society gave its concerts in the building from 1813 to 1830. Spohr appeared at these concerts in 1820, Weber in 1826, and Mendelssohn in 1829. M. Chabert, the "fire king," exhibited his remarkable performances here in 1829. The *Argyll Rooms* (now the Trocadero) in Windmill Street obtained a very unsavoury reputation, and have no history worthy of relation.

**Argyll Street,** OXFORD STREET, east of REGENT STREET, derives its name from Argyll House. The *good* Lord Lyttelton lived in this Street.

> West, Mallet, and I were all routed in one day : if you would know why—out of resentment to our friend in Argyll Street.—*Thomson, the Poet, to James Paterson,* April 1748.

When Mrs. Thrale gave up her house at Streatham, on October 1782, she took a house in Argyll Street, and when Boswell visited London in the March following, he found Johnson domesticated in her London house as he had been at Streatham. The estrangement was of later date. James Northcote lived at No. 39—"a house small but commodious"—(in the earlier R.A. Catalogues it is given as 39 *Argyll Buildings*) from April 1790 till 1822 ; here he painted his chief pictures, and wrote his *Life of Sir Joshua Reynolds.* Sir William John Newton, the miniature painter (died 1869), lived at No. 8. Madame de Staël, on her visit to England in 1813, lodged at No. 30, and on the drawing-room floor received a number of visitors at what might be called her levées. In this street was born, January 7, 1743, Sir Joseph Banks, the eminent naturalist and President of the Royal Society.

**Arlington House** (formerly *Goring House*) in ST. JAMES'S PARK, was distinguished by a large and handsome cupola, and stood north and south,[1] on the site of what is now Buckingham Palace.[2] It was so called from being the town-house of Henry Bennet, Earl of Arlington, Secretary of State to Charles II. The site of the Mulberry Garden adjoining his house was granted to Lord Arlington by Charles II. for a residence, 1672, at a rent of 20 shillings a year, for 99 years.

In September 1674 the house was burnt down, while the Earl and Countess were at Bath; a new house was at once built and named Arlington House.

> His Majesty has been pleased to give my Lord Arlington the ground at the farther end of the Park, where the Deer-harbour is, which is walled in as you go towards Hyde Park ; in lieu of which His Majesty takes his house and garden into the Park for his use. The Lord Arlington has already sold the ground for £20,000, whereon will be built a stately square.—*The Loyal Protestant and True Domestick Intelligencer,* No. 127, March 11, 1682. Nichols's *Lit. Anecdotes,* vol. iv. p. 70.

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[1] Morden and Lea's large Map of London, *I. Harris delin. et sculp.*, 1700. There is a rare contemporary engraving of the house by Sutton Nicholls.

[2] Walpole's *Anecdotes*, by Dallaway, vol. iii. p. 71.

> At the upper end of the Park [St. James's] westward is Arlington House; so called from the Earl of Arlington, owner thereof. At whose death it fell to his daughter, the Duchess of Grafton, and the young Duke her son. It is a most neat Box, and sweetly seated amongst Gardens, besides the Prospect of the Park and the adjoining fields. At present the Duke of Devonshire resideth here, as tenant to the Duchess of Grafton.—*R.B.* (circ. 1698), *in Strype*, B. vi. p. 47.

The Earl of Arlington dying (1685) without male issue, the house descended to his daughter, Lady Isabella Bennet, "the sweet child" of Evelyn's Diary, married to Henry Fitzroy, first Duke of Grafton. She let it to the first Duke of Devonshire, and subsequently sold it for £13,000 (1702) to Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham; who, after obtaining an additional grant from Queen Anne (given verbally), rebuilt it in 1703 in a magnificent manner. [*See* Goring House; Buckingham House and Palace.]

> As an instance of the mind's unquietness under the most pleasing enjoyments, I am oftener missing a pretty gallery in the old house I pulled down than pleased with a *salon* which I built in its stead, though a thousand times better in all manner of respects.—*Works of Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham*, vol. ii. p. 264.

There was a *maze* in the gardens, similar to that which now exists at Hampton Court. It was celebrated by Charles Dryden in a poem called "Horti Arlingtoniani," inserted in his father's *Second Miscellany.*

**Arlington Square and Street,** NEW NORTH ROAD, was laid out about 1850 in the field on the north of the Regent's Canal, which from the reign of Henry VII. till 1791 formed a part of the exercise ground of the Archers' Division of the Artillery Company.[1] Here, in what is now the garden of No. 24 Arlington Street, was one of the Company's stone *rovers*, or distance marks for forward shooting, as distinguished from shooting at a butt or target. This rover was called the John, and was inscribed F.G., 1679: others were called Robin Hood and Scarlet. The John rover was removed when the ground was enclosed.[2]

**Arlington Street,** MORNINGTON CRESCENT, CAMDEN TOWN, was so called after or in allusion to Isabella Bennet, only daughter and heir of Henry Bennet, Earl of Arlington, and wife of Henry Fitzroy, first Duke of Grafton, natural son of Charles II. by the Duchess of Cleveland. Charles Dibdin, the song-writer, died, July 25, 1814, in this street, then a pleasant row of little houses, looking on extensive nursery-grounds and fields; since built on, or included in the Regent's Park.

> Whitehall, June 6, 1673.—£5388 : 17 : 6 to be payde by William Prettiman for purchase of a lease of lands in Kentish Towne, helde of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, to be enjoyed by the Earle of Arlington; and after his death by the Earle of Euston and his heires.—*Corr. of Sir Joseph Williamson*, vol. i. p. 22; *Cam. Soc.* 1874.

**Arlington Street,** PICCADILLY, west of and parallel with St. James's Street. Built 1689,[3] on ground granted by Charles II. to

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[1] Highmore, *History of Artillery Company.*

[2] Tomline, *Yseldon*, p. 153.

[3] Rate-books of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.

Henry Bennet, Earl of Arlington, by deed dated February 6, 1681. Lord Arlington sold the property the same year to a Mr. Pym, who for many years inhabited one of the largest houses in this street, and in whose family the ground still remains.

Sir Dudley North, the famous merchant (d. 1691), had a passion for watching buildings in progress. His brother Roger says: "Wherever there was a parcel of building going on he went to survey it; and particularly the high buildings in *Arlington Street*, which were scarce covered in before all the windows were wry-mouthed, fascias turned SS., and divers stacks of chimnies sunk right down, drawing roof and floors with them; and the point was to find out from whence all this decay proceeded.—*Lives of the Norths*, vol. iii. p. 210.

*Eminent Inhabitants.*—Duchess of Cleveland (1691-1696), after the death of Charles II., and when her means were too small to allow of her living any longer in Cleveland House. Duchess of Buckingham (1692-1694), the widow of Villiers, second Duke of Buckingham, and daughter of Fairfax, the Parliamentary general. She was neglected by the Duke, and was called in derision, during the Duke's lifetime, the "Duchess Dowager." Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, before her marriage, in the house of her father, the Marquis of Dorchester, afterwards Duke of Kingston.

In Arlington Street, next door to the Marquis of Dorchester, is a large house to be let, with a garden and a door into the Park.—*Advertisement* in No. 207 of *The Tatler*, August 5, 1710.

William Pulteney, Earl of Bath (1715), in a house on the west or Green Park side. Sir Robert Walpole became a resident here in 1716, and lived next door to Pulteney.

We're often taught it doth behove us
To think those greater who're above us;
Another instance of my glory,
Who live above you twice two story;
And from my garret can look down
On the whole street of Arlington.
FIELDING, *Epistle to Sir Robert Walpole*, 1730.

His son Horace was born here in 1717. When Sir Robert went out of office in 1742, he bought a smaller house, No. 5, on the east or "non-ministerial side," in which he died (1745-1746), and the lease of which he left to Horace, who lived in it till his removal, in 1779, to Berkeley Square.

*June* 30, 1742.—He (Sir Robert Walpole) goes into a small house of his own in Arlington Street, opposite to where we formerly lived.—*Horace Walpole to Sir H. Mann* (*Letters*, vol. i. p. 181).

*January* 6, 1743.—Next, as to *Arlington Street:* Sir Robert is in a middling kind of house, which has long been his, and was let; he has taken a small one next to it for me, and they are laid together.—*Walpole to Mann* (*Letters*, vol. i. p. 223).

*September* 30, 1750.—I was sitting in my own dining-room on Sunday night, the clock had not struck eleven, when I heard a loud cry of "Stop thief!" a highwayman had attacked a post-chaise in Piccadilly, within fifty yards of this house: the fellow was pursued, rode over the watchman, almost killed him and escaped.—*Walpole to Mann* (*Letters*, vol. ii. p. 227).

*December* 1, 1768.—Nothing can be more dignified than this position. From my earliest memory Arlington Street has been the ministerial street. The Duke of Grafton is actually coming into the house of Mr. Pelham, which my Lord President is quitting, and which occupies too the ground on which my father lived; and Lord Weymouth has just taken the Duke of Dorset's: yet you and I, I doubt, shall always be on the wrong side of the way.—*Walpole to George Montagu* (*Letters*, vol. v. p. 136).

*October* 21, 1779.—You perceive by the date that I have removed into my new house [Berkeley Square]. It is seeming to take a new lease of life. I was born in Arlington Street, lived there about fourteen years, returned thither, and passed thirty-seven more.—*Walpole to Mason* (*Letters*, vol. vii. p. 262).

Walpole's house, after passing through many hands, became the property of Edward Ellice, Esq., M.P., and then till his death of the Right Hon. Sir R. J. Phillimore. A Society of Arts tablet has been placed on the front of the house. No. 18 is the residence of Sir John Pender, M.P., and contains a fine collection of modern pictures, including, among others, Landseer's Highland Shepherd in a Storm and Dead Stag; Venice, Mercury and Argus, and Wreckers, by Turner; Gipseys' Toilette and La Gloria, by Philip; Napoleon crossing the Alps, by Delaroche; Francesca and Paolo, by Ary Scheffer, and others by Stanfield, Nasmyth, Creswick, Linnell, Faed, and Millais.

Lord Carteret lived at the last house in the street on the Green Park side.—*Lord Carteret to Swift*, *Arlington Street*, June 20, 1724. He built the present house about 1734. Henry Pelham, at No. 17, on the site where Sir R. Walpole had lived, the house built by William Kent, now the Earl of Yarborough's. Walpole speaks of "the great room" as "remarkable for magnificence."

*August* 7, 1732.—Lady Carteret writes me word that she has bought the ground her house stood on in Arlington Street, and that my Lord designs to build there.—Mrs. Delany, *Correspondence*, vol. i. p. 369.

Hough, the good old Bishop of Worcester, is dead. I have been looking at the "fathers in God," that have been flocking over the way this morning to Mr. Pelham, who is just come to his new house. This is absolutely the ministerial street: Carteret has a house here too; and Lord Bath seems to have lost his chance by quitting this street.—*Walpole to Mann*, *Arlington Street*, May 12, 1743.

Among the works of art at Lord Yarborough's are—Bust of Laurence Sterne, by Nollekens; marble group of Neptune and Tritons, by Bernini, purchased of the executors of Sir Joshua Reynolds for £500; Frost Scene, by Cuyp, a first-rate specimen; two fine pictures (The Wreck and The Vintage) by J. M. W. Turner, R.A.

No. 19 is the Earl of Zetland's. No. 20, the town-house of the Marquises of Salisbury, was lately rebuilt by the present Marquis.

David Mallet was living here 1746-1747. Charles James Fox, for a short time, at No. 14. At No. 14 lived and died General Fitzpatrick.—Dyce's *Table Talk of Samuel Rogers*, p. 105. Lord Melville, First Lord of the Admiralty, the friend of Pitt, lived at No. 6.

Lord Nelson.—

In the winter of 1800-1801 [January 13, 1801] I was breakfasting with Lord and

Lady Nelson, at their lodgings in Arlington Street, and a cheerful conversation was passing on indifferent subjects, when Lord Nelson spoke of something which had been done or said by "dear Lady Hamilton," upon which Lady Nelson rose from her chair, and exclaimed with much vehemence, "I am sick of hearing of dear Lady Hamilton, and am resolved that you shall give up either her or me." Lord Nelson with perfect calmness said, "Take care, Fanny, what you say; I love you sincerely; but I cannot forget my obligations to Lady Hamilton, or speak of her otherwise than with affection and admiration." Without one soothing word or gesture, but muttering something about her mind being made up, Lady Nelson left the room, and shortly after drove from the house. They never lived together afterwards.—*Mr. Haslewood* (*Lord Nelson's executor*) *to Sir Harris Nicolas* (*Despatches*, vol. vii. p. 392).

The Duke of York, who died (1827) in the house of the Duke of Rutland (No. 16) in this street. The house was afterwards occupied by the Viscount Dudley. No. 21 was the residence of Lord Sefton, renowned for his dinners, dressed by Ude. It was afterwards long occupied by M. Van der Weyer, the distinguished Belgian minister and accomplished scholar. No. 22 was long the residence of the Marquis Camden. It was afterwards the residence of the Duke of Beaufort, who had the house decorated in fresco work by Mr. E. Latilla, 1839-1840, the drawing-room by Mr. Owen Jones. It was purchased by the Duke of Hamilton in December 1852 for £60,000. Hamilton house, as it was then called, covers nearly half an acre, and has a frontage to the Green Park corresponding to that in Arlington Street. It was sold by auction in December 1867, and is now occupied by Sir Ivor Bertie Guest, Bart.

**Armourers' and Brasiers' Hall,** 81 COLEMAN STREET, CITY, the corner of London Wall, was erected 1840 from the designs of Mr. J. H. Good jun., architect, on the site of the old Hall of the Armourers; a Company incorporated by Henry VI., in 1453, by the name and designation of "The Brothers and Sisters of the Fraternity or Guild of St. George of the Mistery of the Armourers of the City of London." The Company, however, is believed to have been founded before the beginning of the 14th century, for records are in existence showing that at that time (1307-1327) the Company had vested in it the right of search of armour and weapons. About the year 1515 the craft of Blacksmiths was incorporated with the Company of Armourers. The Company ot Brasiers, which is believed to have been originally incorporated by Edward IV. about 1479, was joined with the Armourers in 1708. In the Hall is Northcote's well-known picture of The Entry into London of Richard II. and Bolingbroke. The old plate of the Armourers is hardly to be surpassed by that of any of the great Companies of London. *Observe*—a maser inscribed "Edward Frere gave the Maser," etc. (1579); silver gilt cup inscribed "Pra fir John Richmond;" six pounced wine cups, the gift, in 1633, of Gawen Helme; 72 very large table spoons; the Dixon Cup of 1598, and the Mexfield Cup of 1608. In the Horse Armoury at the Tower is a noble suit of armour, richly gilt, made and presented, it is said, by the Company to Charles I. when Prince of Wales. The records of the Company are silent on the subject.

**Army and Navy Club,** PALL MALL, corner of George Street, St. James's Square. Built 1848-1851, from the designs of Messrs. Parnell and Smith, and opened to the members in February 1851. The façade is closely modelled on that of Sansovino's Palazzo Cornaro on the Grand Canal at Venice. The club consists of 2550 members. Entrance fee £40; annual subscription, by old members, 7 guineas, but members elected after June 1878 pay 10 guineas.

**Art Union of London,** Office, No. 112 STRAND. Established 1836, and incorporated by 9 & 10 Vict. c. 48, "to aid in extending the Love of the Arts of Design within the United Kingdom, and to give encouragement to Artists beyond that afforded by the patronage of individuals." Each subscription of a guinea entitles the subscriber to an engraving and one chance for prizes varying from £10 to £200. The subscription is annual, and the prizes are drawn every April, previous to the opening of the London Exhibitions, from whence the works of art are required to be selected.

**Arthur's Club House,** 69 and 70 ST. JAMES'S STREET, derives its name from a Mr. Arthur, the proprietor of White's Chocolate House in the same street. Arthur died in June 1761, in St. James's Place; and in the following October Mr. Mackreth, who had been, it is said, billiard marker and was now head waiter, married Arthur's only child, and Arthur's Chocolate House, as it was then called, became the property of this Mr. Mackreth, who purchased the Cobham and East Horsley estates, was knighted, and acquired considerable notoriety in Surrey as Sir Robert Mackreth.

> Everything goes on as it did—luxury increases—all public places are full, and Arthur's is the resort of old and young; courtiers and anti-courtiers; nay, even of ministers; and at this time!—*Lady Hervey's Letters*, June 15, 1756.

The present building was designed by Mr. Thomas Hopper, 1825-1827. [*See* Almack's, White's.]

**Arthur's Show,** an exhibition of Archery held at Mile End Green by a toxophilite Society of London citizens, who styled themselves, or were styled, "The famous order of Knights of Prince Arthur," according to an account of the Society published in 1583 by Richard Robinson; but who, according to a tract by Richard Mulcaster, master of St. Paul's school, published in 1581, were called "The Friendly and Frank Fellowship of Prince Arthur's Knights in and about the City of London." The associates, fifty-eight in number, assumed the arms and the names of the Knights of the Round Table. It was one of Justice Shallow's boasts that he had been of the fellowship: "I remember at Mile End Green (when I lay at Clement's Inn) I was Sir Dagonet in Arthur's Show." Henry VIII. visited and patronised the show, and gave an allowance or charter to the fraternity.[1]

**Artillery Ground,** Bishopsgate. [*See* next article.]

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[1] *Nares*, vol. i. p. 136; Douce, *Illustrations*, vol. i. p. 461.

**Artillery Ground**, between the west side of FINSBURY SQUARE and BUNHILL ROW, and extending northward from behind the houses in Chiswell Street and Bunhill Fields Burial Ground; the exercising ground of the Honourable Artillery Company of the City of London. The Honourable Artillery Company is sometimes confounded with the old City Train Bands, but was, from its origin, a distinct and additional company, formed as "A Nursery for Soldiers" for the defence of the city.[1] A charter was granted to the *Fraternity of Artillery*, in great and small ordnance, by Henry VIII.,[2] but surrendered for a new charter with larger powers in 1585, during the fear of the Spanish invasion. The City troops mustered in great strength at the camp at Tilbury, when the captains were selected from the Artillery Company and called Captains of the Artillery Garden. But, the danger past, the assemblies and exercises were neglected, the Company fell into decay, and the Artillery Garden was reserved for the practice grounds of the Tower.

*April* 20, 1669.—In the afternoon we walked to the old Artillery Ground, near the Spitalfields, where I never was before, but now by Captain Deane's invitation did go to see his new gun tryed, this being the place where the officers of the Ordnance do try all their great guns.—*Pepys.*

About 1610 Philip Hudson, a lieutenant of the Company, set himself energetically to bring about its revival. A considerable number of wealthy citizens, as well as many country gentlemen, joined the Company and undertook to bear the necessary expenses; the King, James I., gave them his patronage, and Prince Charles entered the ranks. It is from the year 1610 that the Honourable Artillery Company itself dates its present existence.

*July* 3, 1612.—Order in Council that the citizens of London be permitted to exercise arms in the Artillery Garden, or other convenient place, provided their number be not more than 250.—*Calendar of State Papers*, *James I.*, 1611-1613, p. 137.

*January* 1, 1616.—Grant to Sir Richard Morrison of the Lieutenancy of the Ordnance and keeping of the storehouses near Aldgate, and the Artillery Garden, for life.—*Cal. James I.*, 1611-1613, p. 342.

Henry VIII. gave to the Fraternity of Artillery, for their exercise ground, a field belonging to the dissolved priory and hospital of St. Mary Spital, beyond Bishopsgate, known as the Teazle Close, and this was the original *Artillery Garden* so often mentioned: the site is now marked by Artillery Lane and Artillery Street, Bishopsgate Street Without. According to Petowe, the poet of the Company, writing shortly after its revival—

> The Teazle ground . . . by indenture bearing date,
> January's third day in Henry's time,
> Th' Eighth of that name;—the convent did conjoin
> Unto the Guild of all Artillery,
> Cross-bows, hand guns, and of archery,
> For full three hundred years, excepting three.

Then is there a large close called Tasel Close, for that there were tasels planted for the use of cloth-workers, since letten to the crossbow-makers, wherein they used to shoot for games at the popingay: now the same being enclosed with a brick wall, serveth to be an Artillery Yard or Garden, whereunto the gunners of the Tower do weekly repair, namely every Thursday; and there, levelling certain brass pieces of great artillery against a butt of earth made for that purpose, they discharge them for their exercise. Present use is made thereof, by divers worthy citizens, gentlemen and captains, using martial discipline, and where they meet (well near weekly) to their great commendation in so worthy an exercise.—Strype's *Stow*, B. ii. p. 96.

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[1] Strype's *Stow*, B. v. p. 457.

[2] *Ibid*, B. ii. p. 96.

When the Civil War broke out, the citizens of London took up arms against the King; and on all occasions, more especially at the battle of Newbury, the London regiments, Train Bands and Artillery, behaved with admirable conduct and courage.

The London trained-bands and auxiliary regiments (of whose inexperience of danger or any kind of service beyond the easy practice of their postures in the Artillery Garden men had till then too cheap in estimation) behaved themselves to wonder, and were in truth the preservation of that army that day. For they stood as a bulwark and rampire to defend the rest; and when their wings of horse were scattered and dispersed, kept their ground so steadily, that though Prince Rupert himself led up the choice horse to charge them, and endured their storm of small shot, he could make no impression upon their stand of pikes, but was forced to wheel about; of so sovereign benefit and use is that readiness, order, and dexterity, in the use of their arms, which hath been so much neglected.—Clarendon, *Hist. of the Rebellion*, ed. 1826, vol. iv. p. 236.

London hath twelve thousand Trained-Band Citizens, perpetually in readiness, excellently armed; which when Count Gondomar saw in a muster one day, in St. James's Fields, and the king asking him what he thought of his citizens of London; he answered, that he never saw a company of stouter men and better arms in all his lifetime; but he had a sting in the tail of his discourse; for he told the king, that although his Majesty was well pleased with that sight at present, he feared that those men handling their arms so well might do him one day a mischief; which proved true, for, in the unlucky wars with the Long Parliament, the London firelocks did him most mischief.—Howell's *Londinopolis*, fol. 1657, p. 398.

Cromwell knew their value, and gave the command of them to Major-General Skippon, under whom and for some years subsequently the strength of the corps was 18,000 Foot and 600 Horse, thus divided: 6 regiments of Trained Bands; 6 Regiments of Auxiliaries; 1 regiment of Horse. This strong force was disbanded at the Restoration; but the Company still continued to perform their evolutions, though on a less extensive scale, the King and the Duke of York becoming members and dining in public with the new Company. Since the Restoration they have led a peaceable life, and, except in 1780, when their promptness preserved the Bank of England, have only been called out on state occasions, such as the public thanksgiving for the victories of the Duke of Marlborough, when (August 23, 1705) Queen Anne went to St. Paul's, and the Westminster Militia lined the streets from St. James's to Temple Bar, and the City Trained Bands from Temple Bar to St. Paul's. The Trained Bands have long merged in the Royal London Militia, but the Artillery Company remained a distinct body, though the Artillery Ground serves as headquarters and exercising ground of both. During the first half of the present century the strength of the Company fell gradually off. In 1708 they were about 700; in 1720 about 600; and in 1844 about 250. Prince Albert became their Colonel, and an attempt was made to restrengthen the force. The volunteer movement came in aid of the effort. The Company has been to a great extent reorganised, and is now in a flourishing condition. The present colonel is H.R.H. The Prince of Wales. The Royal London Militia has also been reorganised and is prosperous.

Having outgrown the capacity of the original Artillery Gardens, the members moved in 1641 from Bishopsgate to Finsbury, where they now are. The inhabitants of the neighbourhood strongly objected to this removal. In their petition, May 19, 1641, they state that—

> The military gentlemen of London are making suit to have their fields for their military garden, and intend to build a high brick wall about it, to the great inconvenience of those who dwell in the neighbourhood of the Archer, who go out this way to recreate themselves; to the danger of riders whose horses will be frightened by the guns; of travellers who will have no opportunity of escaping thieves, or sextons conveying the plague-stricken to the pest house, besides the disturbance of the sick and damage to house property. They accordingly pray that the military may be restrained from building the wall and the rights of petitioners be preserved.—Fourth Report of *Historical MSS. Comm.*, pp. 64, 71.

The ground is described as "the third great field from Moorgate, next the six windmills. [*See* Windmill Street.] It is a large piece of ground, containing about ten acres, enclosed with a high brick wall. . . . And, moreover, for their better ease and conveniency, they erected a strong and well-furnished Armoury in the said ground, in which were arms of several sorts, and of such extraordinary beauty, fashion, and goodness for service, as were hardly to be matched elsewhere."[1]

Within Strype's memory (1670-1720) they were occasionally in the habit of resorting to their old locality.

> Well, I say, thrive, thrive, brave Artillery Yard,
> . . . . . . . . that hast not spar'd
> Powder or paper to bring up the youth
> Of London in the military truth,
> . . . . . . . . as all may swear that look
> But on thy practice and the posture-book.
> *Ben Jonson*, *Underwoods* lxii.

A new armoury, barracks, and drill-room, castellated in style and of much architectural pretension, was erected on the City Road side of the ground in 1857-1862, from the designs of Mr. Jennings, the old armoury being at the same time remodelled. The buildings are probably the largest and showiest possessed by any volunteer corps. The buildings facing the City Road are the headquarters of the Royal London Militia.

Besides their walled exercise ground in Bunhill Fields, the Artillery Company had prescriptive right of marching way through Finsbury Fields to Islington Common [*see* Finsbury Fields], and of keeping open certain fields for the exercise of the "Archers' Division" of the

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[1] Strype's *Stow*, B. iii. p. 70; B. v. p. 457.

Company. As late as 1786 and 1792 the Company enforced its right by marching to Finsbury Fields and thence to Islington Common to view their marks and rovers, their pioneers by their orders removing all obstructions and breaking down and levelling fences, etc., where there had been encroachments.[1]

The musters and marchings of the City Trained Bands are admirably ridiculed by Fletcher, in *The Knight of the Burning Pestle;* and the manner in which the Company were in the habit of issuing out their orders, by Steele, in No. 41 of *The Tatler.* From Ben Jonson (*Every Man in his Humour*, 1st. ed. Act. iii. Sc. 2) to Foote (*Mayor of Garrat*) and Sheridan (*The Critic*) our dramatists found a ready resource for their art in the deeds and prowess of Train-band officers and men: but the volunteer feeling has turned their shafts from citizen soldiers. John Gilpin, as all will remember, was a Train-band Captain.

> A Train-band Captain eke was he
> Of famous London town.

Lunardi, September 15, 1784, made his first balloon voyage from these grounds. There is a view of the ascent in the *European Magazine* for 1784.

**Artillery Hall,** HORSELYDOWN. In 1636 Captain Grove and others took a piece of ground called Martial Yard, and sought a licence for the purpose of building an armoury. In 1665 a lease of the ground was given for the purpose of forming a burial ground, but the ground where the artillery house stood was reserved for musters and military exercise. In 1680 and subsequent years the Artillery Hall was used as a polling place at the elections for Southwark. In 1725 the hall was converted into a workhouse for the parish.[2]

**Artillery Place,** CITY ROAD, on the east side of the Artillery Ground. Here died, June 9, 1825, Dr. Abraham Rees, to whom we owe the Cyclopædia which bears his name. He was buried in Bunhill Fields Burial Ground.

**Artillery Place (Artillery Row),** WESTMINSTER.

Upon the spot now occupied by Artillery Place the men of Westminster used to practise at "the butts," which were provided by the parish in obedience to an ordinance of Queen Elizabeth. In the beginning of the last century it is described as a large enclosure "made use of by those who delight in military exercises."—Walcott's *Memorials of Westminster*, 1851, p. 324.

Colonel Berkstead to view the artillery ground in Tothill Fields, and see what part of the prisoners of Worcester may be kept there, and what change will be necessary for fitting it.—September 9, 1657, *Calendar of State Papers, Domestic*, 1651, p. 417.

**Artillery Walk,** now BUNHILL ROW, leading to BUNHILL FIELDS. In this walk, the west side of the present Bunhill Row, "opposite the

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[1] Highmore, *History of the Artillery Company*, pp. 398, 410.

[2] Corner's *Horselydown*, pp. 22, 23.

Artillery Wall," Milton finished his *Paradise Lost*, and here, November 8, 1674, he died.

> He stay'd not long (in Jewin Street) after his new marriage, ere he removed (1663) to a house in the Artillery Walk, leading to Bunhill Fields. And this was his last stage in this world, but it was of many years' continuance, more perhaps than he had had in any other place besides.—Philips's *Life of Milton*, ed. 1694.

Milton's was a small house, with a garden back and front; long since swept away. Milton's widow occupied the house six or seven years longer, when she removed to Nantwich, where she died about September 1727, having survived the poet more than half a century.

**Arts (Royal Academy of).** [*See* Royal Academy.]

**Arts (Society of),** JOHN STREET, ADELPHI, owes its origin to the persevering exertions of Mr. William Shipley, a drawing master of Northampton, and brother of Jonathan Shipley, Bishop of St. Asaph, and to the public spirit of its first President, Jacob, Lord Viscount Folkestone. It was established at a meeting held at Rawthmell's coffee-house, in Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, March 22, 1754, and its full designation given—"The Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce."

> In a word, the Society is so numerous, the contributions so considerable, the plan so judiciously laid, and executed with such discretion and spirit as to promise much more effectual and extensive advantage to the public than ever accrued from all the boasted academies of Christendom.—Smollett's *History of England*.

It was proposed, among other things, that rewards should be given for the discovery of cobalt and the cultivation of madder in Great Britain; and that the Society "should bestow premiums on a certain number of boys or girls under the age of sixteen, who shall produce the best pieces of drawing, and show themselves most capable when properly examined." One of the first prizes of this Society (£15) was adjudged to Richard Cosway, then a boy under twelve years of age, and afterwards eminent in painting. Premiums were subsequently given to John Bacon, Joseph Nollekens, William Woollett, George Romney, John Flaxman, J. M. W. Turner, Edwin Landseer, Mulready, Millais, and many other artists who afterwards became famous. The first meetings were held over a circulating library in Crane Court, Fleet Street, from whence the Society removed to Craig's Court, Charing Cross, and from Craig's Court to the Strand, opposite the New Exchange (now Coutts's Bank). In 1759 apartments in a house opposite Beaufort Buildings were taken for the use of the Society. The Society last removed in 1774, to its present house, built for the Society by the brothers Adam, and of which the first stone was laid March 28, 1772. The Society was incorporated by Royal Charter in 1847. Six pictures in the Great Room, by James Barry, R.A., painted between the years 1777 and 1783. The subjects are (beginning on your left as you enter):—

1. Orpheus. Represents a savage people living in a wild and desert country, while Orpheus is explaining to them the advantages of culture. 2. A Grecian

Harvest Home, or Thanksgiving to Ceres and Bacchus, shows the agricultural stage of civilisation (the best of the series). 3. Crowning the Victors at Olympia. 4. Commerce: or, the Triumph of the Thames. In this picture Dr. Burney, the musical composer, is seen floating down the Thames among Tritons and Sea-nymphs, in his tie-wig and queue. 5. The Distribution of Premiums in the Society of Arts. This picture contains a portrait of Dr. Johnson, for which the Doctor sat. 6. Elysium: or, the state of Final Retribution.

The Society in 1774 proposed to certain members of the newly instituted Royal Academy to paint the interior of the Great Room, the painters to be reimbursed by the public exhibition of their works when finished. The academicians, apparently led by Reynolds, declined the proposal, and Barry, as a member, signed the refusal with the rest; but afterwards (in 1777) he applied for permission to execute the whole work without asking remuneration for his own labour, and at a time when he had but sixteen shillings in his pocket. The Society, however, gave him in the course of the work several donations, and a gold medal. The Society afterwards indulged him with two exhibitions of his paintings, in 1783 and 1784, which brought him £503 : 12s., the Society paying the cost of the exhibitions, which amounted to £174. He died poor and half mad in 1806, at the age of sixty-five, and was buried in St. Paul's. His body lay in state in the Great Room of the Society on the night of March 7, previous to the burial in St. Paul's. The members of the Society raised £1000 and purchased an annuity of £120 for Barry, but unfortunately only a month before his death. In the Council Room are full-length portraits of Jacob, Lord Folkestone, the first President, by Gainsborough, and of Lord Romney, second President, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, and a characteristic portrait of Barry. The portraits of the two presidents were originally placed at each end of the meeting room, between Barry's pictures, but their places subsequently were filled by a portrait of the late Prince Consort (who held the office of President from 1843 until his death in 1861), painted by Horsley, over the dais, and by a picture of the Queen and the Royal Children by Cope, at the opposite end of the room. Visitors are admitted to see these pictures between the hours of ten and four.

The great room of the Society was for several years the place where many persons chose to try or to display their oratorical abilities. Dr. Goldsmith, I remember, made an attempt at a speech, but was obliged to sit down in confusion. I once heard Dr. Johnson speak there, upon a subject relative to Mechanics, with a propriety, perspicuity, and energy which excited general admiration.—Kippis, *Bio. Brit.*, vol. iv. p. 266.

The Society took a leading part in organising the Great Exhibitions of 1851 and 1862; and has been active in promoting commercial and technical education by means of examinations. Out of the technological examinations has grown the wide-spreading action of the City and Guilds of London Technical Institute. A large number of the chief questions of the day, such as the amendment of the Patent Laws; the cheapening of letter, book, and parcel postage; the improvement of musical education, etc., have been dealt with by the Society in the form of discussion and by addresses to the Government. Several conferences have also been held on sanitary matters and on water supply.

The ordinary meetings are held on Wednesday evenings at 8 P.M., from November to May, when papers are read and discussed on subjects relating to Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce. There are also connected with the Society three sections: 1. Indian; 2. Foreign and Colonial; 3. Applied Art; these hold meetings for the reading and discussion of papers on their respective subjects on other days of the week. Courses of lectures on popular subjects connected with Arts and Manufactures are delivered on Monday evenings, and are styled Cantor Lectures, by reason that they owe their origin to a bequest of the late Dr. Cantor. The Albert Medal, founded in honour of the Prince Consort, is awarded annually to some eminent man who has distinguished himself by promoting arts, manufactures, or commerce. The first award was to Sir Rowland Hill in 1864, and the list of recipients forms a noble roll of great men. The award in the Jubilee year 1887 was to the Queen, who was graciously pleased to accept the Medal.

**Arts' Club (The)** 17 HANOVER SQUARE, was founded in 1863, "for the purpose of facilitating the social intercourse of those connected with or interested in Art, Literature, or Science." The number of members, exclusive of Honorary Members, is fixed at 450. The entrance fee is 15 guineas, and the annual subscription 6 guineas. Members are elected by the Committee. The ceilings of one of the rooms are decorated with paintings by Angelica Kauffmann.

**Arundel Buildings,** STRAND. Langbaine records that Charles Hoole (d. 1666), translator of *Terence*, and writer of many excellent school books in the time of Cromwell and Charles II., "taught school in Arundel Buildings, not far from the [New] Royal Exchange;" and John Evelyn enters in his Diary, under November 16, 1686: "I went with part of my family to pass the melancholy winter at my son's house in Arundel Buildings." Later the name was changed to *Arundel Street.*

**Arundel House,** in the STRAND. The old Inn, or town-house, of the Bishops of Bath, from whose possession, in the reign of Edward VI., it passed "without recompence" into the hands of Lord Thomas Seymour (Admiral), brother of the Protector Somerset. Seymour was subsequently beheaded, and his house in the Strand was bought by Henry Fitz Alan, Earl of Arundel, for the sum of £41 : 6 : 8, with several other messuages, tenements, and lands adjoining.[1] This Henry Fitz Alan, Earl of Arundel, dying in 1579, was succeeded by his grandson, Philip Howard, Earl of Arundel, son of the Duke of Norfolk, beheaded for his share in the intrigues of Mary Queen of Scots; and this Philip, attainted in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and dying abroad in 1595, his house was in 1603 granted to Charles, Earl of Nottingham, but four years later was transferred to Thomas Howard, the son of Philip, who was restored to the Earldom of Arundel by James I.

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[1] *Strype*, B. iv. p. 105.

*December* 23, 1607.—Grant to the Earl of Arundel and Robert Cannefield, in fee simple, of Arundel House, St. Clement Danes, without Temple Bar, lately conveyed to the King by the Earl of Nottingham.—*Calendar of State Papers, Domestic, James I.*, 1603-1610, p. 390.

In his time Arundel House became the repository of that noble collection of works of art, of which the very ruins are ornaments now to several principal cabinets. The collection contained, when entire, 37 statues, 128 busts, and 250 inscribed marbles, exclusive of sarcophagi, altars, gems, fragments, and what he had paid for, but could never obtain permission to remove from Rome. A view of the Statue Gallery forms the background to Vansomer's portrait of the earl, and a view of the Picture Gallery to Vansomer's portrait of his countess. Wenceslaus Hollar, "my very good friend," as Evelyn calls him, was brought to England by the Earl of Arundel in 1636, given an apartment in Arundel House, of which he engraved several views. His well-known View of London he drew from the roof. Vanderborcht, the portrait painter, came over at the same time, and was similarly lodged: Evelyn sat to him, "at Arundel House, for his picture in oil," in 1641. During the Protectorate Arundel House appears to have been used for the reception of strangers of distinction. Thomas, Earl of Arundel, died 1646; and at the Restoration, in 1660, his house and marbles were restored to his grandson, who, at the instigation of Evelyn, gave the library to the Royal Society, and the inscribed marbles, still known as the Arundelian Collection, to the University of Oxford.

*September* 19, 1667.—To London with Mr. Hen. Howard of Norfolk, of whom I obtained ye gift of his Arundelian marbles, those celebrated and famous inscriptions, Greek and Latine, gathered with so much cost and industrie from Greece, by his illustrious grandfather, the magnificent Earl of Arundel, my noble friend whilst he liv'd. When I saw these precious monuments miserably neglected and scatter'd up and down about the garden, and other parts of Arundel House, and how exceedingly the corrosive air of London impaired them, I procur'd him to bestow them on the University of Oxford. This he was pleas'd to grant me, and now gave me the key of the gallery, with leave to mark all those stones, urns, altars, etc., and whatever I found had inscriptions on them that were not statues.—*Evelyn.*

The donor of the marbles died in 1677. He seems to have contemplated rebuilding Arundel House, but did not do so, and it was taken down by his successor, and the present Arundel Street, Surrey Street, Howard Street, and Norfolk Street erected on the site.

*Private Acts*, 22 & 23 Charles II. (1671), c. 19.—An Act for building Arundel House and the tenements thereunto belonging.

1. William and Mary (1689), an Act for building into tenements the remaining part of Arundel Ground as now enclosed.

The few marbles that remained were removed to Tart Hall and

Cuper's Gardens (which *see*). From Hollar's views of the house it would appear to have been little more than a series of detached buildings, erected at different periods, and joined together without any particular display of taste or skill. Sully, when ambassador in England in the reign of James I., was lodged in Arundel House. He speaks in his *Memoirs* of its numerous apartments upon one floor. The first meetings of the Royal Society were held in this house.

> *July* 16, 1668.—I by water with my Lord Brouncker to Arundell House, to the Royall Society, and there saw the experiment of a dog's being tied through the back, about the spinal artery, and thereby made void of all motion; and the artery being loosened again, the dog recovers.—Pepys, *Diary.*

Among Wren's designs at All Souls' College, Oxford, is a general plan for a house for the Dukes of Norfolk on the site of Arundel House.

**Arundel Street,** leading from the north side of COVENTRY STREET to PANTON SQUARE. So called from the Lords Arundel of Wardour; rated to the poor, for the first time, in the books of the parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields under the year 1673; and then and there described as "next Coll. Panton's tenements." [*See* Wardour Street.] In the *New View of London*, 1708, and in Strype's Map, 1720, it is called *Panton's Yard.* In Dodsley, 1761, neither Arundel Street nor Panton's Yard is set down.

**Arundel Street,** STRAND, was built in 1678, on the site of Arundel House. Gay has photographed this street for us, as it appeared in 1716:—

> Behold that narrow street which steep descends,
> Whose buildings to the slimy shore extends;
> Here Arundel's fam'd structure rear'd its frame,
> The street alone retains the empty name:
> Where Titian's glowing paint the canvas warm'd
> And Raphael's fair design, with judgment, charm'd,
> Now hangs the bellman's song, and pasted here
> The coloured prints of Overton appear.
> Where statues breath'd, the work of Phidias' hands,
> A wooden pump, or lonely watch-house stands.
>
> Gay's *Trivia*, B. ii.

*Eminent Inhabitants.*—John Playford, the musician (d. 1693).[1] Simon Harcourt, in 1688, afterwards Lord Chancellor (d. 1727). Thomas Rymer, whose *Fœdera* is our best historical monument, died at his house in this street, in 1713, and was buried in the neighbouring church of St. Clement Danes. John Anstis, Garter King-at-Arms, 1715-1716. In 1732 Eustace Budgell, the friend of Addison.[2] Mrs. Porter, the celebrated actress, "over against the Blue Ball."

**Ashburnham House,** LITTLE DEAN'S YARD, and CLOISTERS, WESTMINSTER ABBEY, now a prebendal house, was threatened (1881) with destruction. It was designed by Inigo Jones on Chapter land, for the Ashburnham family, to which belonged Jack Ashburnham, whose name is now inseparably connected with the misfortunes of Charles I. In the *London Gazette* of January 25-28, 1728-1729, Ashburnham House is advertised "to be sold." In 1730 the lease was purchased by the Crown of John, Earl Ashburnham. Here the Cotton Library of MSS. was deposited, and here a fire broke out October 23, 1731, and of the 948 volumes of which the library consisted, 114 were quite lost or entirely spoiled, and 98 much damaged. The house was then in the occupation of the celebrated Dr. Bentley, the King's Librarian, who is reported to have left at the first cry of fire, carrying the Alexandrian MS. under his arm. In the western portion of the house (all that remains of the original building, for much of it was pulled down, August 1739, to build two prebendal houses for Dr. Welles and Dr. Barker)[1] is a drawing-room of exquisite proportions, which had once a dome in the centre; the dining-room, once the state bedroom, with a graceful alcove; and a staircase, one of the most interesting of Inigo Jones's internal works.[2] The house was the residence of the Rev. H. H. Milman (afterwards Dean of St. Paul's) while he was one of the prebendaries of Westminster, and still later of Mr. Turle the organist.

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[1] Advertisement at end of Trapp's *Tragedy of Saul.*

[2] Budgell's *Liberty and Property*, p. 122, and App. p. 5.

**Ashburnham House,** DOVER STREET. [*See* Dover Street.]

**Ashley Place,** VICTORIA STREET. Captain Hans Busk, "an early advocate of the Volunteer Movement," died at No. 21 in 1882.

General Sir Edward Sabine, K.C.B., for many years President of the Royal Society, died at No. 13, on June 26, 1883, aged ninety-five.

**Ashley's Punch-House,** FLEET STREET, a famous punch-house, the "third door from Fleet Bridge," established in or before 1735 by James Ashley, who claimed the merit of being the first person to retail punch in small quantities. There is a scarce print of him.

> The first curiosity led me to, was *Ashley's Punch-House*, where the whole company seemed deeply attentive to the old waiter, who usually serves his customers with politics and punch. . . . Only sail up forty men of war to their very gates [of Paris], and where would they be then?—Goldsmith, *Public Rejoicings for Victory.*

**Asiatic Society (Royal),** 22 ALBEMARLE STREET, was founded 1823, and received a Royal Charter in 1824. The Society possesses an extensive and valuable library of Oriental manuscripts and printed books; issues a journal in which have appeared many learned and important papers, and has assisted in publishing editions of various Oriental texts. The Society has affiliated branches in Bombay, Madras, and other Eastern cities. The Society usually meets on the first and third Saturdays in every month, from November to June inclusive. Admission fee, 5 guineas; annual subscription, 2 guineas.

**Aske's Hospital,** HOXTON. Erected by the Haberdashers' Company in 1692, pursuant to the will of Robert Aske, Esq., who in 1688 left £20,000 to that Company, for building and endowing an

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[1] *Daily Gazetteer*, August 9, 1739.

[2] H. Walpole, MS. note in *Pennant*.

Hospital for the relief of twenty poor members of the Haberdashers' Company, and land in remainder, for the education of twenty boys, sons of decayed freemen of the Company, in all about £32,000. But the funds of the charity having greatly increased, a new scheme was drawn up by the Endowed Schools Commissioners, and adopted by the Court of the Haberdashers' Company. The Hospital for decayed freemen has been closed, and the pensioners receive out-door annuities; four £50, two £70, and fourteen £75 a year each. A new school was built (1875-1876) on the site of the old building at Hoxton, with accommodation for 300 boys and 300 girls, day scholars, and open to all; and a second and superior school, a handsome Elizabethan building, on an elevated site at Hatcham, between New Cross, Deptford, and Nunhead. Exhibitions have also been provided, amounting to £1200 a year, of sums not exceeding £40 a year each, chiefly for the sons and daughters of freemen, tenable at Hatcham or any other approved school. The new schools are from the designs of the late Mr. W. Snooke, architect to the Company. The original edifice was designed by Dr. Robert Hooke, the mathematician. The drawing by the architect hangs in the Court Room of the Company.

**Asparagus Garden,** UPPER GROUND STREET, SOUTHWARK, near the old Barge House. In the 16th and 17th centuries this district chiefly consisted of garden ground and pasturage.

**Astley's Amphitheatre,** WESTMINSTER BRIDGE ROAD. The first amphitheatre on this spot was a mere temporary erection of deal boards, set up, in 1774, by Philip Astley, a light-horseman in the 15th or General Eliott's Regiment. It stood on what was then an open piece of ground in St. George's Fields, through which the New Cut ran, and to which a halfpenny hatch led. The price of admission to the space without the railing of the ride was sixpence, and Astley himself, said to have been the handsomest man in England, was the chief performer, assisted by a drum, two fifes, and a clown of the name of Porter. At first it was an open area. In 1780 it was converted into a covered amphitheatre, and divided into pit, boxes, and gallery. In 1786 it was newly fitted up, and called "The Royal Grove," and in 1792 "The Royal Saloon, or Astley's Amphitheatre." The entertainment, at first, was only a day exhibition of horsemanship. Transparent fireworks, slack-rope vaulting, Egyptian pyramids, tricks on chairs, tumbling, etc., were subsequently added, the ride enlarged, and the house opened in the evening.

London, at this time of year (September), is as nauseous a drug as any in an apothecary's shop. I could find nothing at all to do, and so went to Astley's, which indeed was much beyond my expectation. I do not wonder any longer that Darius was chosen king by the instructions he gave to his horse; nor that Caligula made his Consul. Astley can make his dance minuets and hornpipes. But I shall not have even Astley now; Her Majesty the Queen of France, who has as much taste as Caligula, has sent for the whole of the *dramatis personæ* to Paris.—*Horace Walpole to Lord Stafford*, September 12, 1783.

In 1794 (August 17) the amphitheatre and nineteen adjoining houses were destroyed by fire. In 1803 (September 2) it was again burnt down, the mother of Mrs. Astley jun. perishing in the flames.

> Base Buonapartè, fill'd with deadly ire,
> Sets, one by one, our playhouses on fire.
> Some years ago he pounced with deadly glee on
> The Opera House, then burned down the Pantheon;
> Thy hatch, O Halfpenny! pass'd in a trice,
> Boil'd some black pitch, and burnt down Astley's twice.
> *Rejected Addresses.*

This was said or sung in 1812; and in 1841 (June 8) it was a third time burnt down, Mr. Ducrow, who had been one of Astley's riders and became manager, dying insane soon after, from the losses he sustained. Old Astley, who was born at Newcastle-under-Lyme in 1742, died in Paris, October 20, 1814. He is said to have built nineteen different theatres. Tom Dibdin tells how, in his young days, Philip Astley paid him 14 guineas for three Burlettas and a Pantomime, and insisted on putting his own name to them, as he had "bought the thingumbobs."—Dibdin's *Autobiography.*

In 1862 Astley's was converted into the Theatre Royal, Westminster, by Mr. Dion Boucicault, and is now both theatre and amphitheatre.

**Astronomical Society (Royal),** BURLINGTON HOUSE, PICCADILLY. Instituted 1820, "for the Encouragement and Promotion of Astronomy;" and incorporated by Royal Charter, dated March 7, 1st of Will. IV. Entrance-money, £2 : 2s.; annual subscription, £2 : 2s. Annual general meeting, second Friday in February. Medal awarded every year. Apartments were in the first instance granted to the Society at Somerset House, but on the erection of new wings to Burlington House for the use of the learned Societies, apartments were provided for the Royal Astronomical Society in the west wing. The Society has a good mathematical library, and a few astronomical instruments.

**Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb.** [*See* Deaf and Dumb Asylum.]

**Atheling Street,** is an old form of the name of Watling Street, and is so given by Leland. Among the manuscripts of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's is a document of 25 Edw. III., in which mention is made of a tenement in Athelyng Street.—*Historical MSS. Comm.*, Appendix to Ninth Report, p. 5. There does not appear to be any actual authority for connecting this street with the old Roman road.

**Athenæum Club,** PALL MALL, instituted in 1824 by the Right Hon. John Wilson Croker, Sir Thomas Lawrence, Sir F. Chantrey, Mr. Jekyll, Sir Humphry Davy, etc., "for the association of individuals known for their literary or scientific attainments, artists of eminence in any class of the Fine Arts, noblemen and gentlemen distinguished as liberal patrons of Science, Literature, or the Arts." The members are chosen by ballot, except that the committee have the power of electing yearly, from the list of candidates for admission, a limited number of persons "who shall have attained to distinguished eminence in Science, Literature, or the Arts, or for Public Services," the number so elected not to exceed nine in each year. The number of ordinary members is fixed at 1200; entrance fee, 30 guineas; yearly subscription, 8 guineas. One black ball in ten excludes. The present Club-house (Decimus Burton, architect) was built in 1829, and opened February 8, 1830. Pending its erection the members occupied the house at the south-west corner of Regent Street. The first meetings were held in the rooms of the Royal Institution, and Faraday acted for a short time as honorary secretary. "The original prospectus and early list of members have his name attached to them."—*Life*, vol. i. p. 380.

> The only Club I belong to is the Athenæum, which consists of twelve hundred members, amongst whom are to be reckoned a large proportion of the most eminent persons in the land, in every line—civil, military, and ecclesiastical, peers spiritual and temporal (ninety-five noblemen and twelve bishops), commoners, men of the learned professions, those connected with Science, the Arts, and Commerce in all its principal branches, as well as the distinguished who do not belong to any particular class. Many of these are to be met with every day, living with the same freedom as in their own houses. For 6 guineas a year every member has the command of an excellent library, with maps, of the daily papers, English and foreign, the principal periodicals, and every material for writing, with attendance for whatever is wanted. The building is a sort of palace, and is kept with the same exactness and comfort as a private dwelling. Every member is a master without any of the trouble of a master. He can come when he pleases, and stay away as long as he pleases, without anything going wrong. He has the command of regular servants without having to pay or to manage them. He can have whatever meal or refreshment he wants, at all hours, and served up with the cleanliness and comfort of his own house. He orders just what he pleases, having no interest to think of but his own. In short, it is impossible to suppose a greater degree of liberty in living.—Walker's *Original.*

The library is the best Club Library, and contains one of the choicest collections of books of reference in London. The number of volumes is between 50,000 and 60,000.

There is a JUNIOR ATHENÆUM CLUB, which, though of much more recent date, is also a large and flourishing body. For their club-house they were fortunate in securing HOPE HOUSE, the fine mansion erected in 1848-1849 by H. T. Hope, Esq., of Deepdene, in Piccadilly, at the corner of Down Street.

**Athenian Club, Strand,** a social club which in the early years of the 19th century met for dinners and conversation at the Crown and Anchor Tavern in the Strand. It has long been extinct.

> *December* 31, 1804.—I dined at the Athenian Club at the Crown and Anchor: a society of gentlemen, men of great fortune, M.P.'s, rich City merchants, philosophers, and men of literature, John Kemble is a member.—Sir Charles Bell's *Letters*, p. 32.

**Auction Mart,** BARTHOLOMEW LANE, opposite the eastern front of the Bank of England, was designed by John Walters, architect, 1808-1810, for the sale of estates, annuities, shares in public institutions, pictures, books, and other property, by public auction. The building and site was bought in 1864 by the Alliance Bank, who sold it to the Estate Company. It was pulled down in 1865, and rebuilt for offices from the design of Edward A. Gruning, architect. The Alliance Bank occupies the ground floor and basement. A new AUCTION MART, Italian Renaissance in style, was built in TOKENHOUSE YARD, Lothbury, from the designs of Mr. S. Clarke, and is now the chief mart in the city for the sale of estates and houses by auction.

There was an Auction-house standing near the Royal Exchange in the reign of James II. Several printed catalogues exist of sales that took place there in that reign. Dr. Seaman's sale, in the year 1676, was the first book-auction, and Samuel Paterson the earliest auctioneer who sold books singly in lots—the first bidding for which was sixpence.

**Audit Office,** SOMERSET HOUSE, now Exchequer and Audit Department (Office for Auditing the Public Accounts), existed as an office under the name of the Office of the Auditors of the Imprests (or sums imprested, *i.e.* advanced to and charged against public officers), temp. Henry VIII. The Audit Commission was established in 1785, and the salaries, formerly paid by fees upon the passing of accounts, are now paid out of moneys voted by Parliament, fees of every kind being abolished. Almost all the Home and all the Colonial expenditure of the country is examined at this office. Edward Harley and Arthur Maynwaring were the two auditors of the imprests in the reign of Anne. Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford, obtained many curious public papers from his brother Edward. If he had emptied the office, the nation had been a gainer, for the papers the brother appropriated were bought by Government for the British Museum, and much of what he left—all, indeed, but what Sir William Musgrave, a commissioner, gathered and presented to the British Museum—destroyed by order of another Government.

**Audley Square** forms a part of South Audley Street. Here Spencer Perceval, Prime Minister 1809-1812, was born in November 1762. The Duke of York had a house in the square at the time of his death (1827). He died at the Duke of Rutland's house in Arlington Street.

**Audley Street (North),** runs from OXFORD STREET to the west side of GROSVENOR SQUARE. It was so called after Hugh Audley, of the Inner Temple, Esq., who died "infinitely rich" on November 15, 1662. The title of a pamphlet, published at the time, records his history—"The Way to be Rich, according to the practice of the Great Audley, who began with £200 in the year 1605, and died worth £400,000, this instant November, 1662." His land, described in an old Survey (circ. 1710), among King George III.'s maps in the British Museum, as "Mr. Audley's land," lay between "Great Brook Field," and "Shoulder of Mutton Field." He left a large portion of his property to Thomas Davies, a bookseller in St. Paul's Churchyard, and one of his executors, afterwards Sir Thomas Davies, and Lord Mayor of London in 1677. On the east side is S. Mark's Church, built 1825-1828, from the designs of J. P. Gandy-Deering, at a cost of about £5550. In it lies Sir Hudson Lowe, Governor of St. Helena (d. 1844), whose name is inseparably connected with the great Napoleon. In a house on the east side, a few doors from the chapel, and since divided into two, the Countess of Suffolk (mistress of George II.) is said to have lived. The house was designed by the Earl of Burlington, and built at the King's expense. Maria Edgeworth, on her later visits to London, resided with her sister, Mrs. Wilson, at No. 1 North Audley Street. At No. 26 the Misses Berry. The ground floor has given place to a pianoforte warehouse; but the private door opens upon the original house staircase, and the drawing-rooms are tenanted by a glover.

**Audley Street (South)**, GROSVENOR SQUARE, extends from the west side of Grosvenor Square southwards to Curzon Street. Built in 1730. *Eminent Inhabitants.*—Lord Bute lived at No. 73 during his greatest unpopularity, and died there March 10, 1792; in the Wilkes riots, March 1769, the mob made a furious attack on his house. In 1758 Home, the author of *Douglas*, was in lodgings in this street, "to be near Lord Bute." Holcroft, the dramatist, about 1761, worked for some time with his father in a cobbler's stall in this street. General Paoli, till he had a house of his own. Boswell, when in London, constantly resided at General Paoli's, where he was "entertained with the kindest attention," and when Boswell was ill in bed at Paoli's house, Johnson brought Reynolds to sit with him.—*Boswell's Johnson*, by Croker, p. 505, etc. Sir William Jones (opposite Audley Square), his widow died here in 1829. In 1814 Charles X. of France, in No. 72. Louis XVIII. lived at one time in this street. No 77 was Alderman Sir Matthew Wood's. Here Queen Caroline took up her abode on her arrival from Italy in June 1820, and used at first to appear on the balcony and bow to the mob assembled in the street. The Alderman and his family removed to Fladong's Hotel. In No. 14 Sir Richard Westmacott, the sculptor, executed all his principal works, and there died, September 1, 1856. At No. 8, Archbishop Markham (d. 1807). At No. 15 Baron Bunsen was living in 1841. Curzon House, No. 8, was till 1876 the residence of Earl Howe. In the vaults and cemetery of Grosvenor Chapel, on the east side of the street, are interred—Ambrose Philips, the poet, ridiculed by Pope (d. 1749); Lady Mary Wortley Montagu (d. 1762); David Mallet, the poet (d. 1765); William Whitehead, poet (d. 1785); John Wilkes (d. 1797), to whom there is a tablet with this inscription from his own pen, "The remains of John Wilkes, a Friend to Liberty." Lord Chancellor Northington was married in this chapel, 1743, by (the future) Bishop Newton. On June 22, 1749, David Garrick was married to Eva Maria Violette in the Roman Catholic Chapel of the Portuguese Embassy in South Audley Street

**Augmentation Office,** Dean's Yard, Westminster, was established in 1704, for the purpose of augmenting the value of poor livings by means of Queen Anne's Bounty. The Queen Anne's Bounty Office still exists, but it is not now known by this name.

**Augmentations Court** was established in 1535 by Act of 27 Henry VIII., for managing the revenues and possessions of all the religious houses under £200 a year which had been given to the King, and for determining suits relating to them. The full title was "Court of the Augmentations of the Revenues of the King's Crown."

> *January* 31, 1536-1537.—Warrant (with the King's sign manual) to the Treasurer of the Augmentations to pay £662 : 0 : 1 to Anthony Dennye, keeper of the King's manor beside Westminster, and Paymaster of the buildings there, for the erection of a house for the officers of the Augmentation, within the old Palace of Westminster. —Appendix to Eighth Report of *Historical MSS. Comm.*, pt. 2, p. 21a.

The Court was abolished by Mary in 1553, and restored by Elizabeth in 1558. This building at Westminster, which projected out nto the roadway, was pulled down in 1793.

**Augustine's (St.) Church,** at the corner of Watling Street and Old Change, and immediately behind No. 35 St. Paul's Churchyard, in the ward of Farringdon Within, was designed in 1682 by Sir Christopher Wren, and opened for public service September 23, 1683. The old church, anciently denominated *Ecclesia Sancti Augustini ad Portam*, from its vicinity to the south-east of St. Paul's Churchyard,"[1] was destroyed in the Great Fire, and the parish of St. Faith-under-St. Paul's united at the same time to the newly erected St. Augustine's. The steeple, 132 feet 6 inches high, was not finished till 1695, and was much repaired about 1850. The interior of the church, of the Ionic order, is 51 feet long, 45 wide, and 30 high. It was restored in 1829 at a cost of about £2400. The presentation to the conjoined rectory is in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's. The Rev. R. H. Barham (Thomas Ingoldsby) died in 1845, rector of the united parishes. In April 1532 a memorable scene took place in the old church. James Rainham, a barrister of the Middle Temple, who had been persuaded by Sir Thomas More and the rack to recant, had no peace of mind until he declared his repentance.

> And immediately the next Sunday after he came to St. Augustine's, and made a public confession and abjuration of his recent weakness.—Foxe, *Acts and Monuments*, vol. iv. p. 702.

**Augustine's (St.) in the Wall,** in Lime Street Ward, a parish church so called, says Stow, "for that it stood adjoining to the wall of the City." Also known as St. Augustine's Papey. It was originally a rectory in the patronage of the Prior and Convent of Holy Trinity; but in the beginning of the 15th century it was united to the Parish of All Hallows in the Wall. About the year 1430 the church was conveyed by the Rector of the united parish to the Brethren of the Papey. Upon the suppression of the Fraternity in the reign of

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[1] *Maitland*, p. 376.

Edward VI. the church was pulled down, and a stable and hayloft built in its place. The churchyard was reserved as a garden.

**Austin Friars,** Old Broad Street, Broad Street Ward, the house of the Augustine Friars, founded by Humphrey Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Essex, in the year 1253. Henry VIII., at the Dissolution, bestowed the house and grounds on William Paulet, first Marquis of Winchester, who transformed his new acquisition into a town residence for himself, called, while it continued in his family, by the name of Paulet House and Winchester House (hence Winchester Street adjoining). The church, reserved by the King, was granted by his son "to the Dutch nation in London, to be their preaching place," the "Dutch nation" being the refugees who fled out of the Netherlands, France, "and other parts beyond seas, from Papist persecutors." Edward VI. records the circumstance in his Diary:—

*June* 29, 1550.—It was appointed that the Germans should have the Austin Friars for their church, to have their service in, for avoiding of all sects of Ana-Baptists, and such like.

The grant was confirmed by several successive sovereigns, and is enjoyed by the Dutch to this day. Originally the church was cruciform, had choir, chapels, and "a most fine spired steeple, small, high, and straight." Stow, who tells us this, adds, "I have not seen the like." But the church was then in a bad state, the steeple especially. The Mayor and Corporation "drew up a large letter," August 4, 1600, to the Marquis of Winchester, "in the most pathetic words and moving arguments, exciting him to go in hand with the work" of repairing the steeple, the fall of which, they say, "must needs bring with it not only a great deformity to the whole City, it being for architecture one of the beautifullest and rarest spectacles thereof; but also a fearful eminent danger to all the inhabitants next adjoining." But instead of repairing, the Marquis pulled down the spire and demolished the choir and transepts, leaving only to the Dutch congregation the nave of the old church. This, which Sir Gilbert Scott affirms is "a perfect model of what is most practically useful in the nave of a church," continued to be so used till November 1862, when all but the outer walls and the columns dividing the nave and aisles was destroyed in an accidental fire. The church was carefully and thoroughly restored (1863-1865), at a cost of £12,000, under the direction of Messrs. Edward I'Anson and William Lightly, architects, and is now in a more satisfactory condition than it has been since its threatened demolition in 1600.

For nearly three centuries the Austin Friars was a favourite burial place for the greatest nobles and the wealthiest citizens. Strype (*Survey*, B. ii. p. 115) names many distinguished personages; but a longer enumeration is preserved in *Harl. MS.*, 6003, and in No. 544 of the same collection. John Vere, Earl of Oxford, beheaded 1643, and others who suffered on Tower Hill, and "many of the barons slain at Barnet Field, 1471," were buried there. A volume containing the marriage, baptismal, and burial registers from 1571 to 1874, edited by W. J. C. Moens, was privately printed and issued to subscribers in 1885. The church contains some very good decorated windows, restorations, or rather careful copies, of the originals. The interior is 150 feet long, divided into nine bays. The extreme width is 79 feet 7 inches, the nave being 34 feet 11 inches between centres of the shafts, and each side 22 feet 4 inches. The inner walls are of hard chalk, the exterior of Kentish rag. The fittings are of course arranged in accordance with the practice of the Dutch Church.

> On the west end over the skreen is a fair library, inscribed thus: "Ecclesiæ Londino-Belgicæ Bibliotheca, extructa sumptibus Mariæ Dubois, 1659." In this library are divers valuable MSS., and Letters of Calvin, Peter Martyr, and others, foreign Reformers.—*Strype*, B. ii. p. 116.

Happily this collection of books was saved from the Fire, and shortly after was presented by the congregation to the City, and deposited in the Guildhall Library.

Lord Winchester died in 1571, and was succeeded by his son, who sold "the monuments of noblemen, buried there, for £100; made fair stabling for horses, in place thereof, and sold the lead from the roofs and laid it anew with tile."[1] In 1602 the necessities of the fourth Marquis of Winchester were such, that he was compelled to part with his house and property in Austin Friars to John Swinnerton, a merchant, afterwards Lord Mayor. Sir Philip Sidney's friend, Fulke Greville, then an inhabitant of Austin Friars, communicates his alarm about the purchase to the Countess of Shrewsbury, another tenant of the Marquis of Winchester, in that quarter:—

> Since my return from Plymouth, I understand my Lord Marquis hath offered his house for sale, and there is one Swinnerton, a merchant, that hath engaged himself to deal for it. The price, as I hear, is £5000, his offer £4500; so as the one's need, and the other's desire, I doubt will easily reconcile this difference of price between them. In the mean season I thought it my duty to give your ladyship notice, because both your house and my lady of Warwick's are included in this bargain; and we, your poor neighbours, would think our dwellings desolate without you, and conceive your ladyship would not willingly become a tenant to such a fellow.—*Letter*, September 23, 1602 (Lodge's *Illus.*, 8vo ed., vol. ii. p. 580.

In 1612 a petition was presented to the Lord Treasurer from the "Dutch Church in London, called the Austin Friars, or Jesus Temple," begging "that the tenure of the land which they have bought of the Marquis of Winchester for a churchyard may be changed into free soccage, it being now held in capite."[2] Lady Anne Clifford (Ann Pembroke, Dorset, and Montgomery) was married to the Earl of Dorset in her mother's chambers in Austin Friars House, February 25, 1608-1609.[3] Erasmus, during one of his visits to London (1513), lodged in Austin Friars, and took his meals in the Convent. Malt liquor did not agree with him, and he complains of the difficulty of procuring good wine.[4] Sir Thomas Wentworth (Lord Strafford) writes to Lord Darcy from Austin Friars, January 9, 1621: Dr. Mead gave up his house in

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[1] *Stow*, p. 67.

[2] *Calendar of State Papers, Domestic*, 1611-1618, p. 133.

[3] Birch's *Prince Henry*, p. 140.

[4] Johnson's *Life of Erasmus*, vol. i. p. 42.

Crutched Friars in 1711, and removed to Austin Friars. Here (1735) Richard Gough, the antiquary, was born; and here, at No. 18, lived James Smith, one of the authors of the *Rejected Addresses.* A second James Smith coming to the place after he had been many years a resident, produced so much confusion to both, that the last comer waited on the author and suggested, to prevent future inconvenience, that one or other had better leave, hinting at the same time, that he should like to stay. "No," said the wit, "I am James the First; you are James the Second; you must abdicate." One of the last of the remaining old houses in Austin Friars was demolished in the spring of 1888. [*See* Drapers' Hall and Gardens.]

**Austin's (St.) House,** SOUTHWARK. This was the Abbot's Inn of St. Augustine of Canterbury, which stood between the Bridge House and the Church of St. Olave. It was at one time held from the Earls of Warren and Surrey, as appears by a deed of 1281. The house afterwards came into the possession of the St. Leger family. It was sold in 1566 by Richard Grenville to George Fletcher, by the description "of a capital messuage or mansion house called St. Austin's, *alias* St. Leger's House, between the Bridge House, a wood wharf, the tenement called the Draper's rent, the river Thames on the north, and a lane leading to the same and the Bridge House." A wharf was built on the site and named Sellinger.—Rendle's *Old Southwark*, 1878, p. 267.

**Ave Maria Lane,** between LUDGATE HILL and PATERNOSTER ROW.

> Ave-Mary Lane, so called of text-writers and bead-makers, then dwelling there.—*Stow*, p. 126.

"Ave-maria aly" is mentioned in the curious early poem of *Cocke Lorelles Bote*, printed by Wynkyn de Worde, circ. 1506. In Queen Anne's time "The Black Boy Coffee-house," in this lane, was the chief place for the sale of books by auction.

**Avenue (The).**

> *September* 11, 1651.—Whitehall, Council of State to Major-General Skippon.—We hear that the guards upon the Avenue, under colour of examining and searching suspicious persons, very much molest and trouble all passengers, as well those who are going out of town as those who are coming in, and that they demand money to let people go, which is a most intolerable abuse. Give order that this practice be forborne, and that all things be in the condition they were in before the late invasion by the Scotch army.—*Calendar of State Papers, Domestic*, 1651, p. 425.

**Avenue Road,** ST. JOHN'S WOOD. The Right Hon. Sir Robert Lush, Lord Justice (1807-1881), died at No. 6.

**Axe Lane.**

> Some dozen years later [about 1769] Goldsmith startled a brilliant circle at Bennet Langton's with an anecdote of "When I lived among the beggars in Axe Lane," just as Napoleon, 50 years later, appalled the party of crowned heads at Dresden with his story of "When I was a lieutenant in the regiment of La Fère."—Forster's *Life of Oliver Goldsmith.*

The Axe Lane of the story was perhaps *Axe Yard*, on the left hand in Grub Street, and may have referred to the period when he belonged to the fraternity named after the street so many of them inhabited.

**Axe Yard,** KING STREET, WESTMINSTER, where Fludyer Street was afterwards built (about 1767), and so called from "a great messuage or brew-house" on the west side of King Street, "commonly called the Axe." This place is referred to in a document of the 23d of Henry VIII., 1531. Sir William Davenant, the poet, according to Aubrey, had cause to remember "the black handsome wench that lay in Axe Yard, Westminster." Pepys opens his Diary (January 1, 1660) by stating: "I lived in Axe Yard, having my wife and servant Jane, and no other in family than us three." They appear to have let out the main part of the house, and lived themselves in the garret.

> *August* 10, 1660.—By the way, I cannot forget that my Lord Claypoole did the other day make enquiry of Mrs. Hunt, concerning my house in Axe Yard, and did set her on work to get it of me for him, which methinks is a very great change.—*Pepys*.

Samuel Hartlib dated a letter to J. Winthrop from here, September 3, 1661.

> In 1663 Bishop Sprat writes to Wren: Now then, my dearest friend, you may recollect we went lately from Axe Yard to walk in St. James's Park, and, though we met not the accomplished person [Cowley] whose company we sought, yet he was enough present to our thoughts to bring us to discourse of that in which he so much deals, the wit of conversation.—Wren's *Parentalia*, p. 256.
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> *July* 20, 1665.—Lord! to see how the plague spreads! It being now all over King's Streete, at the Axe, and next door to it, and in other places.—*Pepys*.
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> Act, Anno, 6 and 7 Will. III. (1695) c. 20.—To enable William Wanley, an infant under 21 years, to new build several messuages or tenements in Axe Yard, King Street, Westminster, and to enable his Guardian to make one or more leases for effecting the same.

**Aylesbury Street,** CLERKENWELL, leads from St. John Street to Clerkenwell Green, and covers the site of the house and gardens of the Bruces, Earls of Aylesbury, to whom the old Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem descended from the Cecil family, and with whom it continued till 1706. Earl Robert, Deputy Earl Marshal, dates many of his letters in 1671 from Aylesbury House, Clerkenwell.

On the south side of Aylesbury Street, and "at the corner house of that passage [Jerusalem Passage] leading by the Old Jerusalem Tavern, under the gateway of the Priory in St. John's Square," Thomas Britton, the musical small-coalman, held his celebrated music meetings for a period of six and thirty years (1678-1714); he played on the viol-da-gamba with the skill of an artist, and the leading musicians of the day assembled at his meetings. Handel and Pepusch played the organ there; Bannister the violin. Dubourg joined the party immediately on his arrival. Woolaston, the painter, played on the violin or flute, and painted the portrait of the concert giver, which was engraved in mezzotint. John Hughes, the poet, Henry Symonds, Needler of the Excise, Abiell Wichello, Shuttleworth, and Sir Roger L'Estrange, are mentioned by Hawkins among the performers, and the Duchess of Queensbury as a regular attendant. Britton was also a collector of prints, drawings, books, especially works on astrology and alchemy, music, and old musical instruments, and the sale of his collections after his decease attracted much notice.

On the ground floor was a repository for small coal, and over that was the concert room, which was very long and narrow, and had a ceiling so low that a tall man could but just stand upright in it. It has long since been pulled down and rebuilt. At this time [1776] it is an ale house known by the sign of the Bull's Head.—Hawkins's *History of Music*, vol. v. p. 74.

Various were the opinions concerning him: some thought his musical assembly only a cover for seditious meetings; others for magical purposes. He was taken for an atheist, a presbyterian, a jesuit. But Woolaston, the painter, and the father of a gentleman from whom I received this account, and who were both members of the music-club, assured him that Britton was a plain, simple, honest man, who only meaned to amuse himself. His subscription was but ten shillings a year: Britton found the instruments, and they had coffee at a penny a dish. Sir Hans Sloane bought many of his books and MSS. (now in the Museum) when they were sold by auction at Tom's Coffee-house, near Ludgate.—Walpole, *Anecdotes of Painting*, ed. Wornun, vol. ii. p. 236.

> Tho' doomed to small coal yet to arts allied,
> Rich without wealth and famous without pride;
> Music's best patron, judge of books and men,
> Beloved and honoured by Apollo's train,
> In Greece or Rome sure never did appear
> So bright a genius in so dark a sphere!—PRIOR.

**Ayliffe Street.** [*See* Goodman's Fields Theatre.]

**Babmaes Mews,** JERMYN STREET, named after Baptist May, Keeper of the Privy Purse to Charles II., but the origin of the name seems to have been forgotten, if we may judge from the spelling adopted. The name is spelt correctly in Elmes's *Topographical Dictionary of London*, 1831.

**Bacon House** stood in FOSTER LANE, CHEAPSIDE, and was so called after Lord Keeper Bacon, the father of the Chancellor. It seems to have been inhabited jointly by the Bacon family and by Recorder Fleetwood, the constant correspondent of the great Lord Burghley. It had previously been called Shelley House. Sir Thomas Shelley was owner of it, temp. Henry IV.

*July* 21, 1578.—My Lord Keeper, My Ladie, and all the howse are come to London this night.[1]

There is a charity in Bassishaw Ward called Lady Bacon's Charity, the income of which, derived from houses in the ward, is distributed by trustees, who, in pursuance of the lady's will, have an annual feast, with a magnificent piece of bacon invariably as a standard dish.

**Bag of Nails** (properly THE BACCHANALS), a public-house at the corner of Arabella Row (changed to Lower Grosvenor Place in 1879) and Buckingham Palace Road. According to the *Tavern Anec-*

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[1] "Fleetwood to Burghley," *Wright*, vol. ii. p. 89.

*dotes* (1825), the original sign, on the front of the house, was a Satyr of the woods with a group of Bacchanals.

**Bagnigge House,** a mansion adjoining the Wells on the south, had over the chimney-piece of one of the principal rooms the royal arms, the garter, and other heraldic bearings, and "between them the bust of a woman in Roman dress, let deep into a circular cavity of the wall. . . . It is said to represent Mrs. Eleanor Gwin, who sometimes made this place her summer residence."[1] There was a tradition that she came here in order to take the bath in the adjacent Cold Bath Fields, where half a century later "a nude statue" was shown by the proprietor of the bath as a portrait of the frail beauty. The bust, as already mentioned, was transferred to the Long Room of Bagnigge Wells. A square stone placed "over an old Gothic portal," taken down in 1757, bore the inscription: "This is Bagnigge House neare the Pinder a Wakefielde, 1680." When what remained of Bagnigge House and Wells was demolished, about 1862, this stone was inserted in the front of a small house, one of a row erected on the site.

**Bagnigge Wells,** BAGNIGGE WELLS ROAD, now KING'S CROSS ROAD, a place of public entertainment opened in consequence of the discovery of the medicinal properties of two wells, "the water of one of which purges, the other is a chalybeat." This place of entertainment appears to have been opened earlier than is generally stated, for Dr. Rimbault pointed out (*Notes and Queries*, 1st S., vol. ii. p. 228) that Bickham's curious work, *The Musical Entertainer* (circ. 1738), contains an engraving of Tom Hippersley mounted in the "singing rostrum" regaling the company with a song. As early as 1760, when Dr. John Bevis published "An Experimental Inquiry concerning the contents, qualities, and medicinal virtues of the two Mineral Waters lately discovered at Bagnigge Wells, near London," the wells "were got into great repute," and "elegant accommodation provided" for visitors. Bagnigge Wells was then literally in the country, the valley between Coppice Row and Battle Bridge being known as *Bagnigge Wash* or *Bagnigge Vale*.

> These wells are a little way out of London, in the high road from Coppice Row, or Sir John Oldcastle's, which, about a quarter of a mile farther, at Battle Bridge turnpike, comes into the great new road from Paddington to Islington, affording an easy access to the springs for coaches from all parts: and the footpath from Tottenham Court Road, by Southampton Row, Red Lion Street, and the Foundling Hospital, running close by the wells is no less convenient for such as prefer walking exercise. . . . A tradition goes that the place of old was called *Blessed Mary's Well*, but that the name of the Holy Virgin having in some measure fallen into disesteem after the Reformation, the title was altered to *Black Mary's Well*, as it now stands upon Mr. Rocque's Map, and then to *Black Mary's Hole* [as it commonly stands on later maps], though there is a very different account of these later appellations.—*Bevis*, pp. 1-4. [*See* Black Mary's Well.]

No satisfactory derivation has been given of the origin of the name *Bagnigge*. One of the most likely is from the A. S. *bag*,

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[1] *Bevis*, p. 2.

*badge*, a badger (as in Bagenthorpe, Badgeworth), and *ig*, *igge*, an island; although this does not account for the *n*. The place was a swamp—the Fleet here forming *Bagnigge Wash*—the land abounding in springs, and a somewhat raised spot in its midst may well have been noted as a resort of badgers.

The Wells are noticed as a place of public entertainment by William Woty in his *Shrubs of Parnassus*, 1760. A good coloured print, after George Morland, shows them a little later in all their glory; and there is a large mezzotint print of the "Long Room, Bagnigge Wells," by J. R. Smith, from a drawing by T. Sanders, dated 1772, which shows that the wells were then frequented by people of fashion. It represents the assembly room, with the master of the ceremonies in a tall wig and sword, cocked-hat in hand, receiving the visitors. Tea is being carried round by a page, who has in one hand a tray with a very small tea-pot and proportionally small cups, and in the other a steaming kettle. At one end of this long room was "a fine-toned organ," at the other the bust spoken of below. But the quality of the visitors quickly deteriorated.

> Says Madame Fussock, warm from Spitalfields,
> Bon Ton's the space 'twixt Saturday and Monday,
> And riding in a one-horse chair o' Sunday!
> 'Tis drinking tea, on summer afternoons,
> At Bagnigge Wells, with china and gilt spoons!
>
> COLMAN, *Prologue to BonTon*, 1775.

> So Cits to Bagnigge Wells repair,
> To swallow dust and call it air.

In 1808 it is described as having "something romantic and pleasant in the situation. But it is liable to inundations from the river of Fleet, on which it is situated. Here is a commodious room, which contains a good organ for the amusement of the company, usually played on during the summer season by a respectable performer."[1] When Lysons wrote, about 1810, it was "a noted place of entertainment, much resorted to by the lower sort of tradesmen." Somewhat later the favourite resort appears to have been the gardens, which were laid in irregular walks, and "decorated with leaden statues, alcoves, and fountains," and had as their chief ornaments a "circular Corinthian Temple," in the centre of which was a double pump, one piston supplying the cathartic water, the other the chalybeate; and a hexagonal castellated grotto covered with shells, whilst along the back ran the Fleet river.[2]

> We remember the Wells nearly sixty years since, with its gardens and round fish ponds, with a fountain of Cupid bestriding a swan spouting water, a rustic cottage, and a grotto to contain twenty persons, and elder bushes, willows, huge docks, and other river-side greenery, with bowers or boxes for tea-drinkers, and two large pastoral figures—a man with a scythe and a woman with a hay-rake and bird's nest.[3]

In its last years the company declined below even "the lower sort of tradesmen." Thus in a popular London street ballad of some fifty years back we read of the costermonger hero and his doxy that

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[1] Hughson's *London*, vol. vi. p. 364.

[2] Cromwell, *History of Clerkenwell*, 1828.

[3] John Timbs, in *Leisure Hour*.

Every evening he was seen
In a jacket and shorts of velveteen;
And to *Bagnigge Wells* then in a bran
New gown she went with the dogs'-meat man.
She had biscuits and ale with the dogs'-meat man;
She walked up and down with the dogs'-meat man;
And the people all said that around did stan',
He was quite a dandy dogs'-meat man.

By 1842 the Wells was "almost a ruin,"[1] and shortly after the place was closed, and house and gardens dismantled. The "pastoral figures" were a few years back in the possession of Dr. Lonsdale of Carlisle. The long room was converted into a brewer's store-room; and for many years a signboard over the *tap* gave notice that "Here was the famous Bagnigge Wells." But these vestiges have disappeared. The brewhouse was transformed into an engineer's workshop, but that disappeared, and the wells themselves are filled up and lost. The very name of the road has, by a foolish freak of the Metropolitan Board of Works, been changed from *Bagnigge Wells Road* to King's Cross Road, thus destroying, with all that was distinctive in the name, the last local memorial of the Old Wells.

**Bagnio (The Duke's)** LONG ACRE, later known as THE QUEEN'S,[2] stood on the south side of Long Acre, between Conduit Court and Leg Alley. It was built in 1682, and rebuilt and enlarged in 1694.[3] Lord Mohun left this Bagnio in a hackney coach to fight his famous duel in Hyde Park with the Duke of Hamilton. It afterwards became a house of ill-fame, and gave its name as a generic to similar places.

This Bagnio is erected near the west end of Long Acre, in that spot of ground which hath been called by the name of Salisbury Stables. At the front of it, next the street, is a large commodious house, wherein dwells that honourable person, Sir William Jennings . . . who, having obtained His Majesty's Patent for the making of all public Bagnios and Baths, either for sweating, bathing, washing, etc., is the only undertaker of this new building. In this house there are several rooms set apart for the accommodation of such as shall come to the Bagnio; and to the further side of it the structure of the Bagnio is adjoined, so that the first room we enter to go into the Bagnio is a large hall where the porter stands to receive the money. Hence we pass through an entry into another room, where hangs a pair of scales to weigh such as, out of curiosity, would know how much they lose in weight while they are in the Bagnio. . . . The Bagnio itself is a stately edifice, of an oval figure, in length 45 feet, and in breadth 35. 'Tis covered at the top with a high and large cupola, in which there are several round glasses fixt to let in light, which are much larger and no fewer in number than those at the Royal Bagnio [in Bath Street]. . . . On the east side of the Bagnio there is a coffee-house fronting the street, with this inscription on the sign, "The Duke's Bagnio Coffee House." . . . The same reception and entertainment do also women find, only with this difference, viz., on Women's Days there are all imaginable conveniences of privacy, and not a man to be seen, but all the servants are of the female sex.—*A Description of the Duke's Bagnio*, by Sam. Haworth, M.D., 12mo, 1683.

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[1] Lewis, *History of Islington*, p. 36.

[2] *Hatton*, p. 797.

[3] *Strype*, B. vi. p. 74; *London Gazette*, No. 3019. There is a view of it, done in 1694, among Bagford's Prints in the Museum.—*Harl. MS.*, 5953, pt. i. p. 115. Of the Bagnio, with its cupola-roof, there is a view on the metal tickets of admission for women, well known to the curious in such matters.

The charges in 1708 were, "5s. some, and 2s. 6d. other rooms."[1] The floor of the bath still remains, but boarded over, at No. 3 Endell Street.

**Bagnio (The Royal),** BATH STREET, NEWGATE STREET.

Was built and first opened in December 1679; built by Turkish Merchants.—Aubrey's *Lives*, vol. ii. p. 244.

A neat contrived building after the Turkish mode, seated in a large handsome yard, and at the upper end of Pincock Lane, which is indifferent well built and inhabited. This Bagnio is much resorted unto for sweating, being found very good for aches, etc., and approved of by our physicians.—*Strype*, B. iii. p. 195.

Royal Bagnio, situate on the north side of Newgate Street, is a very spacious and commodious place for sweating, hot-bathing, and cupping; they tell me it is the only true Bagnio after the Turkish model, and hath 18 degrees of heat. It was first opened Anno 1679. . . . Here is one very spacious room with a cupola roof, besides others lesser; the walls are neatly set with Dutch tile. The charge of the house for sweating, rubbing, shaving, cupping, and bathing, is 4 shillings each person. There are nine servants who attend. The days for ladies are Wednesdays and Saturdays, and for gentlemen Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays; and to show the healthfulness of sweating thus, here is one servant who has been near 28 years, and another 16, though 4 days a-week constantly attending in the heat.—Hatton's *New View of London*, 8vo, 1708, p. 797.

The Bath, with its cupola roof, its marble steps, and Dutch tiled walls, was used as a Cold Bath, and called the OLD ROYAL BATHS, until 1876, when it was pulled down to make way for a lofty range of offices.

**Bagnio Court,** NEWGATE STREET, was so called from the Bagnio described in the preceding article. In 1843 the name was changed to Bath Street; and in 1869 all the houses on the east side of the street were swept away to make room for the new Post Office.

**Bail (Le).** [*See* Old Bailey.]

**Bainbridge Street,** NEW OXFORD STREET, once notorious in the annals of crime, was built prior to 1672, and derives its name from an eminent inhabitant of St. Giles's in the reign of Charles II. It leads from Dyott Street westward into New Oxford Street, and is chiefly occupied by the buildings of Meux's brewery. Before the brewery was built the street led into Tottenham Court Road.

**Baker Street,** PORTMAN SQUARE to YORK PLACE, MARYLEBONE ROAD, named after Sir Edward Baker of Ramston, a friend of Mr. Portman. *Eminent Inhabitants.*—Lord Camelford (who fell in the duel with Best), at No. 64, in the year 1800.

*May* 22, 1799.—Called on Mr. Pitt, who was gone out. Went to Monsieur. Visit to Monsieur, Baker Street, No. 1.—Windham, *Diary*, p. 409.

The Right Hon. Henry Grattan, the distinguished orator, died May 14, 1820, in No. 27 Upper Baker Street. Mrs. Siddons, on the east side, at the top of Upper Baker Street, looking into the Regent's Park; here she died June 8, 1831.

In 1817 Mrs. Siddons took the lease of a house pleasantly situated, with an adjoining garden and small green, at the top of Upper Baker Street, on the right side towards the Regent's Park. Here she built an additional room for her modelling.—Campbell's *Life of Mrs. Siddons*, p. 360.

*August* 29, 1817.—But, adieu! I must dress to dine what I call out of town—the top house in Baker Street.—*H. L. Piozzi*, *Letter to Sir James Fellowes.*

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[1] *Hatton*, p. 797.

Pitt lived at the north end of Baker Street, No. 14 York Place.

> Ladies, are you aware that the Great Pitt lived in Baker Street? What would not your grandmothers have given to be asked to Lady Hester's parties in that now decayed mansion?—Thackeray's *Vanity Fair*, p. 421.

Sir Alexander Boswell, the poet, and eldest son of Johnson's biographer, lodged for some time at No. 65. No. 69 was the residence of John Braham the great tenor. Here, at the "Bazaar in Baker Street" (No. 58), was the Wax Work Exhibition and Chamber of Horrors, well and widely known as Madame Tussaud's. Madame Tussaud died in this house, April, 15, 1850, aged ninety. The exhibition has been removed to a new building in Marylebone Road. The Smithfield Club held their Annual Cattle Show at the back of the Bazaar from 1839 to 1861, when they removed to the Agricultural Hall, Islington. By Adam Street is Portman Chapel, erected about 1779-1782. Edward Bulwer (afterwards Lord Lytton) was born at No. 31 in 1803, on the east side.

**Bakers' Hall,** NO. 16 HARP LANE, GREAT TOWER STREET, a neat plain building erected on the site of one destroyed by fire in January 1715; the last words spoken by Robert Nelson, the author of *Fasts and Festivals*, were an allusion to the flames which were visible from his dying bed at Kensington. The hall was repaired and the interior restored about 1825, under the superintendence of James Elmes, architect, author of the *Life of Sir Christopher Wren.* The Banqueting Hall is large, has a good oak screen, with Corinthian columns, pilasters, and entablature, and contains several portraits of benefactors and eminent members of the Company.

> In this Hart Lane is the Bakers' Hall, sometime the dwelling-house of John Chichley, Chamberlain of London, who was son to William Chichley, Alderman of London; brother to William Chichley, Archdeacon of Canterbury; nephew to Robert Chichley, Mayor of London; and to Henry Chichley, Archbishop of Canterbury.—*Stow*, p. 51.

The bakers of London were of old divided into "White Bakers" and "Brown (or tourte) Bakers,"[1] no maker of white bread being allowed to make tourte, and by the regulations of the City the loaves brought into the city by the bakers of Stratford-le-Bow were required to be heavier in weight than the loaves of the same price supplied by the London bakers. Every baker was to "have his own seal, as well for brown bread as for white bread," wherewith to stamp his loaves, and each alderman was required to "view the seals of the bakers in his ward." The penalties for "default," either in quality or weight, "in the bread of a baker of the City" were very severe."[2] The City bakers were to hold four principal "hallmotes" in the year, on days fixed, to regulate the assay of bread and for other trade matters, when all who did not attend, or "reasonably excuse or essoin themselves," were to be amerced in a penalty of 21 pence.[3] The bakers remained a guild by prescription till 1486, when Henry VII. gave them a Charter of Incorporation.

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[1] *Strype*, B. v. p. 338.

[2] *Liber Albus*, p. 231.

[3] *Ibid.*, p. 311.

**Bakewell Hall**, BLAKEWELL, OR BLACKWELL HALL, a "spacious building on the east side of Guildhall, or on the west side of Basinghall Street."[1] Here was held a weekly market for woollen cloths, established by the Mayor and Corporation (20th of Rich. II.) in a house belonging, in 1293, to John de Banquelle, Alderman of Dowgate ward. The building originally belonged to the Cliffords and the Basings, but subsequently to Thomas Bakewell, who was living in it in the 36th of Edw. III., and from whom Stow makes the Hall or Market derive its name. Bakewell Hall was rebuilt in the year 1588, destroyed in the Great Fire of 1666, re-erected in 1672, and ultimately taken down to make way for the present Bankruptcy Court in 1820. The profits or fees paid on pitchings were given by the City to Christ's Hospital, and in 1708 were reckoned at £1100.[2] Bacon speaks of "the stand of cloth in Blackwell Hall" as "keeping up the State."[3]

> Bakewell Hall was by the Corporation converted to a warehouse or market-place for all sorts of woollen cloth, and other woollen manufactures brought from all parts of the kingdom, and by an Act of Common Council, held August 8, 1516, this was to be the only market for such woollen manufactures, and none to be sold in London but at this place. . . . Cloths pay one penny each pitching, and a halfpenny per week resting; and to avoid trouble every factor has a *rest*, or one certain number for which he pays.—*Hatton*, p. 599.

William Tooke of Purley (b. 1719, d. 1802), Horne Tooke's friend, made his fortune as a "Blackwell Hall factor."

**Baldwin's Gardens**, on the east side of GRAY'S INN LANE (now Gray's Inn Road), is said to have derived its name from Richard Baldwin, one of the royal gardeners, who built some houses here in 1589. It became a place of sanctuary, abolished by Act of Parliament in 1697. It was used as a refuge by Henry Purcell, the musician (d. 1695); Tom Brown (d. 1704) dated some verses "from Mrs. Stewart's, at the Hole in the Wall in Baldwin's Gardens." In the Guildhall Collection of Tradesmen's Tokens is one of Nicholas Smith, "the Wheatsheaf in Baldwyn's Gardens, 1666." There is still a Hole in the Wall in Baldwin's Gardens, but no Wheatsheaf.

> But I suppose you spoke figuratively, and by robbing of orchards you understood Baldwin's Garden, and by lampooning the Court you meant Three Crane Court; and you might have enlarged with Bond's Stables and the Pall Mall.—Andrew Marvell, *The Rehearsal Transprosed*, pt. 2, 1674.

A single sheet, entitled "The English and French Prophets mad, or bewitcht at their Assemblies in Baldwin's Gardens," was published by J. Applebee, 1707. Dr. Rimbault describes a letter of Anthony Wood's, addressed "For John Aubrey, Esq., to be left at Mr. Caley's house in Baldwin's Gardens, near Gray's Inn Lane, London."—*Notes and Queries*, 1st S., vol. i. p. 410.

Baldwin's Gardens acquired an evil reputation, but its character has greatly improved of late years. Here was the notorious "Thieves Kitchen," pulled down to make way for St. Alban's Church. [*See* that heading.]

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[1] Hatton's *New View of London*, 1708, p. 599.

[2] Of the last hall there are views in Price's *Guildhall*, 1886.

[3] *Letters*, 4to, p. 183.

**Ball's Pond,** ISLINGTON, so called from the Ducking Pond of a person of the name of Ball, who kept a tavern here in the reign of Charles II. This man issued a token with this inscription, "John Ball, at the Boarded House, neare Newington Green, his penny." Islington ponds were, in the 17th century, a noted resort for citizens intent on their favourite sport of duck hunting.

> What . . . because I dwell at Hogsden, I shall keep company with none but the archers of Finsbury, or the citizens that come a-ducking to Islington Ponds! A fine jest i' faith!—Ben Jonson, *Every Man in his Humour*, Act i. sc. 1.

> But Husband gray now comes to stall,
> For Prentice notch'd he strait does call:
> Where's Dame, quoth he,—quoth son of shop,
> She's gone her cake in milk to sop:
> Ho, ho! to Islington; enough!
> Fetch Job my son and our dog Ruffe!
> For there in Pond, through mire and muck,
> We'll cry hay Duck, there Ruffe, hay Duck.
> DAVENANT, *The Long Vacation in London*,
> (*Works*, 1673, p. 289).

The church of St. Paul was erected from the designs of Sir Charles Barry, R.A., 1826-1827, at a cost of £10,947: one of his earliest Gothic works. On the north side of the Ball's Pond Road, and occupying contiguous sites, are the Cutlers' Almshouses; the Metropolitan Benefit Society's Asylum; and the Bookbinders' Provident Institution.

**Balmes House,** HOXTON, an old moated house built originally in 1540, but rebuilt in the next century by Sir George Whitmore, Lord Mayor of London, 1631. "Here on November 25, 1641, Sir William Acton, Lord Mayor, with the Aldermen, Recorder, etc., awaited the arrival of Charles I. on his return from Scotland, when he was received right royally, a roadway being cut through Sir George's estate to Moorgate."[1] Sir George Whitmore died at this house, which, some years afterwards, was purchased by Richard de Beauvoir (whose name survives in De Beauvoir Town). Balmes was at one time esteemed a mansion of note, but it was subsequently occupied as a lunatic asylum, and was pulled down a few years ago.

**Baltic Coffee House,** THREADNEEDLE STREET, the rendezvous of merchants and brokers connected with the Russian trade. In the upper part of the Baltic is the auction sale-room for tallow, oils, etc.

**Baltimore House.** [*See* Russell Square.]

**Banbury Court,** on the south side of LONG ACRE, leading to Hart Street, Covent Garden. "At the corner house of Banbury Court in Long Acre," lived Simon Gribelin the engraver.[2]

**Bancroft's Almshouses,** MILE END ROAD (for 24 poor old men of the Drapers' Company, afterwards increased to 28), and SCHOOL (for 100 boys), erected 1729-1735, pursuant to the will of Francis

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[1] *Analytical Index to the Remembrancia*, 1878, p. 296 (note).

[2] Advertisement in *London Gazette* of May 27-29, 1712.

Bancroft (grandson of Archbishop Bancroft), who, March 18, 1727, left freehold estates of the value of £28,000 and upwards to the Company of Drapers, for their erection and endowment. Each pensioner had lodging, coals, and £20 per annum. The buildings in the Mile End Road have been pulled down, and the charity is now applied entirely for educational purposes. A school for 100 boarders and 200 or more day scholars is being built at Woodford, Essex (1888). Bancroft was an officer of the Lord Mayor's Court, and is said to have acquired his fortune by harsh acts of justice in his capacity as a City officer—by unnecessary informations and arbitrary summonses. So unpopular was he that the mob hustled the bearers of his coffin, and the church bells rang out a merry peal at his funeral. His tomb, erected and endowed in his lifetime, is in the church of St. Helen, Bishopsgate. On certain occasions the Wardens, Court of Assistants, and other Members of the Drapers' Company, pay an official visit to the vault and raise the lid of the coffin—which, by Bancroft's directions, is fitted with hinges so as to open like a trunk—in order to view the corpse, which was embalmed shortly after death, but is in a hideous stage of decay.[1] There is an engraving of the tomb by J. T. Smith.

**Bangor House,** Shoe Lane, was situated in Bangor Court (now swept away) on the west side of Shoe Lane, at the back of St. Andrew's Church.

In this Shoe Lane was a messuage called Bangor House, belonging formerly, as it seems, to the Bishops of that See; which messuage, with the waste ground about it, Sir John Barksted, Knight, did, in the year 1647, purchase of the trustees for the sale of Bishops' lands, for the purpose of erecting messuages and tenements thereupon.—*Strype*, B. iii. p. 247.

*June* 20, 1657.—A proviso for Sir John Barkstead . . . who did in the year of our Lord God, 1647, purchase from the trustees for sale of Bishops' lands the reversion of one messuage, with the appurtenances, situate in Shoe Lane, called Bangor House, to enable him on paying "one year's value, at an improved value and full rent, to the Lord Protector, to erect and new build such messuages, tenements, and houses thereupon as he may think fit; the said place being at present both dangerous and noisome to the passengers and inhabitants near adjoining."[2] In 4 William and Mary (1692) was passed "An Act to enable Humphry, Lord Bishop of Bangor, to make a lease of Bangor House, with the appurtenances in the parish of St. Andrew, Holborn, for a competent term of years, in order to the new building, and improving the rent thereof, for the benefit of his successors."

In 1826 an Act was passed enabling the Bishop of Bangor to sell the house, etc., to the parish of St. Andrew, Holborn, the proceeds to accumulate for the purchase of a London house for the See. The last Bishop of Bangor who resided in Bangor House was Bishop Dolben (d. 1633). Bentley's well-known printing offices occupied the site for many years; and were succeeded by a gloomy-looking house which stood at the corner of St. Andrew Street, a short new street from Holborn Circus.

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[1] Inspection of April 27, 1881.

[2] Commons Journals, *Burton*, vol. ii. p. 295.

**Bank of England**—"The principal Bank of Deposit and Circulation, not in this country only, but in Europe,"—is an isolated building bounded by Threadneedle Street on the south, Lothbury on the north, Princes Street on the west, and Bartholomew Lane on the east, and covers an area of nearly four acres. The public entrances are in Threadneedle Street, Lothbury, Bartholomew Lane, and Princes Street. The Bank was founded in 1694, its principal projector being Mr. William Paterson, an enterprising Scotch gentleman, who submitted his scheme for a National Bank to the Government in 1691. Nothing was done in the matter for nearly three years, when funds being necessary to carry on the war in which the country was then engaged, Charles Montague, then one of the Lords of the Treasury, and the leading financial authority in the Ministry, took up Paterson's scheme, and with the assistance of Michael Godfrey, one of the wealthiest and most influential merchants in the City, soon brought it into a practical shape. A Bill was brought by Montague before the House of Commons, by which subscribers to a loan of £1,200,000 to the Government were to be paid interest at the rate of eight per cent, and to be incorporated by the denomination of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England—the name it is still known by. The project was received with avidity in the City. The entire amount required was subscribed within ten days; the Bill passed quickly through both Houses of Parliament and received the royal assent, and on July 27, 1694, the Great Seal was affixed to the Charter of Incorporation. The entire sum which the Company was to lend to the Government was paid into the Exchequer before the first instalment was due.

The Bank commenced business in Grocers' Hall, which it rented for the purpose [*See* Grocers' Hall], and there it continued till June 5, 1734, when it removed into premises of its own, part of the present edifice. The first Governor was Sir John Houblon, whose house and garden occupied the site of the present Bank, and the first Deputy-Governor was Michael Godfrey, author of "*A short Account of the intended Bank of England.* The number of persons employed was at first only fifty-four; there are now above nine hundred. During the great recoinage in 1696 a crisis occurred, and the Directors were compelled to suspend the payment of their notes. This, however, they got over, and, in order to prevent the like occurrence, the capital was increased from £1,200,000 to £2,201,171. Further increase of capital was made from time to time, the last being in 1816, when the total was raised to £14,553,000, at which it now stands. The Charter was renewed in 1695 until 1711; and subsequently at intervals, usually from 20 to 30 years apart. The great events in the history of the Bank were the run on the "Black Friday" of 1746, when so great was the pressure for cash payments for the notes that the Directors are said to have averted suspension by the device of gaining time by paying each note separately in shillings and sixpences; and one still more serious which occurred in 1797, when cash payments were suspended. On Saturday, February 26, 1797, a Gazette Extraordinary was published, announcing the landing of some troops in Wales from a French frigate. The alarm on the subject of invasion was deep and universal, and the Bank, though possessing property, after all claims upon her had been deducted, to the amount of £15,513,690, had only £1,272,000 of cash and bullion in her coffers. There was every prospect of a violent run, and on the next day (Sunday) an Order of Council was issued, prohibiting the Directors from paying notes in cash until the sense of Parliament had been taken on the subject. The Parliament concurred with the Privy Council, and the Restriction Act, prohibiting the Bank from paying cash except for sums under twenty shillings, was passed at this time. Payments in specie were not fully resumed till 1821. Bank of England notes are now a legal tender in England, *except at the Bank and its branches.* The tendency of all recent legislation, in connection particularly with the renewals of the Bank Charter, has been to place the convertibility of the Bank of England note into gold on a perfectly secure basis; and this as regards all but those extraordinary circumstances against which provision can hardly be made, has probably been accomplished. In the panics of 1847 and 1857 it was deemed necessary by the Government to authorise the Directors to issue notes in excess of their Parliamentary powers, but this was mainly with a view to the restoration of credit and confidence in a great monetary crisis; the stability of the Bank was in neither instance in peril.

The Bank building on the present site was designed by Mr. George Sampson, architect, and opened in June 1734. On January 1, 1735, the statue of William III. was set up. East and west wings, including the Bank parlour, a room 60 feet 6 inches × 30 feet × 22 feet high, were added by Sir Robert Taylor between the years 1766 and 1786. Sir John Soane, R.A., subsequently receiving the appointment of architect to the Bank, and the business of the Governor and Company increasing, much of Sampson's first building, and of the wings erected by Sir R. Taylor, were either altered or taken down, and the (one-storied) Bank as we now see it completed in 1827 by the same architect, who designed in 1795 the Rotunda, 57 feet diameter. The breastwork behind the balustrade was added in 1848 by Mr. C. R. Cockerell, R.A., who also effected many alterations and improvements in the interior, as the New Dividend Warrant Office, 1835, pulled down for the large Drawing Office, 1849, being 138 feet 6 inches × 42 feet 7 inches × 35 feet 6 inches, and 44 feet to the lantern. The plan has the merit of being well adapted for the purposes and business of the Bank. The corner towards Lothbury, a free adaptation of the Temple of the Sibyl at Tivoli, is much admired, especially by architects; as is also the Lothbury Court. The arch leading into the Bullion Yard is, as Mr. Fergusson points out, imitated from that of Constantine at Rome. The area, planted with trees and shrubs, and ornamented with a fountain, was formerly the churchyard of St. Christopher-le-Stocks.

The government of the Bank is vested in a Governor, Deputy-

Governor, and twenty-four Directors, four of whom go out every year. The qualification for Governor is £4000 stock, Deputy-Governor £3000, and Director £2000. The Court-room, in which the Directors meet every Thursday at half-past eleven, is called the *Bank Parlour*. In the lobby of the parlour is a portrait of Abraham Newland, who rose from a baker's counter to be chief clerk of the Bank of England, and to die enormously rich. The number of clerks employed is over 900, and the salaries range from £50 to £1500 a year. An excellent library is provided for their use, and a medical officer looks after their health.

The *Bullion Office* is situated on the east side of the Bank, along Bartholomew Lane, in the basement story, and formed part of the original structure. It was afterwards enlarged by Sir Robert Taylor, and eventually altered to its present form by Sir John Soane. The office consists of—a public chamber for the transaction of business, a vault for public deposits, and a vault for the private stock of the Bank. The duties are discharged by a principal, a deputy-principal, clerk, assistant clerk, and porters. The public are admitted to a counter, separated from the rest of the apartments, but are not allowed to enter the bullion vaults except in company of a Director. The amount of bullion in the possession of the Bank of England constitutes, along with their securities, the assets which they place against their liabilities, on account of circulation and deposits; and the difference (which is never allowed to fall below £3,000,000) between the several amounts is called the "Rest," or guarantee fund, to provide for the contingency of possible losses. Gold is almost exclusively obtained by the Bank in the "bar" form; although no form of the deposit would be refused. A bar of gold is a small brick, weighing 16 lbs.; and worth about £800.

In the Bullion Office there is a remarkable piece of mechanism for checking the weights of bars as received from the Mint and other quarters. It was invented in 1877 by Mr. James Murdoch Napier, of Glasgow, and is the only one of the kind ever made. Though presenting the appearance of a somewhat ponderous pair of scales, its construction is so delicate that when loaded with a weight of 14 lbs. it nevertheless indicates the weight of a postage stamp.

By the Bank Act of 1844 all persons are entitled to demand from the Bank notes in exchange for gold bullion of standard fineness at the rate of £3 : 17 : 9 per ounce, the gold to be melted and assayed, if necessary, at the expense of the party tendering it.

The automatic balance invented by Mr. Cotton, a former Governor of the Bank, with glass weights, weighs at the rate of thirty-three sovereigns a minute. The machine presents the appearance of a square brass box, inside which, secure from currents of air, is the strikingly ingenious machinery which, on receiving the sovereigns, separates those which are of full weight from those which are light, and pushes them into their respective *heavy* and *light* receptacles. On the top of the box is a small cylindrical hopper, which will hold about forty sovereigns, and from which the sovereigns pass one by one on to an exquisitely poised scale-plate. Two bolts are placed at right angles to each other, and on each side of the scale there is a part cut away so as to admit of the bolts striking so far into the area of the scale as to remove anything that would nearly fill it. These bolts are made to strike at different elevations, the lower striking a little before the upper one. If the sovereign be full weight, the scale, which turns to the tenth of a grain, remains down, and then the lower bolt, which strikes a little before the upper, knocks it off into the full weight box. If the sovereign be light, it rises up, and the first bolt strikes under it, and misses it, and the higher bolt then strikes and knocks it off into the light box. Ten of these machines are in operation, weighing and sorting between sixty and seventy thousand pieces daily.

The value of bank-notes in circulation, December 29, 1887, was £24,138,160. All notes issued are cancelled when paid in, even if returned to the Bank on the same day, or carried straight from the issue counter to the receiver's desk. On an average above 30,000 notes are thus cancelled daily. The cancelled notes are, however, preserved for a certain time, and a lady visitor is sometimes permitted to hold in her hand a million of money. According to an official memorandum:—

> The stock of paid notes for 5 years is about 68,000,000 in number, and they fill 13,000 boxes, which, if placed side by side, would reach 2¼ miles; if the notes were placed in a pile, they would reach to a height of 5 miles; or, if joined end to end, would form a ribbon 11,000 miles long: their superficial extent is rather less than that of Hyde Park: their original value was over £2,200,000,000; and their weight over 80 tons.

Previous to 1759 the Bank did not issue any notes for less than £20; £10 notes were then first issued. £5 notes were first issued in 1794, and £1 and £2 notes (since discontinued) in 1797. The first forgery of a Bank-note occurred in 1758, when the person who forged it was convicted and executed. The total loss to the Bank from Fauntleroy's forgeries amounted to £360,000.

The whole of the printing for the Bank is done within the walls of the establishment, where also the postal orders and the notes for the Indian Government banks are produced. Although the operation of printing Bank of England notes is surrounded in the popular imagination with a certain amount of mystery, there is really very little to distinguish it from the ordinary well-known printing processes. Down to the year 1855 or thereabouts the notes were printed from copper plates, and a curious collection of old bank notes of various dates from 1699 downwards is exhibited in the printing department. Since the year above named they have been printed from a raised surface like ordinary type, the consecutive number being impressed whilst the note, or rather pair of notes, for they are printed in twos, is passing through the machine. The presses, which were designed by Mr. M'Pherson, one of the officials of the Bank, are admirably adapted for their purpose, and are characterised by great ingenuity. A counting apparatus is attached to each machine, and as an additional precaution each pair of notes as printed is delivered under the eye of an experienced officer, whose duty it is to see that the machine is working properly.

By the Bank Act of 1844 the issue of notes on securities is not permitted to exceed 14,000,000. The bullion in the Bank in the ten years—1876-1887—ranged from £17,883,000 in February 1882, to £32,190,000 in April 1879. The annual average in 1886 was £21,018,000.

The Bank acts as the agent of the Government in all the business transactions connected with the National Debt, receives and registers transfers of stock, and pays dividends quarterly on the several kinds of stock. The stock or annuities upon which the public dividends are payable amounts to about £774,000,000; the yearly dividends payable thereupon to about £25,000,000; and the yearly payment to the Governor and Company of the Bank for the charges of management, to £136,000. The Bank is also the State Banker. The balances of money belonging to the State are deposited in the Bank; the receivers-general make their payments on account into the Bank, and the Bank makes payments to the order of the Government in the same way as a private banker for a customer. The Bank further acts as agent to the Government in facilitating the supply of gold and silver coins to the public, which it does chiefly through the London and Provincial bankers.

The Bank of England also acts as an ordinary banking-house, and carries on every class of banking business for private customers. It receives deposits and pays cheques, receives, pays, and discounts bills of exchange, takes charge of Exchequer bills, receives dividends and the like. All the London bankers who are members of the Clearing House have accounts at the Bank of England. [*See* Bankers' Clearing House.]

To view the interior of the Bank, it is necessary to obtain a special order from the Governor or Deputy-Governor; but strangers may walk through the public rooms any week-day (except holidays), between the hours of 9 and 3. Enter by the vestibule, Bartholomew Lane, go through the Rotunda, etc., and pass out by the doorway opposite the portico of the Royal Exchange, noticing as you cross the Paved Court, before leaving, the very pretty Garden Court (on the right of the Private Drawing Office), already mentioned as having been the old burial-ground of St. Christopher-le-Stocks.

**Bank of England,** WESTERN BRANCH. This bank occupies the building in Burlington Gardens known as UXBRIDGE HOUSE. On the death of the Marquis of Anglesey in 1854 the Directors of the Bank of England bought the house and opened here a western branch. A portico was added to the doorway, and some buildings erected at the back, on the west side of Savile Row.

**Bankers' Clearing House,** POST OFFICE COURT, LOMBARD STREET, an office founded for facilitating the daily settlement of accounts between the several banking firms. The cheques, bills of exchange, and drafts on other bankers, paid during the day into any bank, being a member of the Clearing House, are sent from each banking house to the Clearing House every afternoon. These are there distributed to the accounts of the several bankers, to whom they are endorsed, balances are struck, the claims are set off or transferred from one account to another, the differences or balance of the several banks as between each other are ascertained, and paid by transfer-tickets, that is, by cheques on the Bank of England, where every banker who is a member of the Clearing House has an account. Transactions to the amount of millions daily are thus adjusted and settled by the simple transfer of the respective balances to the Bank of England, without the employment of either coin, notes, or bills. The magnitude of the dealings and the working of the Clearing House will be seen from the following brief statistics, compiled by the Hon. Secretary, Sir John Lubbock:—

The total amount of bills, cheques, etc. paid at the Clearing House during the year ended December 31, 1886, was £5,901,925,000. The payment on Stock Exchange account days form a sum of £1,198,557,000. The payments on Consols account days, for the same period, have amounted to £263,473,000. The amounts passing through on the 4ths of the month for 1886 have amounted to £215,519,000. The total amount of bills, cheques, etc. paid in 1867-1868, the first year in which statistics were collected, was £3,257,411,000. The largest amount paid in any year was £6,357,059,000, in 1881.

**Bankruptcy (Court of),** LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS. The business of the court is managed by a chief judge, a senior and three junior registrars. By the Bankruptcy Act 1883, Section 93, the London Bankruptcy Court was united and consolidated with and made to form part of the Supreme Court of Judicature, and the jurisdiction of the London Bankruptcy Court was transferred to the High Court of Justice, and by virtue of an order (dated January 1, 1884) made under Section 94 of the said Act, was assigned to the Queen's Bench division of the said court. The administrative functions are performed by the Board of Trade.

**Bankside (The),** SOUTHWARK, comprehends that portion of ground on the river-bank between "Bank-end" by Barclay's brewery, and "Bank-end" by the Castle or Falcon, near Blackfriars Bridge. These appear in the Token-books of about 1600 respectively as the "hether end of the Bank" east and "Bancke-ende" west. Bankside was of old the chief seat of vice and dissipation in London, and contained the Stews, Bear Gardens, and Playhouses. [*See* Bear Garden, Globe, Hope, Rose, Stews, Swan.]

In the caustic poem called *Cocke Lorelles Bote*, printed by Wynkyn de Worde about 1506, this part of Southwark is distinguished as Stews Bank, but as early as 1363 the Stewes-banke here opposite the mansion of John de Mowbray was presented as a defective embankment. Even to our own time a lane exactly opposite, leading to the Thames, was known as Stews Lane. Near at hand was a plot of ground called the single-woman's churchyard, unconsecrated, for the burial of the inhabitants of these Stews; this plot was known until very lately as the Cross Bones. From the Clink prison and liberty which adjoined the Bishop of Winchester's house, extending westward, was a series of places of entertainment, dissipation, and profligacy.[1] Bear gardens and bull-baiting grounds and houses were first used occasionally, and afterwards wholly as theatres. Bears were baited here from a very early period, and fencing matches and the like were of not uncommon occurrence.

> *February* 8, 1603.—Turner and Dun, two famous fencers, played their prizes this day at the Bankside, but Turner at last run Dun soe in the brayne at the eye, that he fell down presently stone dead: a goodly sport in a Christian state to see one man kill another.[2]

Kemp the actor, who lived on the Bankside, complained bitterly of the ballads made against him, and once he thought he had found the ballad-maker:—

> I found him about the Bankside sitting at a play. I desired to speak with him, had him to a Taverne, charg'd a pipe with tobacco, and there laid this terrible accusation to his charge. He swels presently like one of the foure windes, the violence of his breath blew the tobacco out of the pipe, and the heate of his wrath drunk dry two bowlefuls of Rhenish wine. At length, having power to speake—"Name my accuser," saith he, "or I defye thee, Kemp, at the quart staffe."[3]

The playhouses and bear gardens were nearly all put down in the time of the Commonwealth, one or two surviving to the time of Charles II. or a little later, until the sports were removed to Hockley in the Hole (which see).

Afterwards the Bankside was chiefly occupied by gardens, riverside public-houses, and breweries, by founders, glassmakers, and largely by dyers. Henslowe, owner of the Rose, and interested in nearly all the other houses south of the river except the Globe, was a dyer, money-lender, and owner of houses. He lived—as did many of the writers and actors of the time—on the Bankside, most of them on the part known as the Stewes Bank, which, notwithstanding the name, was inhabited by many of the most respectable sort. Mr. Halliwell Phillipps believes that Shakespeare himself lived near the Bear Garden in 1596.[4]

Beaumont and Fletcher both resided close to the Globe.

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[1] See Ben Jonson's *Execration of Vulcan* and *Masque of Augurs*, and Shirley's Prologue to the *Doubtful Heir.*

[2] Manningham's *Diary*, p. 130.

[3] Kemp's *Nine Daies Wonder, performed in a Daunce from London and Norwich*, London, 1600.

[4] *Outlines of the Life of Shakespeare*, 7th ed., 1887, vol. i. p. 130.

> There was a wonderful consimility of pliansy between him [Beaumont] and Mr. Jo Fletcher. They lived together on the Bankside not far from the playhouse, both batchelors together . . . they wore the same cloathes and cloke etc. between them.[1]

In St. Saviour's Token books, quoted by Mr. Rendle, Fletcher is set down as living in Addison's Rents, near the Bear Garden.

Lawrence Fletcher the player, Edmund Shakespeare, William's younger brother, and Edward Alleyn, Henslowe's partner and successor, and the founder of Dulwich College, all lived at Bankside. Philip Massinger was also an inhabitant, and, dying at his house in Bankside, was buried at St. Mary Overy. In 1757, when Goldsmith "rose from the apothecary's drudge to be a physician in a humble way," he practised in Bankside.

**Banqueting House.** [*See* Whitehall.]

**Banqueting House (Lord Mayor's).** [*See* Stratford Place.]

**Barber-Surgeons' Hall,** MONKWELL STREET, CITY. The semicircular termination rests on the basement of a tower of old London Wall. Of the old hall, rebuilt 1678, only the carved doorway and court-room remain (the latter was rebuilt, 1752, under the superintendence of the Earl of Burlington), the rest having been taken down, and the court-room restored and redecorated in 1863-1864, under the direction of Mr. C. J. Shoppee, architect. The old dining-hall was partly incorporated in the pile of warehouses built 1864, on the site. The entrance is by a rich and projecting shell canopy, characteristic of the age of Charles II. The Theatre, 1636-1637, called by Walpole, "one of the best of Inigo's works," was pulled down in 1783.

> The Theatre is commodiously fitted with four degrees of cedar seats, one above another, in elliptical form, adorned with the figures of the seven Liberal Sciences, the twelve signs of the Zodiac, and a bust of King Charles I. The roof is an elliptical cupola.—*Hatton*, p. 597.
>
> Letters do you term them? They may be Letters Patent well enough for their tediousness; for no Lecture at Surgeons' Hall upon an Anatomie may compare with them in longitude.—Nash's *Have with you to Saffron Walden*, 1596, 4to.

In the court-room is one of the most remarkable of Holbein's works in this country — Henry VIII. giving the Charter to the Company, 1541. It is painted on vertical oak panels; is about 6 feet by 10 feet 3 inches, and contains nineteen figures the size of life, the King, however, being much above the rest in stature. Respecting the merits of the picture and Holbein's share in its production there has been much difference of opinion. The notion that it was entirely from the pencil of Holbein is now generally given up. Van Mander, the earliest writer on Holbein, in a passage quoted by Woltmann,[2] says that some even then asserted that Holbein did not finish the picture, but that it was completed by another painter; and with this Woltmann entirely agrees. He holds that Holbein did little more than paint in the outline and the heads from the life of some members of the Company, and this, as he acutely points out, agrees with historical data. The Act of Parliament which conferred corporate rights on the Company was not passed till the 32d year of Henry VIII. (1541); the picture which represents the gift of the Charter was not likely to be ordered till some time after, and Holbein, as painter to the King, a man overwhelmed with work, died in 1543, and the progress of so large a picture, containing so many portraits, it may be assumed, could only be slow. Mr. Wornum thinks that "there can be no question of the genuineness of the picture in its foundations," but he is "disposed to believe that Holbein never did finish it;" whilst from the great inferiority of the second series of heads on the left of the King, in which there is no trace of Holbein's hand, he considers that "these must have been added later."

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[1] Aubrey's *Letters*, and see the extract from Shadwell's *Bury Fair*, in Dyce's *Beaumont and Fletcher*, vol. i. p. xxvi.

[2] *Holbein und seine Zeit*, and *Fortnightly Review*, September 1866.

> It is not to be supposed that the King sat to Holbein for this portrait; it is the stock portrait of the time; the King is not looking at the master, Vycary, to whom he is handing the Charter, but straight before him. The composition is a mere portrait piece, got up for the sake of the portraits. . . . The principle of the composition is somewhat Egyptian, for the King is made about twice the size of the other figures, though they are in front of him.—Wornum, *Life and Works of Hans Holbein*, p. 349. Of Holbein's public works in England I find an account of only four. The first is that capital picture in Barber-Surgeons' Hall of Henry VIII. giving the Charter to the Company of Surgeons. The character of His Majesty's bluff haughtiness is well represented, and all the heads are finely executed. The picture itself has been retouched, but is well known by Baron's print. The physician in the middle, on the King's left hand, is Dr. Butts, immortalised by Shakespeare.—Horace Walpole, *Anecdotes of Painting in England*, vol. i. p. 136.

Walpole described the picture from Baron's print, in which the figures are reversed. Dr. Butts is on the King's *right* hand in the picture. The other two figures on the right of the King are his physicians, Chambers and Alsop. Among the members of the Company represented are Sir John Ailiffe, E. Harman, J. Montfort, R. Sympson, J. Pen, Alcoke, Fereis, Pamon, and Tylly. Pepys had some thoughts of buying the picture:—

> *August* 29, 1668.—Harris (the actor) and I to Chyrurgeons' Hall, where they are building it new very fine; and there to see their Theatre, which stood all the Fire, and (which was our business) their great picture of Holbein's, thinking to have bought it, by the help of Mr. Pierce (a surgeon), for a little money: I did think to give £200 for it, it being said to be worth £1000, but it is so spoiled that I have no mind to it, and is not a pleasant, though a good picture.—*Pepys*.

From his reference to the picture being "so spoiled he had no mind to it," it appears probable that it had been damaged by removal at the Great Fire, as he had seen it a few years earlier and made no comment on its spoiled condition.

> *February* 27, 1662-1663.—To Chyrurgeons' Hall . . . where we had a fine dinner and good learned company, many Doctors of Physique, and we used with extraordinary great respect. Among other observables, we drunk the King's health out of a gilt cup given by King Henry VIII. to this Company, with bells hanging at it, which every man is to ring by shaking after he hath drunk up the whole cup. There is also a very excellent piece of the King, done by Holbein, stands up in the Hall, with the officers of the Company kneeling to him to receive their Charter.—*Pepys*.

The barbers of London and the surgeons of London were formerly distinct companies, and were first united when Holbein's picture was painted, in the 32d of Henry VIII. This union of corporate interests was dissolved in 1745, but barbers continued for many years to let blood; though it would be difficult now, even in a remote country town, to find the two misteries united in any other shape than a barber's pole. Among the plate belonging to the Barber-Surgeons, in addition to the cup mentioned by Pepys, is a silver-gilt cup and cover "of ye value of £150," presented to the Company in 1676 by Charles II., on the humble petition of John Knight, Esq., Serjeant-Chirurgeon, and James Pearse, Esq., Chirurgeon in ordinary to His Majesty's household, and Master in 1676 to the Company of Barber-Surgeons. The shape is curious. The trunk of the royal oak forms the handle, and the body of the tree, from which hang gilt acorns, the cup itself. The cover is the royal crown. The large silver bowl on the sideboard was the gift of Queen Anne.

**Barbican,** that portion of the main line of street leading from Smithfield to Finsbury Square, which lies between Aldersgate Street and Red Cross Street and Golden Lane. The name was derived from a watch-tower or barbican of the ancient City wall which stood there, forming an outwork, such as may still be seen at York.

> Barbican, a good broad street, well inhabited by tradesmen, especially salesmen, for apparel both new and old; and fronting Red Cross Street is the Watchhouse, where formerly stood a watchtower, called *burgh-kenning*, *i.e.* Barbican.—*R. B.*, *in Strype*, B. iii. p. 93.

Here Dryden has laid the scene of his *Mac Flecknoe*:—

> A watch-tower once; but now, so fate ordains,
> Of all the pile an empty name remains;
> From its old ruins brothel-houses rise,
> Scenes of lewd loves and of polluted joys.

The place is referred to by Massinger (*Works*, vol. iv. p. 34) and by Carew (Verses to A. T., see Dyce's *Beaumont and Fletcher*, vol. i. p. 17). Nor is it overlooked by the Messrs. Smith, in their excellent imitation of Sir Walter Scott:—

> And lo! where Catherine Street extends,
> A fiery tail its lustre lends
> To every window-pane;
> Blushes each spout in Martlet Court,
> And Barbican, moth-eaten fort, etc.
>
> *Rejected Addresses.*

The mansion of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, passed to the Bertie family by the marriage of his widow, Catherine, with Richard Bertie, the ancestor of the Dukes of Ancaster. The Duchess, in her own right Baroness Willoughby de Eresby, was noted for her zeal for the reformed doctrines, and in the reign of Edward VI. had incurred the enmity of Bishop Gardiner, who, shortly after the accession of Mary, sent for Bertie, and questioning him about his religion, inquired "whether the Lady, his wife, was now as ready to set up mass as she had been to pull it down, when in her progress she caused a dog in a rochet to be carried and called by his (Gardiner's) name." Bertie obtained the Queen's license to travel, and withdrew to the Continent. The Duchess remained behind, but finding she was closely watched and in danger, she determined, though on the eve of her confinement, to make an effort to join him. Accordingly, "very early in the morning of the first day of January next ensuing (1545) . . . she departed her house called the Barbican, betwixt 4 and 5 of the clocke, with her company and baggage." But as she was leaving, one Atkinson, a herald, keeper of the house, came out with a torch. "Being amazed" she left her baggage, "the necessaries for her younger daughter, and a milk-pot with milk" at the gate-house, and went onwards; but perceiving she was followed by the herald, she bade her servants to hasten onwards to Lyon Key, where she proposed to embark, and taking with her only two servants and her child, her steps still dogged by the herald, "she stept in at Garter House hard by."[1] She afterwards escaped disguised to Leigh, in Essex, there took ship, and happily joined her husband in Flanders. The child born shortly afterwards was named Peregrine, in reference to the place and circumstances of his birth, and the name was long continued in the family. Barbican House was afterwards, and as long as it existed, known as *Willoughby House.*

*Garter House* stood on the north side of Barbican, "next adjoining" to Barbican or Willoughby House.

> [It was] sometime builded by Sir Thomas Writhe, or Wriothesley, Kt., *alias* Garter, principal king of arms; second son of Sir John Writhe, Kt., *alias* Garter; and was uncle to the first Thomas, Earl of Southampton, Knight of the Garter, and Chancellor of England. He built this house, and in the top thereof a chapel, which he dedicated by the name of S. Trinitatis in Alto.—*Strype*, B. iii. p. 89.

The site of Garter House was marked by *Garter Court*, a little west of Golden Lane, a wretched place which the Corporation swept away under the powers of the Artizans' Dwellings Improvement Act of 1875. Thomas Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton, Henry VIII.'s Lord Chancellor, was born here. In the 16th and early part of the 17th century the house of the Spanish Ambassador was in the Barbican. Here resided the celebrated Count Gondomar. Archbishop Abbot wrote to James I. just after the death of Robert Cecil, when James was his own Secretary of State :—

> *August* 3, 1612.—Zuniga has removed to the house of the Lieger Ambassador, Alonso de Velasquez, in the Barbican, that he may more freely transact his secret business. Velasquez has been more free with his masses, having a bell rung, and holding several in the day.—*Cal. State Pap.*, *James I.*, 1611-1618, p. 140.
>
> *August* 10, 1612.—Particulars of the seizure and examination of Blackman, the Jesuit, who came at night out of the Spanish Ambassador's house in the Barbican, and who was confessor of the English College at Rome and Valladolid. . . . The private intercourse between Zuniga and the French Lieger was because public intercourse was forbidden.—*Ibid.*, p. 142.

In July 1618, Sir George Bowles, the Lord Mayor, describes to the Council the circumstances of a tumult at "the Spanish Ambassador's House in the Barbican," in consequence of one of his gentlemen having ridden over a child. The mob broke the windows and smashed in the door, and would have done further damage had not the Lord Chief-Justice and Lord Mayor arrived. The King ordered the Lord Mayor to ask Gondomar's pardon. Several lads were punished with six months' imprisonment and a fine of £500 each. Sauchez, Secretary to the Embassy, begged off the offenders; and James issued a proclamation warning the apprentices not to take the law into their own hands.—*See* Index to *Remembrancia*, 1878, pp. 452, 453. About 1622 the office of the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports was removed here from Philips's Lane. North of the Barbican was *Bridgwater House*, the magnificent seat of the Earl of Bridgwater.[1] The house was destroyed by fire in April 1687, when unhappily the Earl's two eldest sons, Charles, Viscount Brackley (b. 1675), and Thomas Egerton (b. 1679) were, with their tutor, burned in their beds. The site of the house and gardens is marked by *Bridgwater Square* and *Bridgwater Gardens*. *Eminent Inhabitants.*—Sir Henry Spelman, the antiquary, who died at the house of his son-in-law, Sir Ralph Whitfield, in 1641. He was buried in Westminster Abbey on October 24, 1641. John Milton.

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[1] Foxe, *Acts and Monuments*, ed. 1597, p. 1885; *Holinshed*, p. 1142.

> It was at length concluded that she (Milton's wife) should remain at a friend's house till such time as he was settled in his new house at Barbican, and all things for his reception in order—Philips's *Life of Milton*, 12mo, 1694, p. 27.

Milton's father-in-law (Richard Powell) died here January 1646-1647.—*Papers relating to Milton*, Camden Society, p. 50. The house, No. 17, on the north side of the street, was that which tradition assigned to him. "John Milton, scrivener," the father of the poet, died at his house in the Barbican, 1647, and was buried in Cripplegate Church.

Taylor the Water Poet says of Barbican:—

> There's as good beer and ale as ever twanged,
> And in that street kind No-body is hanged.
> TAYLOR, *Penniless Pilgrimage.*

"No-body" was the sign of John Trundle, one of the best known of the Elizabethan booksellers and printers. He dealt chiefly in ballads. Ben Jonson makes Edward Knowell say he will "troll ballads for Master John Trundle yonder."[2] But he also published Green's *Westward for Smelts*, one at least of Jonson's plays, and other popular pieces. Trundle accompanied Taylor on his "Penniless Pilgrimage" as far as the Saracen's Head, Wheatstone, and on the way "freely spent his chink" on his penniless comrade—"The Barbican-Cheat detected, or Injustice Arraigned; being a brief and sober disquisition of the procedure of the Ana-Baptists' late-erected judication in Barbican, London, the 28th of the month called August, 1674. . . . By Thomas Rudyard." Printed in the year 1674.

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[1] *July* 4, 1673.—Licence to the Duke of Bridgwater to build, or rebuild, his house in Barbican.—Williamson *Corr.*, vol. i. p. 89.

[2] *Every Man in his Humour*, Act. i. Sc. 2.

Barbican Chapel, on the south side, at the corner of Jacob's Well Passage, was for a long series of years a Dissenting meeting-house of high standing. Pope's "modest Foster" was ordained pastor in 1724, and continued there twenty years, as appears by his epitaph in Bunhill Fields.[1] The building was transformed into a warehouse about 1866.

**Barclay and Perkins's Brewery,** PARK STREET, SOUTHWARK, was founded by Messrs. Child and Halsey. Mr. E. Halsey, on retiring from business, sold it to Mr. Thrale, the father of Henry Thrale, the friend of Dr. Johnson. On Henry Thrale's death it was resold by Johnson and his brother executor in behalf of Mrs. Thrale, for £135,000.

> On Mr. Thrale's death I kept the counting-house from 9 o'clock every morning till 5 o'clock every evening, till June, when God Almighty sent us a knot of rich quakers, who bought the whole, and saved me and my daughters from brewing ourselves into another bankruptcy.—*Mrs. Piozzi*, vol. i. p. 47.

Johnson had a clearer perception than the lady of the value of the property :—

> Lord Lucan tells a very good story, which, if not precisely exact, is certainly characteristical ; that when the sale of Thrale's brewery was going forward, Johnson appeared bustling about, with an inkhorn and pen in his button-hole, like an exciseman, and on being asked what he considered to be really the value of the property which was to be disposed of, answered, "We are not here to sell a parcel of boilers and vats, but the potentiality of growing rich beyond the dreams of avarice." —Croker's *Boswell*, p. 682.

The purchaser was David Barclay, the head of the great banking firm in Lombard Street, who put in his nephew, Mr. Robert Barclay, and Mr. Perkins, who had for many years been Mr. Thrale's manager. While on his tour to the Hebrides, in 1773, Johnson mentioned that Thrale "paid £20,000 a year to the revenue, and that he had *four* vats, each of which held 1600 barrels, above a thousand hogsheads." The brewery of Thrale's period was destroyed by fire, May 22, 1822. The present buildings extend over 13 acres, and the machinery includes two steam-engines. The store-cellars contain 150 vats, varying in their contents from 3500 barrels, considerably more than twice the capacity of the great tun of Heidelberg, down to 500. About 180 horses are employed in conveying beer to different parts of London. The quantity brewed averages 130,000 quarters, and the amount paid to the revenue annually by the firm exceeds £180,000.[2]

**Barge Yard,** BUCKLERSBURY, and on the south side of QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, the formation of which has somewhat curtailed its area. Barge Yard was so named after a house known by the sign of the Old Barge; "and it hath been," says Stow, who tells us this, "a common speech that, when Walbrooke did lie open, barges were rowed out of the Thames, or towed up so far, and therefore the place hath ever since been called the Old Barge."

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[1] *Gentleman's Magazine*, June 1754, p. 289.

[2] General Haynau's misadventure at Barclay's brewery, September 4, 1850, which has become of historical interest, is related in Sir T. Martin's *Life of the Prince Consort*, vol. ii. p. 324.

**Barking Alley,** GREAT TOWER STREET, a passage by the side of the church of Allhallows, Barking, and hence now commonly known as *Barking Churchyard.* The end of this alley, in high-treason days, was a favourite spot for erecting stages for sightseers. At the execution of Lord Lovat, a scaffold of many storeys fell as the prisoner was coming out of the tower, and some twenty persons were killed.

**Barn Elms,** "a knot of lofty elms"[1] on the margin of Rosamond's Pond, St. James's Park. Katherine Philips, the "Matchless Orinda," has a copy of verses on "carving of her name" upon one of them. Otway, in the *Soldier's Fortune*, 1681, has a reference to "Barn Elms by Rosamond's Pond."

**Barnabas (St.),** CHURCH STREET, PIMLICO, a church erected in 1846-1849 from the designs of Mr. Cundy, on ground presented by the Marquis of Westminster, which had been previously occupied by a squalid building called the *Orange Theatre.* The church, which acquired notoriety for ritualistic observances, was consecrated on St. Barnabas's Day, 1850. Attached to it are a college, or a house for several clergymen, and ample schoolrooms.

**Barnard's Inn,** on the south side of HOLBORN, opposite Furnival's Inn, an Inn of Chancery appertaining to Gray's Inn. It forms a narrow passage and small quadrangle of about a dozen houses, having the entrance between Nos. 22 and 23 Holborn. The Hall is a little red brick structure, the smallest of all the Inns of Court halls, being only 36 feet by 22, but has an oak roof and heraldic glass in the windows. The portraits—Lord Bacon, Lord Burghley, Chief-Justice Holt, and one or two more—which adorned the walls, have been presented to the National Portrait Gallery.

Barnard's Inne, called also formerly Mackworth's Inne, was in the time of King Henry the Sixth a messuage belonging to Dr. John Mackworth, Dean of Lincoln, and being in the occupation of one Barnard, at the time of the conversion thereof into an Inne of Chauncery, it beareth Barnard's name still to this day. The arms of this house are those of Mackworth, viz. party per pale, indented ermine and sables, a cheveron, gules, fretted *or.*—*Sir George Buc*, ed. Howes, 1631, p. 1075; and *see Inquis. Post Mortem*, vol. iv. p. 261.

In October 1737 Hayley took an airy set of chambers in Barnard's Inn, "a cheap, pleasant, and useful residence in town for literary purposes."[2] At No. 2 lived Peter Woulfe, the alchemist, and gave breakfast parties at four o'clock in the morning. Barnard's Inn has long ceased to have more than a nominal connection with Gray's Inn, the houses being let out as chambers, and not occupied by students of the law. Recently (1888) the whole has been advertised for sale. William Coke, Justice Common Pleas (d. 1563), Richard Harper, Justice Common

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[1] Ned Ward's *London Spy*, ed. 1753, p. 164.

[2] *Life*, vol. i. p. 355.

Pleas (d. 1577), Sir Thomas Walmesley, Justice Common Pleas (d. 1612), Edmund Reeve, Justice Common Pleas (d. 1647), Sir Francis Bacon, Justice K. B. (d. 1657), were originally members of this Inn.

**Barnsbury,** a manor of Islington, named Bernersbury, and by corruption Barnsbury, from the ancient family of Bernieres or Berners, who held the estate from the reign of the Conqueror till 1422, when, on the death of Richard Berners, it passed to Margery his daughter and heir, who married for her second husband John Bourchier, created Lord Berners. The manor comprises about 240 acres, and the descent is in gavelkind. It is now a district of commonplace dwellings, arranged in a so-called park, crescents, groves, and squares. The Barnsbury of the present day is popularly understood to lie between the Liverpool Road to Hemingford Road on the east and west, and to extend from Richmond Road northwards to Offord Road and the Barnsbury Station of the North London Railway. Beyond that is Lower Holloway.

Thomas Waghorn, Lieutenant R.N., projector of the Overland Route to India, died at 2 Golden Terrace, now 18 Barnsbury Road, in 1850.

**Barrow Hill,** adjoining Primrose Hill, and now occupied by the reservoir of the West Middlesex Waterworks. The name survives in Barrow Hill Road. The hill was also known as Greenberry Hill, and it is a curious coincidence that the three unfortunate men who were executed for the murder of Sir Edmund Berry Godfrey, whose body was found here, were named Robert Green, Lawrence Hill, and Henry Berry. Narcissus Luttrell refers to this in his *Diary* under date October 1678:—

> It is remarkable that the place where Sir Edmund Berry's corps was found is in old leases called Green Berry Hill, being the names of the three persons condemned for that murder.—*Diary*, 1857, vol. i. p. 8.

**Bartholomew Close,** an irregular open space, or square, occupying part of the enclosed grounds or close of the ancient Priory of St. Bartholomew, "closed in with walls and gates and locked every night,"[1] whence the name. It is entered from West Smithfield by an Early English archway, the ancient entrance to the Priory Close, from Little Britain, nearly opposite the gates of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, from Long Lane, through Cloth Fair, and by two or three narrow passages from Aldersgate Street. De Foe shows his familiarity with the locality by making Moll Flanders, after she has taken the bundle from the maid waiting for the Barnet coach, "turn into Charterhouse Lane, through Charterhouse Yard into Long Lane, then into Bartholomew Close, so into Little Britain, and through the Bluecoat Hospital into Newgate Street." Strype (1720) describes Bartholomew Close as "a spacious court, inhabited," and he adds that "on the east part thereof is a late-built [1708] court, with fair brick buildings, called Queen's Court. At the upper end thereof, east, is a curious picture of the late Queen Anne in full proportions." This court is now called Queen Square, but the buildings can hardly be thought fair, and the "curious picture" has disappeared. In Bartholomew Close lived Dr. Caius, the famous physician, and founder of Caius or Key's College, Cambridge.[1] Here, "as a place of retirement and abscondence," in a friend's house, till the Act of Oblivion came out, *i.e.* from May to August, 1660, lived John Milton.[2] Here Hubert Le Sœur, the sculptor, lived; and here he modelled his statue of Charles I., at Charing Cross. Here died, in 1623, Dr. Francis Anthony, inventor of the *Aurum Potabile.* And here, in Palmer's printing office, setting the types for the third edition of Wollaston's *Religion of Nature*, 1725, Benjamin Franklin worked as a common journeyman printer. Franklin himself says the *second* edition, but as he did not arrive in England until December 1724, and the second edition was published during the lifetime of the author, that is before October 29, 1724, it must have been the third edition upon which Franklin was employed.—*See* Mr. Edward Solly's article in *The Bibliographer*, vol. iii., 1883, pp. 3, 4. He lodged at this time in Little Britain, next door to a bookseller of the name of Wilcox. "I continued," he says, "at Palmer's nearly a year."

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[1] *Stow*, p. 141.

> But they must take up with Settle and such as they can get; Bartholomew Fair writers, and Bartholomew Close printers.—Dryden, *Vindication of the Duke of Guise.*

There are still printers in Bartholomew Close, though fewer than formerly. In Little Bartholomew Close was Bartholomew Chapel, a portion of St. Bartholomew's Priory, for long a noted Dissenters' meeting-house. Attached were schools, founded in 1717, for educating and clothing 60 boys and 40 girls, the children of Protestant Dissenters of all denominations. Both chapel and schools were destroyed by fire in May 1830, and not rebuilt. At No. 25 is the *Royal General Dispensary*, the oldest institution of the kind in the Kingdom, it having been founded in 1770. It still flourishes, and a new building was erected for its use in 1879-1880 from the designs of Mr. W. W. Lee. It affords medical aid freely to all applicants, but makes a small fixed charge for medicine (twopence for every supply) a system which is found to work well.

**Bartholomew Fair,** a once famous fair, held every year in Smithfield, and so called because it was kept at Bartholomew Tide, and held within the precinct of the Priory of St. Bartholomew in Smithfield. The duration of the Fair was limited by Henry II. to three days (the Eve of St. Bartholomew, the day, and the morrow), and the privilege of holding it assigned by the same sovereign to the Prior of St. Bartholomew. This was for several centuries the great Cloth Fair of England. Clothiers repaired to it from the most distant parts, and had booths and standings erected for their use within the precinct of the Priory, on the site of what is now called Cloth Fair. The gates of the precinct were closed at night for the protection of property, and a Court of Pie Poudre erected within its verge for the necessary enforcement of the laws of the Fair, of debts and legal obligations. In this court,—according to Blackstone, "the most expeditious court of justice known to the law of England,"[1]—offences were tried the same day, and the parties punished, in the stocks or at the whipping-post, directly after condemnation.

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[1] MS. Records of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. He paid four pounds a year for his house.

[2] E. Philips, *Godwin*, p. 378.

At the dissolution of religious houses the privilege of the Fair was in part transferred to the Mayor and Corporation, and in part to Richard Rich, Lord Rich (d. 1560), ancestor of the Earls of Warwick and Holland. It ceased, however, to be a "Cloth Fair" of any great importance in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The drapers of London found another and more extensive market for their woollens; and the clothiers, in the increase of communication between distant places, a wider field for the sale of their manufactures. It subsequently became a Fair of a very diversified character. Monsters, motions, *i.e.* puppet-shows, drolls, and rarities, were the new commodities to be seen. The three days were extended to fourteen, the Fair commencing on August 22 instead of September 2; and Bartholomew Fair was converted into a kind of London Carnival for persons of every condition and degree in life. The serious-minded Evelyn records his having seen "the celebrated follies," as he calls them, of the place; and in 1740 Frederick, Prince of Wales, visited the Fair in a sort of semi-state, and wearing his blue ribbon, star, and garter, Manager Rich "introducing his royal guest to all the entertainments of the place." The rarities in the way of Natural History attracted Sir Hans Sloane, who, to give an enduring remembrance to what he had seen, employed a draughtsman to draw and colour the rarer portions of the exhibition; and to the last Wombwell's and Atkins's Menageries were, next to Richardson's show, the chief attractions of the Fair. The fourteen days were found too long, for the excesses committed were very great; and in the year 1708 the period of the Fair was limited to its old duration of three days.[2] Considerable restrictions were imposed on the keepers of shows and stalls in 1845; the Fair rapidly dwindled to a shabby collection of toy and gingerbread stalls and fruit barrows; and in 1855 it was suppressed as a nuisance.

The Fair was opened by the Lord Mayor, and the proclamation for the purpose read before the entrance to the Cloth Fair. On these occasions it was the custom for the Lord Mayor to call upon the keeper of Newgate, and partake of "a cool tankard of wine, nutmeg, and sugar." This custom, which ceased in the second mayoralty of Sir Matthew Wood (1817), occasioned the death of Sir John Shorter, Lord Mayor in 1688, whose daughter was the first wife of Sir Robert

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[1] *Commentaries*, B. iii. c. 4, § 3.

[2] *Strype*, B. iii. p. 240.

Walpole. In holding the tankard, he let the lid flap down with so much force that his horse started, and he was thrown to the ground with great violence. He died the next day.

> It is worthy of observation that every year upon St. Bartholomew's Day, when the Fair is held, it is usual for the Mayor (attended by the twelve principal Aldermen) to walk in a neighbouring field, dressed in his scarlet gown. . . . When the Mayor goes out of the precincts of the City, a sceptre [mace], a sword, and a cap are borne before him, and he is followed by the principal Aldermen in scarlet gowns, with gold chains, himself and they on horseback. Upon his arrival at a place appointed for that purpose, where a tent is pitched, the mob begin to wrestle before him, two at a time; the conquerors receive rewards from the magistrates. After this is over, a parcel of live rabbits are turned loose among the crowd, who are pursued by a number of boys, who endeavour to catch them with all the noise they can make. While we were at the Show, one of our company, Tobias Salander, Doctor of Physic, had his pocket picked of his purse, with nine crowns *du soleil*, which, without doubt, was cleverly taken from him by the Englishman who always kept very close to him that the Doctor did not in the least perceive it.—Hentzner's *Travels*, A.D. 1598.
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> On Saturday last [August 22, 1724], in the afternoon, the Lord Mayor came with great state and solemnity to Smithfield, and proclaimed Bartholomew Fair. His worship's coach stopped at the Lodge door of Newgate, where Mr. Reuse, the deputy-turnkey, appeared, in the absence of Mr. Pitt, the keeper (who is indisposed), and treated his Lordship, the Sheriffs and Alderman, with a lemonade, after a very handsome and pleasing manner; which custom is observed to all the Mayors at the proclaiming of Bartholomew Fair.—Applebee's *Journal*, August 29, 1724.

The old amusements were wrestling and shooting, motions, puppets, operas, tight-rope dancing, and the exhibition of dwarfs, monsters, and wild beasts. Quack doctors, corn-cutters, and tooth-drawers, attended; and there were gamesters of many kinds and cut-purses plenty. Among Bagford's collections in the British Museum,[1] is a Bartholomew Fair Bill of the time of Queen Anne; the exhibition at Heatly's Booth of "a little opera called the 'Old Creation of the World newly revived, with the addition of the Glorious Battle obtained over the French and Spaniards by His Grace the Duke of Marlborough!'" Between the acts, jigs, sarabands, and antics were performed, and the whole entertainment concluded with "The Merry Humours of Sir John Spendall, and Punchinello; with several other things not yet exposed." Heatly is supposed to have had no better scenery than the pasteboard properties of our early theatres.

> The chaos, too, he had descried
> And seen quite through, or else he lied;
> Not that of Past-board which men show
> For groats at Fair of Bartholomew.—*Hudibras*, c. i.

Another attraction was the ox roasted whole, a yearly custom, referred to by Osborn in his Works.[2] Roasted pigs were among the chief allurements, and many booths were devoted to their sale. In Ben Jonson's *Bartholomew Fair*, a treasury of information respecting the Fair of his day, roasted pig plays a prominent part, and as Gifford remarks in his Notes, "our old authors abound in allusions to this circumstance." Nor were other attractions wanting.

[1] Harl. MS., 5931.

[2] Ed. 1710, p. 8.

*Littlewit.* Win, you see 'tis in fashion to go to the Fair, Win; we must to the Fair, too, you and I, Win. . . .

*Mrs. Lit.* I would I might: but my mother will never consent to such a profane motion, she will call it.

*Lit.* I have a device, a dainty device. . . . Win, long to eat of a pig, sweet Win, in the Fair, do you see, in the heart of the Fair, not at Pye Corner. Your mother will do anything, Win, to satisfy your longing. . . .

[*In the Fair, Enter* KNOCKEM *and* WHIT *from Ursula's booth.*]

*Knock.* Gentlemen, the weather's hot: whither walk you? have a care of your fine velvet caps, the Fair is dusty. Take a sweet delicate booth, with boughs, here in the way and cool yourselves in the shade, you and your friends. The best pig and bottle-ale in the Fair, sir. Old Ursula is cook, there you may read [*Points* to the sign, a Pig's Head, with a large writing under it]. The pig's head speaks it.

*Whit.* A delicate show pig, little mistress, with sweet sauce and crackling. . . .

*Lit.* [Gazing at the inscription]. This is fine verily. *Here be the best pigs, and she does roast them as well as ever she did.* The pig's head says.—Ben Jonson, *Bart. Fair*, Act i. Sc. 1; Act iii. Sc. 1.

Now London's Mayor, on saddle new,
Rides to the Fair of Bartlemew;
He twirls his chain and looketh big,
As if to fright the head of pig,
That gaping lies on every stall.—DAVENANT.

O the motions that I, Lanthorn Leatherhead, have given light to in my time! Jerusalem was a stately thing, and so was Nineveh, and the City of Norwich, and Sodom and Gomorrah, with the Rising of the 'Prentices, and the pulling down the bawdy-houses there upon Shrove Tuesday; but the Gunpowder Plot, there was a getpenny! I have presented that to an eighteen or twentypence audience nine times in an afternoon. Your home-born projects prove ever the best, they are so easy and familiar; they put too much learning in their things now o'days.—Ben Jonson, *Bart. Fair*, Act v. Sc. 1.

*Waspe.* I have been at the Eagle and the Black Wolf, and the Bull with the five legs, and the dogs that dance the Morrice, and the Hare of the Tabor.—Ben Jonson, *Bart. Fair*, Act. v. Sc. 3.

I was at Bartholomew Fair. Coming out, I met a man that would have taken off my hat; but I secured it, and was going to draw my sword, crying out, "Begar!" "Damned Rogue!" "Morbleu!" etc., when on a sudden I had a hundred people about me crying, "Here, Monsieur, see Jephthah's Rash Vow."—"Here, Monsieur, see the tall Dutchwoman."—"See the Tiger!" says another.—"See the Horse and no horse, whose tail stands where his head should do."—"See the German Artist, Monsieur."—"See the Siege of Namur, Monsieur."—"A Journey to London," Dr. King's *Works*, vol. i. p. 204.

The Tiger in Bartholomew Fair, that yesterday gave such satisfaction to persons of all Qualities by pulling the feathers so nicely from live fowls, will, at the request of several persons, do the same this day; price 6d. each.—*The Postman*, Tuesday, September 9, 1701.

Each person having a booth, paid so much per foot during the first three days. The Earl of Warwick and Holland is concerned in the toll gathered the first three days in the Fair, being a penny for every burthen of goods brought in or carried out; and to that end there are persons that stand at all the entrances into the Fair; and they are of late years grown so nimble, that these Blades will extort a penny if one hath but a little bundle under one's arms, and nothing related to the fair.—*Strype*, B. iii. p. 285.

*Trash.* Mar my market, thou too proud pedlar! do thy worst, I defy thee, I, and thy stable of hobby-horses. I pay for my ground as well as thou dost.—Ben Jonson, *Bart. Fair*, Act ii. Sc. 1.

*Leatherhead.* Sir, it stands me in six and twenty shillings, besides three shillings for my ground.[1]—Ben Jonson, *Bart. Fair*, Act iii. Sc. 1.

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[1] Lord Kensington, to whom the tolls descended, sold his right to the Corporation of London in 1830. For "Lady Holland's Mob," see *Every Day Book*, vol. i. p. 1229.

*August* 30, 1667.—I to Bartholomew Fayre to walk up and down; and there among other things find my Lady Castlemaine at a puppet-play (Patient Grizill), and the street full of people expecting her coming out. I confess I did wonder at her courage to come abroad, thinking the people would abuse her. But they, silly people, do not know the work she makes, and therefore suffered her with great respect to take coach, and she away without any trouble at all.[1]—*Pepys.*

My sister and Lady Inchiquin are just come from Bartholomew Fair and stored us all with fairings.—*Lady Rachael Russell to her husband*, August 24, 1680.

Sly Merry Andrew, the last Southwark Fair,
(At Barthol'mew he did not much appear;
So peevish was the edict of the Mayor).—PRIOR, *Merry Andrew.*

A place very notorious, especially at Fair-time, was the Cloisters, "a passage," says Strype, "from King Street into Smithfield, through a fair cloister, well paved with freestone. On both sides of which are rows of shops, most taken up by semstresses and milliners."[2] During the Fair these were used as raffling shops and places of worse resort.

It was now a merry time of the year, and Bartholomew Fair was begun. I had never made any walks that way, nor was the Fair of much advantage to me; but I took a turn this year into the Cloisters, and there I fell into one of the raffling shops. —De Foe's *Moll Flanders*, written in the year 1683.

*The Observator* of August 21, 1703, writes:—The Cloisters, what strange medley of lewdness has that place not long since afforded! Lords and ladies, aldermen and their wives, squires and fiddlers, citizens and rope-dancers, mistresses and maids, masters and apprentices! This is not an ark like Noah's, which received the clean and the unclean; only the unclean beasts enter this ark, and such as have the devil's livery on their backs.

Thy magistrates who should reform the Town,
Punish the poor men's faults but hide their own,
Suppress the Player's Booths in Smithfield Fair,
But leave the Cloisters, for their wives are there,
Where all the scenes of lewdness do appear.—DE FOE,
*Reformation of Manners*, written about 1700.

Gradually the Cloisters were suffered to go to ruin, and the last vestiges were demolished about 1850.

The public theatres were invariably closed at Bartholomew Fair time; drolls, like Estcourt and Penkethman, finding Bartholomew Fair a more profitable arena for their talents than the boards of Dorset-garden or of old Drury Lane. Mrs. Pritchard (the great predecessor of Mrs. Siddons) first attracted attention at Bartholomew Fair, by her manner of singing

Sweet, if you love me, smiling turn.

Here, for Mrs. Mynn[3] and her daughter Mrs. Leigh, Elkanah Settle, the rival for years of Dryden, was reduced at last to string speeches and contrive machinery; and here, in the droll of "St. George for England," he made his last appearance, hissing in a green leather dragon of his own invention.

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[1] August 30, 1667, was the day on which the Great Seal was taken from Lord Clarendon, more by the means of this very countess than perhaps of any other person.

[2] Strype's *Stow*, 1720, vol. i. p. 284.

[3] Among Bagford's Collection of Bills in the British Museum is one of Mrs. Mynn's Company of actors acting at "Ben Jonson's Booth"—*Harl. MS.*, 5931.

> Poor Elkanah, all other changes past,
> For bread in Smithfield dragons hiss'd at last,
> Spit streams of Fire to make the butchers gape,
> And found his manners suited to his shape.
>
> Pope, *Epistle to Mr. Young.*

It was long supposed that Fielding the novelist acted at the Fair, and Professor Morley gives considerable prominence to this view in his work; but Mr. Frederick Latreille proved conclusively that the Fielding who frequented the Fairs was Timothy Fielding, an obscure actor of Drury Lane, who died in Bloomsbury, August 19, 1738. In 1739 the booth which had been advertised as Fielding and Hallam's was under the management of Hallam alone.[1]

> Smithfield is another sort of place now to what it was in the times of honest Ben, who, were he to rise out of his grave, would hardly believe it to be the same numerical spot of ground where Justice Overdo made so busy a figure; where the crop-eared Parson demolished a ginger-bread stall; where Nightingale, of harmonious memory, sung ballads; and fat Ursula sold Pig and Bottled Ale.—*Tom Brown.*

The best and most trustworthy account of the Fair in the last days of its glory, nearly sixty years ago, is that of Hone in his *Every Day Book*, under September 2-5, 1825 (vol. i. pp. 1168-1202.) The history of the Fair is told at length in Mr. Morley's *Bartholomew Fair.*

**Bartholomew (St.) The Great,** a church in West Smithfield, in the ward of Farringdon Without, consisting of the choir and transepts of the church of the Priory of St. Bartholomew, founded in the reign of Henry I. by Rahere, "a pleasant-witted gentleman, and therefore in his time called the King's Minstrel," and completed in 1123.[2] This, though but the eastern portion of the original, is one of the most interesting of the old London churches. There is much good work of Norman architecture about it, and its entrance gate from Smithfield is an excellent specimen of the Early English period with the toothed ornament in its mouldings. Parts, however, are of the Perpendicular period, and the rebus of Prior Bolton, who died in 1532 (a *bolt* through a *tun*), fixes the date when the alterations were made. The roof is of timber, divided into compartments by a tie-beam and king-post. The choir is Norman, the clerestory Early English. The tower was built in 1628. The church, which had fallen into a sad state of disrepair, was restored under the direction of Professor T. Hayter Lewis and Mr. William Slater, 1863-1866. The old work was, as far as possible, left untouched. A further most important restoration was commenced in 1885 and has not yet (1888) been completed. The apse has been restored from a design of Mr. Aston Webb, architect. On the north side of the altar is the canopied tomb, with effigy, of Rahere, the first prior of his foundation. It is of a much later date than his decease, and is a good specimen of the Perpendicular period of Gothic architecture. It was coloured originally, and repainted at the late restoration. Opposite the founder's tomb is the spacious monument to Sir Walter Mildmay, Chancellor and Sub-Treasurer of the Exchequer in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and founder of Emmanuel College, Cambridge (d. 1589), who was buried in the church. The other monuments are of little importance, unless we except the bust (near Mildmay's monument) of James Rivers (d. 1641), probably the work of Hubert Le Sœur, who lived in Bartholomew Close, hard by, and is believed to have been buried here. There is one to Lockyer Davis, the bookseller (d. 1791). The parish register records the baptism (November 28, 1697) of William Hogarth, the painter, and of his two sisters, Mary (b. November 1699), and Anne (b. November 1701). Sir John Hayward the historian, died June 26, 1627, at his house in "Great Saint Bartholomew's, near Smithfield," and was buried in the church. To the poor of the parish he bequeathed £10.[1] From a very early period it has been the custom on Good Friday, after a sermon by the rector, to drop twenty-one sixpences in the churchyard near the presumed grave of the donor. The sixpences are picked up by as many women, previously selected, widows having preference. At the martyrdom of Anne Askew, 1546, "upon the bench under St. Bartholomew's Church, sat Wriothesley, Chancellor of England [who had already presided over her being put upon the rack, and, according to Foxe, assisted in the process with his own hands], the old Duke of Norfolk, the old Earl of Bedford, the Lord Mayor, with divers others."[2] Along with Anne Askew were burned Nicholas Belenian, a priest of Shropshire; John Adams, a tailor; a gentleman of the Court and household of King Henry VIII.

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[1] *Notes and Queries*, 5th S., vol. iii. pp. 502, 503.

[2] *Stow*, p. 140.

**Bartholomew (St.) The Less**, or, St. Bartholomew in the Hospital, a church in the ward of Farringdon Without, serving as a parish church to the tenants dwelling within the precinct of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. The church escaped the Fire, though there is little that is old about it now. The interior was destroyed and reconstructed by George Dance, R.A., in 1789, and again nearly rebuilt in 1823, on Mr. Dance's plan, by Thomas Hardwick. It was again restored in 1865. The tower is old. The right of presentation belongs to the Governors of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. The following monuments belonging to the old church have found a sanctuary within the new: William Markeby (gentleman), and his wife Alicia (d. 1439); two small brasses on the floor near the entrance of the church. John Shirley, the traveller (d. October 21, 1456), was buried in the church, and a brass put down to his memory. Robert Balthrope, "Sergeant of the Surgeons" to Queen Elizabeth (d. 1591); a small kneeling figure in a niche. Lady Bodley (wife of Sir Thomas Bodley, founder of the Bodleian Library at Oxford, who died in this parish); tablet with a Latin inscription. The parish register records the baptism of Inigo Jones, the architect: "Enego

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[1] *Cam. Soc.*, vol. vii. p. xlv.

[2] *Foxe*, vol. v. p. 550.

Jones the sonne of Enego Jones was christened the xixth day of July, 1573." There are two other entries regarding his brothers and sisters, in which Inigo figures as Enygo, Enygoe, and Inygoe; and Jones as Johnes and Johans. Inigo's father was a cloth worker, residing in or near Cloth Fair. Mr. J. Payne Collier found in the register an entry, "September 26, 1592, Thomas Watson, gent., was buried," and rightly conjectured that it referred to a poet who was no unworthy contemporary of Spenser and Shakespeare. Joshua Sylvester, the friend of Ben Jonson, lived for a time in this parish, and the names of three of his children appear in the registers. John Lyly, the euphuist, was also a resident. Three of his children were baptized, and he was buried in the church, November 30, 1606. Sir Ralph Winwood, Ambassador and Secretary of State, who died October 27, 1617, was buried here. James Heath, author of the Chronicle which bears his name, was buried (1664) in the church near the screen door.[1]

**Bartholomew (St.) By the Exchange,** a church in Broad Street Ward, rebuilt in 1438, destroyed in the Great Fire, and again rebuilt from the designs of Sir Christopher Wren. Miles Coverdale, Bishop of Exeter, the earliest English translator of the Bible, was buried in this church, and when it was taken down to erect the Royal Exchange, his remains were removed to the church of St. Magnus, London Bridge, of which he was rector, 1563-1566. The materials of the old church were sold by auction, January 4, 1841, for £483 : 15s., the south wall and a chapel being reserved to be built into the Sun Fire Office, as also were some of the carved masonry, the old pulpit, the organ, and other woodwork, which were preserved in a copy of the old tower and church erected, 1849-1850, by Professor C. R. Cockerell, R.A., in Moor Lane, Cripplegate. John Ellis, Dr. Johnson's "Jack Ellis" (d. 1791), was buried in the church. Sylvanus Morgan, author of *Sphere of Gentry* (d. 1693).

**Bartholomew's (St.) Church,** GRAY'S INN ROAD, on the east side of the road, between Nos. 224 and 226, nearly opposite Guildford Street. It was originally built for the eccentric preacher, William Huntington, in 1811, at a cost of £9000, and here he preached until his death in 1813. Several Dissenting preachers successively occupied the pulpit, and subsequently it became a Church of England Chapel, the Rev. Thomas Mortimer officiating until 1849. It was consecrated by the Bishop of London, February 13, 1860, and dedicated to St. Bartholomew.

**Bartholomew's (St.) Hospital,** the earliest institution of the kind in London, was founded A.D. 1123[2] by Rahere, who also founded the Priory of St. Bartholomew. The Hospital had an independent constitution and a separate estate, but was for some purposes under the control of the Priory. It had a master, eight brethren, and four sisters, and its community was subject to the rule of St. Austin. From the beginning it was a Hospital for the Sick, and not a mere almshouse, and this is distinctly expressed in a grant of privileges to it by Edward III., which there states the uses of the Hospital: "Ad omnes pauperes infirmos ad idem hospitale confluentes quousque de infirmitatibus suis convaluerint, ac mulieres prægnantes quousque de puerperio surrexerint, necnon ad omnes pueros de eisdem mulieribus genitos, usque septennium, si dictæ mulieres intra hospitale prædictum decesserint." [*See* St. Bartholomew the Great.] The relations of the Hospital and Priory were revised by Richard de Ely, Bishop of London, in 1197; by Eustace de Fauconberg, Bishop of London, on July 1, 1224; and by Simon of Sudbury, Bishop of London, on May 1, 1373, and the two foundations were finally separated on the dissolution of the Priory in 1537. In 1544, at the petition of Sir Richard Gresham, Lord Mayor, and father of Sir Thomas Gresham, Henry VIII. refounded it by Royal Charter, and in 1547 granted it a new charter, which gave back to the foundation the greater portion of its former revenues "for the continual relief and help of an hundred sore and diseased," being "moved thereto with great pity for and towards the relief and succour and help of the poor, aged, sick, low, and impotent people . . . lying and going about begging in the common streets of the City of London and the suburbs of the same," and "infected with divers great and horrible sicknesses and diseases." The earliest medical book due to St. Bartholomew's Hospital was written by John Mirfeld, one of the canons of the Priory in the latter half of the 14th century. It is called *Breviarium Bartholomei*, and is a general treatise on medicine, based in part on observations made in the Hospital. The immediate superintendence of the Hospital was committed at first to Thomas Vicary, Serjeant-Surgeon to Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth, and author of *The Englishman's Treasure*, the first work on anatomy published in the English language. Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood, was Physician to the Hospital for 34 years (1609-1643). The principles as to the kind of cases which ought to be admitted, and the length of time which cases should remain under treatment in the wards, are stated in some rules which he drew up at the request of the Governors, and are followed to this day.

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[1] *Aubrey*, vol. iii. p. 387.

[2] The date 1102, which is given as that of the foundation in two modern inscriptions upon the Hospital walls, is erroneous, and originated in an error of transcription which occurs in a 15th century MS. of a life of Rahere written in the 12th century.

The date of the actual commencement of a Medical School is unknown; but in 1662 students were in the habit of attending the medical and surgical practice; and in 1667 their studies were assisted by the formation of a Library "for the use of the Governors and young University scholars." A building for a Museum of Anatomical and Chirurgical Preparations was provided in 1724, and placed under the charge of John Freke, then Assistant-Surgeon to the Hospital; and in

1734 leave was granted for any of the surgeons or assistant-surgeons "to read Lectures in Anatomy in the dissecting-room of the Hospital." The first surgeon who availed himself of this permission was Mr. Edward Nourse, whose anatomical lectures, delivered for many years in or near the Hospital, were followed in 1765 and for many years after by Courses of Lectures on Surgery from his former pupil and prosector, Perceval Pott, who held the office of Surgeon to the Hospital, and numbered among his pupils John Hunter. About the same time Dr. William Pitcairn, and subsequently Dr. David Pitcairn, successively Physicians to the Hospital, delivered lectures, probably occasional ones, on Medicine. Further additions to the course of instruction were made by Mr. Abernethy, who was elected Assistant-Surgeon in 1787, and by whom, with the assistance of Drs. William and David Pitcairn, the principal lectures of the present day were established. Abernethy lectured on Anatomy, Physiology, and Surgery in a theatre erected for him by the Governors in 1791, and his high reputation attracted so great a body of students that it was found necessary in 1822 to erect a new and larger Anatomical Theatre.

The progress of science and the extension of medical education in the last 40 years have led to the institution of additional lectureships on subjects auxiliary to Medicine, and on new and important applications of it; and further facilities have been afforded for instruction. In 1835 and 1854 the Anatomical Museum was considerably enlarged, a new Medical Theatre was built, and Museums of *Materia Medica* and Botany were founded; and, at the same time, the Library was removed to a more convenient building, and enriched by liberal contributions. A more capacious Museum and new Library were erected in 1878-1879. In 1834 the Medical Officers and Lecturers commenced the practice of offering Prizes and Honorary Distinctions for superior knowledge displayed at the annual examinations of their classes; in 1845 four scholarships were founded, and others have since been added. In 1866 a new Laboratory for the study of Practical Chemistry was provided for the Chemical Class, and in 1870 a second extensive Laboratory was built, with a room specially constructed for the teaching of Mechanical and Natural Philosophy. In 1843 the Governors founded a Collegiate Establishment, to afford the pupils the moral advantages, together with the comfort and convenience, of a residence within the walls of the Hospital, and to supply them with ready guidance and assistance in their studies. It has since been enlarged to nearly twice its original extent. The chief officer of the College is called the Warden. The Prince of Wales is the President of the Hospital, and the treasurer is the chief executive officer after the president. All the aldermen are governors *ex officio*, with ten members of the Court of Common Council, and the other governors are elected benefactors. On the "Annual View Day" the governing body, with the President at their head, go over and inspect the entire establishment, and in the evening dine in the great hall of the Hospital.

The great quadrangle (200 feet × 160 feet) was designed by James Gibbs, the architect of the church of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, the first stone laid June 9, 1730, and completed 1770. The gate towards Smithfield was built in 1702, the laboratory in 1793 by George Dance, R.A., and the New Surgery in 1842. The School of Medicine, rebuilt in 1878-1879, is a substantial structure of granite and Portland stone, designed by E. I'Anson. It presents a handsome classic façade to Giltspur Street, a museum, library, class-rooms, and offices. This Hospital gives relief to all poor persons suffering from accident or disease, either as in-patients or out-patients. Cases of all kinds are received into the Hospital, including diseases of the eyes, distortions of the limbs, and all other infirmities which can be relieved by medicine or surgery. Accidents or cases of urgent disease are admitted without any letter of recommendation or other formality at all hours of the day or night to the Surgery, where there is a person in constant attendance, and the aid of the Resident Medical Officers can be instantly obtained. Ordinary cases are admitted any week day between 9 and 10 o'clock. The Hospital contains 676 beds, and relief is afforded to 150,000 patients annually, of whom about 7000 are in-patients, 18,000 out-patients, and 130,000 casual patients, medical and surgical. There are four physicians and four assistant physicians, five surgeons and five assistant surgeons, two accoucheurs, two ophthalmic surgeons, one aural surgeon, four dentists, two chloroformists, and an electrician, with a large staff of clinical clerks and dressers under them. There are 29 sisters and about 130 nurses.

One of the greatest individual benefactors to the Hospital was the celebrated Dr. Radcliffe, who left the yearly sum of £500 for ever towards mending the diet of the Hospital, and the further sum of £100 for ever for the purchase of linen. Original portrait of Henry VIII. in the Committee Room, painted in 1544; Portrait of Dr. Radcliffe, by Kneller; good Portrait of Perceval Pott, by Sir Joshua Reynolds; fine Portrait of Abernethy, by Sir T. Lawrence; Portraits of Sir James Paget and Mr. Luther Holden, the eminent surgeons, by Sir J. E. Millais, R.A. At the foot of the staircase leading to the Great Hall is a good portrait of Edward Colston. In the Great Hall upstairs, over the mantelpiece, is a painting of St. Bartholomew. The Good Samaritan and the Pool of Bethesda, on the grand staircase, were painted gratuitously by Hogarth, for which he was made a governor; the subjects are surrounded with scrollwork, painted at Hogarth's expense by his pupils.

A complete Convalescent Hospital, which will accommodate 75 patients, has been constructed at Swanley in Kent. It was formally opened by H.R.H. the President, on July 13, 1885, and is called after its founder, Mr. Kettlewell.

**Bartholomew Lane,** CITY, extends from Throgmorton Street to Lothbury. It was so called from the church of St. Bartholomew, behind the Exchange; taken down in 1841, when Sir William Tite's New Royal Exchange was built. The west side is entirely occupied by the Bank of England; the east side by the Sun Fire Office, the Alliance Fire and Life Office, Capel Court, Bartholomew House, and a vast block of offices which covers the site of the once well-known Auction Mart. Capel Court forms one of the entrances to the Stock Exchange. William Sharp, the great line engraver, when his apprenticeship was over, commenced business in this street as a "bright engraver," or engraver of door plates, dog-collars, and the ornamental parts of firearms. A rarity, much prized among collectors, is a plate—"Sharp, Engraver, No. 9 Bartholomew Lane, Royal Exchange, London."

**Bartlett's Buildings,** HOLBORN CIRCUS, named after Thomas Bartlett, whose property the ground was. Mentioned in the burial register of St. Andrew's, Holborn (the parish in which it lies), as early as November 1615, and is there called Bartlett's Court.

> A very handsome spacious place, graced with good buildings of brick, with gardens behind the houses; and is a place very well inhabited by gentry and persons of good repute.—*Strype*, B. iii. p. 282.
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> *May* 13, 1714.—At the meeting of the Royal Society, where was Sir Isaac Newton, the President; I met there also with several of my old friends, Dr. Sloane, Dr. Halley, etc., but I left all to go with Mr. Chamberlayn to Bartlett's Buildings, to the other Society, viz. that for Promoting Christian Knowledge, which is to be preferred to all other learning.—Thoresby's *Diary*, vol. ii. p. 210.

In July following this society removed to No. 6 Searle's Court, Lincoln's Inn. In *Bartlett's Passage*, which leads from Bartlett's Buildings into Fetter Lane, Charles Lamb was at school before he went to Christ's Hospital, and there Mary Lamb received the whole of her education. The school was kept by "Mr. William Bird, an eminent writer and teacher of mathematics."

> I was a scholar of that "eminent writer." . . . The school-room stands (1825) where it did, looking into a discoloured dingy garden. . . . By "mathematics," reader, must be understood "cyphering." It was in fact a humble day-school, at which reading and writing were taught to us boys in the morning, and the same slender erudition was communicated to the girls, our sisters, etc., in the evening.—Charles Lamb's *Captain Starkey*.

Mason Chamberlin, R.A., portrait painter, died here in 1787.

Mackeril's Quaker Coffee-house, frequently mentioned at the beginning of the last century.—*Notes and Queries*, 1st S., vol. i. p. 115.

At No. 3 Bartlett's Passage lived John Guy, author of the most popular Spelling Book of the 18th century.

**Barton Street,** COWLEY STREET, WESTMINSTER, so called after Barton Booth, of Cowley, in Middlesex, the original "Cato" in Addison's play. There is a stone in the wall of the house at the corner of this street and Great College Street with this inscription: "Barton Street, 1722." Much of Booth's property lay in Westminster; and in the adjoining Abbey is a monument to his memory, erected at the expense of his wife, the mistress of the great Duke of Marlborough, the "Santlow, fam'd for dance," commemorated by Gay among the friends of Pope. Booth is buried at Cowley.

**Basing Lane,** BREAD STREET, CITY, was swept away in the formation of Cannon Street. It occupied the space between Bread Street and Cannon Street. In it stood Gerard's Hall [which *see*].

**Basinghall** or **Bassishaw Ward,** one of the twenty-six wards of London, described by Stow as "a small thing, consisting of one street, called Bassings Hall Street, of Bassings Hall, the most principal house, whereof the ward taketh name."[1] The same authority adds, "of the Bassings therefore, builders of this house and owners of the ground near adjoining, that ward taketh the name, as Coleman Street Ward, of Coleman, and Farringdon Ward, of William and Nicholas Farringdon, men that were principal owners of those places." Stow is very decided on this point, but there can be no doubt that he is wrong. In the records of the first Edwards, where Thomas de Basinge and Robert de Basinge figure among the first men in the City, the name of the ward is invariably written *Bassieshawe.* It is tolerably clear, therefore, that the process of corruption has been inverted, and that the confusion arose from the accident of the Basinges family fixing their hall in the ward of the Bassies or Bassets. Mr. Riley has pointed out a record of A.D. 1390, wherein John Prentys and John Markingtone are sentenced to be hanged for burglary in the *parish* of St. Michael, *Bassieshawe*, in the *ward* of *Bassingshawe.* Thus early had the distinction been created. The church, the only one in the ward, is dedicated to St. Michael, and is called St. Michael Bassishaw [which *see*]. Sir Dudley North was alderman of this ward.

**Basinghall Street** [*see* Basinghall Ward] leads from Gresham Street to London Wall. At the corner next Gresham Street is Gresham College. In the street were the following Halls of Companies: Masons' Hall (now let); Coopers' Hall, pulled down December 1865 and offices built on the site, 1867-1868; and Girdlers' Hall, rebuilt 1681-1682. Weavers' Hall, No. 22, was pulled down in 1856, and a block of offices, bearing the same name, built on the site. During the past few years several of the great blocks of offices and warehouses, which have become so marked a feature of City architecture, have been erected in this street, notably Gresham Buildings, which contain a hundred distinct offices, Basing Chambers, etc. The east side and entrance of the new Guildhall Library abuts on the street. Here also is the ward church, St. Michael's Bassishaw, the churchyard of which was levelled and opened into the street, January 1866.

In Basinghall Street was the mansion of Sir Dudley North:—

> At length he (Sir Dudley North) found a good convenient house in Basinghall Street, with a coach-gate into the yard, next to that which Sir Jeremy Sambrook used; and there he settled. He had the opportunity of a good housekeeper, that

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[1] *Stow*, p. 107.

had been his mother's woman; though some thought her too fine for a single man as he was, and might give scandal, and occasion his habitation being called *Buss*inghall Street.—North's *Lives of the Norths*, ed. 1826, vol. iii. p. 101.

Lord Macaulay in his famous Third Chapter says that "Sir Dudley North expended £4000, a sum which would then have been important to a duke, on the rich furniture of his reception rooms in Basinghall Street," and quotes Roger North as his authority. But North expressly states that this money was laid out after "he parted with his house in Basinghall Street, and took that great one behind Goldsmiths' Hall, built by Sir John Bludworth."

At No. 36, then an old-fashioned good house, with a front court and garden, resided Mr. Robert Smith, an eminent solicitor, father of the authors of the *Rejected Addresses*, both of whom were born in this house, James Smith, February 10, 1775; Horace Smith, December 31, 1779. J. C. Lettsom, the physician and philanthropist, lived for many years in Sambrook Court, Basinghall Street—so called, no doubt, after the Sir Jeremy Sambrook mentioned by Roger North.

**Basket-Makers' Company,** the 52d of the City Companies, is a Company by prescription and by vote of the Court of Aldermen, September 22, 1569, but has no Charter. A livery was granted the Company in 1825. It has no Hall.

**Bassishaw (Ward of.)** [*See* Basinghall Ward.]

**Bateman's Buildings,** on the south side of SOHO SQUARE, between Frith Street and Greek Street, occupy the site of the mansion of James, Duke of Monmouth. After the execution of the duke in 1685, Monmouth House became the property of Lord Bateman, and was taken down in 1773.[1] At No. 10 in Bateman's Buildings lived Raphael Smith, the excellent mezzotint engraver after Sir Joshua Reynolds.

1777.—The next morning I was punctual to appointment, and posted to Soho Square, where, at the left-hand corner of Bateman's Buildings, I knocked at the door of a fine-looking house, and was ushered into the Library. Seated in cap and gown at breakfast, I there for the first time saw [Colman the Elder] the manager of the Haymarket Theatre, who received me with all the frank good nature of his character.—*O'Keefe*, vol. i. p. 364.

Bateman Street is the name which was given to Queen Street, Greek Street, at the back of Bateman's Buildings, in 1884.

**Bath House,** PICCADILLY, No. 82, corner of Bolton Street, the London residence of Alexander Baring, first Lord Ashburton (d. 1848), by whom the house was built in 1821, on the site of the old Bath House, the residence of the Pulteneys. William Pulteney, the first Earl of Bath, gave his title to the earlier mansion; but the house was in no way remarkable. It is perhaps best remembered by the epigram "Written on the Earl of Bath's Door in Piccadilly:"—

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[1] There is a view of it by J. T. Smith.

Here dead to fame lives Patriot Will,
His grave a lordly seat;
His title proves his epitaph,
His robes his winding sheet.—
*Sir C. Hanbury Williams*, vol. i. p. 177.

Bath House contains a noble collection of works of art, selected with good taste and at a great expense. The pictures of the Dutch and Flemish Schools comprise the main part of the collection.

THORWALDSEN's Mercury as the Slayer of Argus. LEONARDO DA VINCI (?)—The Infant Christ asleep in the arms of the Virgin: an Angel lifting the quilt from the bed. LUINI.—Virgin and Child. CORREGGIO (?)—St. Peter, St. Margaret, St. Mary Magdalene, and Anthony of Padua. GIORGIONE.—A Girl, with a very beautiful profile, lays one hand on the shoulder of her lover. TITIAN.—The Daughter of Herodias with the head of St. John. PAUL VERONESE.—Christ on the Mount of Olives (a cabinet picture). ANNIBALE CARACCI.—The Infant Christ asleep, and three Angels. DOMENICHINO.—Moses before the Burning Bush. GUERCINO.—St. Sebastian mourned by two Angels (a cabinet picture). MURILLO.—St. Thomas of Villa Nueva, as a child, distributes alms among four Beggar boys. The Madonna surrounded by Angels. The Virgin and Child on clouds surrounded by three Angels. Christ looking up to Heaven. VELAZQUEZ.—A Stag Hunt. RUBENS.—The Wolf Hunt, a celebrated picture painted in 1612. "The fire of a fine dappled gray horse which carries Rubens himself is expressed with incomparable animation. Next him, on a brown horse, is his first wife, Caroline Brant, with a falcon on her hand."—*Waagen.* Rape of the Sabines. Reconciliation of the Romans and Sabines. "Few pictures of Rubens, even of his most finished works, give a higher idea of his genius."—*Sir Joshua Reynolds.* VANDYCK.—The Virgin Mary, with the Child upon her lap, and Joseph seated in a landscape looking at the dance of eight Angels. Count Nassau in armour (three-quarter size). One of the Children of Charles I. with flowers (bust). Charles I. (full length). Henrietta Maria (full length). REMBRANDT.—Portrait of Himself at an advanced age. Portrait of a middle-aged Man. Lieven von Coppenol (the celebrated writing-master) with a sheet of paper in his hand (very fine). Two Portraits (Man and Wife). G. DOW.—A Hermit praying before a Crucifix. "Of all Dow's pictures of this kind, this is carried the furthest in laborious execution."—*Waagen.* TERBURG.—A Girl in a yellow jacket, with a lute. G. METZU.—A Girl in a scarlet jacket. NETSCHER.—Boy leaning on the sill of a window, blowing bubbles. A. VANDERWERFF.—St. Margaret treading on the vanquished Dragon. JAN STEEN.—An Alehouse, a composition of thirteen figures. Playing at Skittles. DE HOOGHE.—A Street in Utrecht, a Woman and Child walking in the sunshine (very fine). TENIERS.—The Seven Works of Mercy. The picture so celebrated by the name of La Manchot. Portrait of Himself (whole length, in a black Spanish costume). Courtyard of a Village Alehouse. A Landscape, with Cows and Sheep. A. OSTADE.—(Several fine.) I. OSTADE.—Village Alehouse. PAUL POTTER.—Cows, etc., marked with his name and the date 1652. Oxen butting each other in play; the Church Steeple of Haarlem at a distance. A. VANDEVELDE.—The Hay Harvest. Three Cows, etc. BERGHEM.—An admirable work. KAREL DU JARDIN.—A Watermill. PHILIP WOUVERMANS. CUYP. WYNANTS. RUYSDAEL. HOBBEMA. W. VANDEVELDE.—"La petite Flotte." BACKHUYSEN. VAN DER HEYDEN.—Market-place of Henskirk, near Haarlem. VAN HUYSUM.—Flower Pieces. HOLBEIN.—A Head. SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS.—Head of Ariadne.

**Bath House,** HOLBORN. [*See* Brook House.]

**Bath Inn or Place,** WITHOUT TEMPLE BAR. The town-house of the Bishops of Bath and Wells stood on the site of Arundel Street It was taken from Bishop Barlow by the Lord High Admiral Seymour, and called Seymour Place. It afterwards came into the possession of Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel.

1522. Sir John Mundy, Mayor.—Then came the King of Denmark, with his Queene, and lay in the Bishop of Bath's place, without Temple Bar. And there was the Roodes lost.—*London Chronicle*, *Cam. Soc.* p. 8. "The Roodes" means the Island of Rhodes.

*October* 21, 1557.—Died my Lady the Countess of Arundel at Bathe Place in St. Clement's Parish without Temple Bar. She was buried in great state.—Machyn's *Diary*, p. 155.

**Bath Street,** NEWGATE STREET. [*See* Bagnio Court and Pincock Lane.]

**Bath Street,** ST. LUKE'S, on the north side of Old Street, leading to the City Road, originally called Pest House Lane, after the City Pest House, which stood here from 1665 until 1737. The name Bath Street was given to it from its nearness to the public bath, called first "Perilous Pond" and then "Peerless Pool." Edward Alleyn, the philanthropic actor, chose this place for one of his foundations of almshouses. On July 13, 1620, he laid the first brick of the building, and in the following year placed three men and seven women as the first inmates of the ten newly-built houses. The almshouses were rebuilt in 1707, and again in 1874 were rebuilt and enlarged by T. J. Hill, architect, so as to accommodate twenty-two persons, or twelve additional to the original foundation.

Here also were the Girdlers' Almshouses and the Hospital for distressed descendants of French Protestant Refugees, till the former were removed to Peckham and the latter to Victoria Park.

**Bath Street, Great,** COLD BATH FIELDS. Here died, March 29, 1772, at No. 26, the house of one Shearsmith, a peruke maker, Emanuel Swedenborg, founder of the "Church of the New Jerusalem," or, as they are usually called, Swedenborgians. In 1784 Henry Bone, R.A., the enamel painter, was living in Great Bath Street. On May 28, 1741, Thomas Topham, "the second Samson," a man of herculean strength, not as yet surpassed, if equalled, performed, in honour of Admiral Vernon's birthday, the feat of lifting three hogsheads of water, weighing 1836 lbs., as shown in a contemporary print of which there is a copy in the British Museum. Topham, who united the strength of twelve men, kept the Apple Tree public-house in Cold Bath Fields, and afterwards the Duke's Head, Islington. He died August 10, 1749.

**Bathesteres Lane,** a place with this name situated in the parish of All Hallows "del warf" or "ad fenum," is mentioned in deeds of the reigns of Henry III., Edward I., and Edward III., belonging to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's.—*See* Maxwell Lyte's Report, *Historical MSS. Comm.*, Appendix to Ninth Report, pp. 1, 28.

**Batson's.** A City coffee-house "against the Royal Exchange in Cornhill,"[1] much "frequented by men of intelligence[2] for conversation," a house of call for physicians, and a favourite resort of Sir Richard Blackmore.

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[1] *London Gazette* for 1693, No. 2939.

[2] Hawkins, *Life of Johnson*, p. 406.

And therefore far the greatest part of that poem [*Prince Arthur*] was written in coffee-houses, and in passing up and down the streets, because I had little leisure elsewhere to apply to it.—Blackmore, *Pref. to King Arthur*, fol. 1697, p. 5.

In the first number of *The Connoisseur* (January 31, 1754) physicians are spoken of as "the dispensers of life and death, who flock together, like birds of prey, watching for carcases, at Batson's. I never enter this place but it serves as a *memento mori* to me. What a formal assemblage of sable suits and tremendous perukes. . . . Batson's has been reckoned the seat of solemn stupidity: yet is it not totally devoid of taste and common sense.

A haughty bard to fame by volumes rais'd,
At Dick's and Batson's, and through Smithfield prais'd,
Cries out aloud——etc.

E. Smith's *Poem to the Memory of John Philips.*

In 1795, after a dinner with Dr. Pitcairn, Speaker Abbot records in his Diary that "Dr. Mead used to go into the City to Batson's Coffee-House, and meet all the apothecaries, hear them, and prescribe." "Physicians in those days never visited the wards of hospitals, nor ever saw the greater number of their patients. The business was transacted by consultations, held at the physician's house with the apothecaries, who related the patients' cases. Dr. Friend and Dr. Radcliffe were both of them members of the House of Commons."—Lord Colchester's *Diary*, vol. i. p. 26.

Sir William Blizard, the eminent surgeon, regularly attended Batson's for consultations, and is said to have been the last medical man in London who did so.[1]

At the age of eighty, on St. Luke's day, 1771, Sir W. Browne came to Batson's in his laced coat and his fringed white gloves to show himself to Mr. Crosby, then Lord Mayor. A gentleman present observing he looked very well, he replied, "I have neither wife nor debts."

**Battersea,** a parish and manor on the Surrey side of the Thames, once known for its asparagus fields, Red House, and pigeon shooting, now visited for its park and noted for its factories. The name has undergone several changes. In the Conqueror's Survey it is called *Patricsey.* In the same Survey, Petersham, which belonged to St. Peter's Abbey, Chertsey, is spelt *Patricesham.* As the *c* in both these was sibilant, the pronunciation could not have been very different from what it is now. It is, however, a curious anomaly that the *p* in *Patricsey* should have changed into *b*, while that in *Patricesham* has continued unchanged. The manor was then held by the Abbey of St. Peter, Westminster, having been transferred to it with other lands belonging to King Harold. In the deed of grant, quoted by Dugdale, the name is given as *Baterichеseye.* Subsequently it occurs as *Patrichesea* (temp. Stephen), *Batrichsey*, *Battersea.* Walsingham mentions it three times in his Diary, all in one month, and each time spells it differently, *Batersaye*, *Batersie*, *Battersey.* The early etymologies are not worth referring to, Lysons says:—

> Of the original signification of the word there can be little doubt. "Patricesy," in the Saxon, is Peter's water or river; and as the same record which calls it "Patricesy" mentions that it was given to St. Peter, it might then first assume that appellation; but this I own to be conjecture.

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[1] Cooke's *Memoir of Sir William Blizard.*

Taylor admits the derivation, though he renders it St. Peter's Island,[1] and this is probably correct, as this neighbourhood was marshy, and the settlement, bounded on one side by a brook from Wandsworth, may easily have been nearly if not quite surrounded by water. The manor was retained by the Abbey of Westminster until the dissolution of religious houses, when it passed to the Crown. In the year 1627 it was granted in reversion to Sir Oliver St. John, Viscount Grandison, (d. 1630), and remained in the possession of the St. John family till 1763, when it was sold to the Spencers, Earls Spencer, who still retain it. The St. Johns settled at Battersea, and lived in a large house east of the church. When Bolingbroke went to France in 1735 he lent this house to his (and Pope's) friend, Hugh, Earl of Marchmont; and writing to him on August 2, he says: "I was glad to see a letter from you, my dear Lord, dated from Battersea; and if I had imagined that habitation would have suited you, it should have been offered sooner." On his return to England in 1742, Bolingbroke settled at Battersea, and there, "pedantic and fretful" (as Lord Chatham notes[2]) he spent his last days. Among the interesting circumstances connected with this house it may be mentioned that the 500 copies of the *Patriot King*, about the printing of which Bolingbroke and Pope made so much mystery, were eventually carried to Battersea and burnt on the lawn. The greater part of Bolingbroke House was demolished in 1778, only the wing being left which contained the circular room, wainscoted with cedar, popularly known as Pope's study. Only the memory of the house is now preserved in the names of Bolingbroke Road and Bolingbroke Terrace.

Lawrence Booth, Bishop of Durham in 1460, purchased of the trustees of Thomas, Lord Stanley, an estate at Battersea, which, on his elevation to the Archbishopric of York, he presented to that see, and built on it a mansion as an occasional residence for himself and his successors when called to visit London. The last archbishop who occupied York House was Archbishop Holgate, who was deprived and imprisoned by Queen Mary for being a married man. Strype relates that the officers sent to search his house at Battersea "rifled it of £300 in gold coin, 1600 ounces of plate, a mitre of fine gold, with two pendants set round about the sides and middle with very fine pointed diamonds, sapphires, and balists. . . . The Archbishop's seal in silver, and his signet in antique set in gold," with many other valuables.[3] Under the Protectorate York House was leased to Sir Allen Apsley and his brother-in-law, Colonel Hutchinson. Henry Elsynge (1598), clerk of the House of Commons, and Richard Burke (1758) were born at Battersea. It was restored to the see on the return of Charles II., but did not again become an episcopal residence. The house, which was pulled down about 1800, stood close to the Thames, and this memory, if not the site, is marked by the names of York Terrace and York Road.

Battersea Church (dedicated to St. Mary) was rebuilt in brick in 1776. When the old building was pulled down care was taken to preserve the monuments and the stained glass, which were re-erected in the new one, and reopened November 17, 1777. It was altered in 1823, and repaired and somewhat improved in 1878. The noticeable feature of the exterior is the tower. Against the north wall is a monument, with busts to Oliver St. John, Viscount Grandison, and his wife (d. 1630); and on the same wall a monument with medallions, by Roubiliac, to Henry St. John, Viscount Bolingbroke, and his second wife, the niece of Madame de Maintenon. The inscription is well known: "Here lies Henry St. John, in the reign of Queen Anne, Secretary of War, Secretary of State, and Viscount Bolingbroke: in the days of King George I., and King George II., something more and better." A window contains heraldic emblazonings of the St. John family. The poet Cowley retired to Battersea before going to Barn Elms, and finally to Chertsey. Against the south wall is a monument to Sir Edward Wynter (d. 1685-1686), with bas-relief, representing the performance of the two extraordinary feats commemorated in the concluding lines of the inscription:—

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[1] Lysons, *Environs*, vol. i. p. 19; Taylor, *Words and Places*, p. 280.

[2] Communication to Lord Shelburne in Bowles's *Pope*.

[3] Strype, *Life of Cranmer*.

> Alone, unarm'd, a tyger he oppress'd,
> And crush'd to death the monster of a beast;
> Twice twenty mounted Moors he overthrew,
> Singly on foot; some wounded, some he slew,
> Dispers'd the rest.—What more could Samson do?

Bishop Patrick (Chichester and Ely) was vicar from 1657 to 1675. There is a tablet to Thomas Astle, keeper of the Records of the Tower of London, who died 1803, in his sixty-eighth year. The vestry of the church has a low window overlooking the river. The parish register, commenced in 1559, records the baptism and burial of Lord Bolingbroke: "Henry, son of Henry St. John, Esq., baptized October 10, 1678," and "Henry St. John, late Lord Viscount Bolingbroke, buried December 18, 1751;" the interment in the churchyard (1760) of Arthur Collins, author of *The Peerage* which bears his name; and (1799) of William Curtis, author of *Flora Londinensis*. It also records that on Sunday, August 18, 1782, William Blake was married to Catherine Sophia Boucher. She was unable at that time to write, and a × does duty for her signature. Her name is given in the register as Catherine Butcher. Her parents, William and Mary Boucher, dwelt in Battersea, and she herself was born in the parish and baptized in this church. This church, with St. George's Chapel of Ease, a plain brick building in the Wandsworth Road, sufficed for the parish till 1847, since when at least half a dozen new churches, all Gothic, and all laying claim to architectural taste, have been erected: Christ Church (1847-1849), in the Decorated style, designed by Mr. C. Lee; St. John's (1862-1863), Early English, Mr. E. C. Robins, architect; St. Saviour's (1872), Early French Gothic; St. Mark's, Battersea Rise; St. Philip's, Queen's Road; and St. Peter's, Plough Lane. By the Thames is the St. John's Training College of the National Society, an important establishment, founded about 1840 for training young men for masters in the Society's schools. Here also is the Southlands Wesleyan Training College for female teachers.

*Battersea Marsh* and *Battersea Fields*, fields and marsh no longer, were of old famous haunts of the London botanist and butterfly collector. Here, by the little pier on Thames's side, was the RED HOUSE, with its pleasure grounds, a noted place of entertainment, and until the formation of Battersea Park a great resort for pigeon shooting. It was in Battersea Fields that the Duke of Wellington fought a duel with Lord Winchelsea, March 21, 1829. Battersea Rise, the slope between Battersea Fields and Clapham Common, now much encroached upon by the builder, had formerly many good residences. William Wilberforce was living here in 1793; and here was the residence of Mr. Thornton, whose garden and the view from it were in his early days Macaulay's "especial delight."

A factory for works in enamel was established at Battersea about the middle of the last century, and many excellent pieces were wrought there. It lasted however only 30 or 40 years, and Battersea enamels are now rare and greatly prized by collectors. Some good specimens are in the South Kensington Museum. Now Battersea abounds in factories, but of a very different and less elegant description, though some are interesting in their way. Among them are Price's Belmont Candle Works, which employ nearly 1000 hands; Field's Ozokerite Refinery and Candle Works; Plumbago Crucible Factory, the largest extant; Silicated Carbon Filter Factory; Delft and Fire-brick Works; Condy's Fluid and Chemical Works; Acetic Acid, Vitriol and Varnish Works; the Locomotive Works of the South Eastern, and London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Companies, and other large engineering establishments and iron foundries; and to assist in supplying healthy and comfortable homes for the great army of working men here, is the *Shaftesbury Park* Estate, of 40 acres, laid out with ample open spaces and providing several hundred dwellings, constructed on approved sanitary principles.

Battersea is united to Chelsea by three bridges. *Battersea Bridge*, or "the old bridge," was of wood, and had seventeen narrow arches. It was built in 1771-1772 under the direction of Mr. Holland, at the expense of fifteen proprietors, who subscribed £1500 each. The proprietors' rights were purchased by the Metropolitan Board of Works and the bridge made toll-free in 1878. In 1881 it was closed as unsafe, and a new bridge is now in course of building on the east of the old structure. It is of iron, with five spans, the centre 173 feet wide; width of roadway 40 feet; estimated cost £231,000. Lower down the river, immediately west of Battersea Park, is *Albert Suspension Bridge*. [Described under that title.] Chelsea Suspension Bridge, at the east end of Battersea Pier, was built, 1854-1858, by Mr. T. Page, C.E., the designer of Westminster Bridge. Directly east of this is a handsome iron bridge of four segmental arches, erected in 1860 to carry the west-end branch of the Brighton and

South-Coast Railway across the Thames; and adjoining this is the bridge which carries the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway. The West London Railway crosses the Thames some distance west of Battersea Bridge. Battersea is well supplied with railway stations, and has two steam-boat piers.

**Battersea Park,** east of Battersea, has an area of 199 acres. An Act empowering the formation of a park on the land known as Battersea Fields was passed in 1846, and an Act to alter and extend the powers of the commissioners in 1851. The construction of the park proved to be costly and tedious. Much of the land was submerged at every tide, and most of it was marshy. An embankment had to be carried along the Thames, the land thoroughly drained, and, as most of it was below the river, it was deemed expedient to raise the level of the surface by laying upon it about 1,000,000 cubic feet of earth, obtained in excavating the Victoria Docks, below Blackwall, and brought up here in barges. The land so prepared was ready for laying out and planting in 1856, and the park was formally opened, March 28, 1858. The total cost was nearly £313,000. The park was laid out with much taste and increases in beauty yearly. Its special feature is the Subtropical Garden, of about 4 acres, which is the finest thing of the kind open to the public. As mentioned under BATTERSEA, bridges cross the Thames directly east and west of the park, and there are railway stations and a steam-boat pier close at hand, so that Battersea Park is readily accessible from any part of London, and it is well worth visiting.

**Battle Bridge,** ST. PANCRAS, at the junction of Gray's Inn Road with the Pentonville and Euston Roads. It is now known as KING'S CROSS, from a statue of George IV., erected in 1836 by Stephen Geary, a most execrable performance, cleverly burlesqued by Cruikshank, and not unfairly represented by Pugin in his amusing *Contrasts.* The statue was taken down in 1845, deposited in a mason's yard, and broken up. The name Battle Bridge was commonly derived from a battle said to have been fought here between Alfred and the Danes. Stukeley, on the other hand, fancied he had found in Battle Bridge the site of the battle fought by the Britons, under Boadicea, against the Romans under Suetonius Paulinus. A fragment of stone bearing portions of a Roman inscription, in which occur the letters Leg. XX., was found here in July 1842.[1]

> The spring after the conflagration at London, all the ruines were overgrown with an herbe or two; but especially one with a yellow flower: and on the south side of St. Paul's Church it grew as thick as could be; nay, on the very top of the tower. The herbalists call it *Ericolevis Neapolitana*, small bank cresses of Naples; which plant Tho. Willis [the famous physician] told me he knew before but in one place about the towne; and that was at Battle Bridge, by the Pindar of Wakefield, and that in no great quantity.—Aubrey's *Natural History of Wiltshire*, p. 38.

As late as 1791 Battle Bridge is described as "a small village on the new road from Islington to Tottenham Court."[2] Battle Bridge, or King's Cross, is now a very busy place. Here is the terminus of the Great Northern Railway, erected 1852 by Mr. Lewis Cubitt, on the grounds of the Small-Pox Hospital;[1] and only divided from it by St. Pancras Road is the magnificent terminus of the Midland Railway, designed by Sir Gilbert Scott.

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[1] *Gentleman's Magazine*, August 1842, p. 144.

[2] Kearsley's *Stranger's Guide*.

**Battle Bridge,** by Mill Lane, Tooley Street, SOUTHWARK.

> So called of Battaile Abbey, for that it standeth on the ground, and over a watere course (flowing out of the Thames), pertaining to that Abbey.—*Stow*, p. 155.

The Abbot of Battle had here his inn or town-house, with its gardens and maze. Here by the Thames, opposite the east end of the Custom House, are *Battle Bridge Stairs.*

**Batty's Hippodrome,** KENSINGTON, was situated immediately opposite the broad walk of Kensington Gardens, and was opened as a place of entertainment at the time of the Great Exhibition of 1851, when London was filled with visitors. The site was subsequently occupied by a riding school until it was required for building purposes.

**Bayham Street,** CAMDEN TOWNS, runs from Crowndale Road to Camden Road, parallel to and east of High Street. So named from Bayham Abbey, Sussex, the seat of the Marquis Camden, ground landlord of the property. In 1821, when Charles Dickens was brought from Chatham to London, his father took a house in this street. Dickens in after life used to speak of his musings "in the little dark back-garret in Bayham Street."[2]

Mr. Holl the engraver, father of Mr. Francis Holl and Mr. William Holl, engravers, and Mr. Henry Holl the actor, lived in this street, as did Mr. Henry Selous the painter.

**Bayley Street,** BEDFORD SQUARE, leading from Tottenham Court Road to the Square. It was formerly Bedford Street, but the name was changed in 1878. [*See* Bedford Street.]

**Baynard's Castle** stood on the banks of the Thames, at the western boundary of London, and was so called of Ralph Baynard, or Bainardus, the Norman associate of William the Conqueror. It was forfeited by William Baynard, Baron of Dunmow, in 1111, and was granted by Henry I. to Robert Fitzgerard, son of Gilbert, Earl of Clare. In 1213 Robert Fitzwalter, who had succeeded to the castle and honour, taking part with the Barons, was banished the realm by John, and his castle dismantled. A year or two later he was recalled and pardoned, had his estates restored, and was declared of right chief bannerer or castellan of the City of London. The site of the castle was included in the precincts of the Blackfriars. The better-known Baynard Castle, built in 1428 by Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, was built on land on the banks of the Thames, below Thames Street. The relative positions of the two Castles Baynard are shown in a plan of the ward of Castle Baynard in Mr. Loftie's *London* (Historic Towns).

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[1] Originally built in 1793-1794.

[2] Forster, *Life of Dickens*, vol. i. pp. 15, 19.

On the Duke of Gloucester's attainder it reverted to the Crown, in whose possession it continued to the reign of Elizabeth, when it was leased to the Earl of Pembroke. In 1457 Richard, Duke of York, was lodging in Baynard's Castle "as in his own house." On the death of Edward IV., the great council of nobles and prelates for the settlement of the government, and for arranging the coronation of Edward V., met from day to day at Baynard's Castle; and in the court there, after the murder of Hastings, Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, offered the crown to the Duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III. Shakespeare has depicted it in a scene of inimitable excellence; but in his description he has closely followed Sir Thomas More's *Life of Edward V.*, where the citizens are conducted to "the courtyard of Baynard's Castle,"—Catesby "enters from the castle;" Richard "appears in a gallery above between two bishops;" and Buckingham "plays the orator" so effectually that the whole assembly in the courtyard say *Amen* when he winds up with—

> Thus I salute you with this royal title
> Long live King Richard, England's worthy King.

From its occupation by the Duke of York, Baynard's Castle had come to be called York House; but the old name was restored by Henry VII., about 1487, when he entirely re-edified the castle, but made it less like a fortress and more like a palace than before. He and his queen lodged or refreshed here on occasion of visits of ceremony to the City. In 1503 the King of Castile was lodged at Baynard's Castle. In 1515, when the great case of Dr. Standish was pending, "all the Lords spiritual and temporal, with many of the House of Commons, and all the judges and the King's council, were called before the King [Henry VIII.] to Baynard's Castle," where the proceedings commenced by Wolsey kneeling down before the King and stating the case of the clergy.[1] It was here that, on July 19, 1553, "the council, partly moved with the right of the Lady Mary's cause, partly considering that the most of the realm were wholly bent on her side, changing their mind from Lady Jane, lately proclaimed Queen, assembled themselves, where they communed with the Earl of Pembroke and the Earl of Shrewsbury; and Sir John Mason, clerk of the council, sent for the Lord Mayor, and then riding into Cheap, to the Cross, where Garter King-at-Arms, trumpets being sounded, proclaimed the Lady Mary, daughter of King Henry VIII. and Queen Katherine, Queen of England, etc."[2] Queen Elizabeth granted Baynard's Castle on lease to the Earl of Pembroke; and here the brothers, to whom the first folio of Shakespeare was dedicated, William, Earl of Pembroke, in 1617, and Philip, Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, in 1641, were respectively installed Chancellors of the University of Oxford; and here the latter's second countess, the still more celebrated "Anne Pembroke, Dorset, and Montgomery," took up her abode while her husband, as Lord Chamberlain, resided at the Cockpit at Whitehall.

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[1] *Burnet*, vol. i. p. 13; *Greyfriar's Chronicle.*

[2] *Stow*, p. 26.

She describes it in her Memoirs as "a house full of riches and more secured by my lying there."

> *April* 25, 1559.—The Queen in the afternoon went to Bainard's Castle, the Earl of Pembroke's place, and supped with him, and after supper she took a boat and was tossed up and down upon the river Thames, hundreds of boats and barges rowing about her, and thousands of people thronging at the water-side to look upon her Majesty, rejoicing to see her, and sights upon the Thames.—Strype, *History of the Reformation under Queen Elizabeth*, p. 188.

Sir Philip Sidney writes to Hatton, "from Bainard's Castle," November 13, 1581.[1] Here, on June 19, 1660, King Charles II. went to supper:—

> *June* 19, 1660.—My Lord [*i.e.* Lord Sandwich] went at night with the King to Baynard's Castle to supper.—*Pepys.*

In a letter of December 18, 1648, Evelyn mentions that the Parliament had garrisoned Baynard's Castle with divers other considerable places in the body and rivage of the City. Baynard's Castle was destroyed in the Great Fire. "Only a round tower, part of Baynard's Castle, yet stands, and, with other additional buildings, is converted into a dwelling-house."[2] A memory of its existence is preserved in the name it has given to the ward of Castle Baynard, and in the sign of Castle Baynard given to a new tavern, noticeable for its elaborate terra-cotta decoration, at the corner of St. Andrew's Hill, in Queen Victoria Street.

**Bayswater,** a large district of handsome houses, west of Oxford Street, and within the parish of Paddington, formed into crescents, terraces, squares, and streets since 1839. The best houses front Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens, the largest and showiest cluster about Lancaster Gate. The eastern portion of the district is now best known perhaps as Tyburnia, but this last is a colloquial term, and somewhat indefinite in its limitations. [*See* Tyburnia.]

Bayswater was so called from Bainardus, the Norman associate of William the Conqueror, who has given his name to Baynard's Castle, and the ward of Castle Baynard. Bainardus was a tenant of the Abbot of Westminster, and in a Parliamentary grant of the year 1653 of the Abbey or Chapter Lands, "the common field at Paddington" is described as "near to a place commonly called Baynard's Water." In 1720 the lands of the Dean and Chapter in the same common field are stated (in a terrier of the Chapter) to be in the occupation of Alexander Bond, of Bear's Watering, in the parish of Paddington.[3] To this we may add that in the Vestry Minute Book of the Parish of St. Martin's for the year 1654, is the entry, "From the place or water commonly called by the name of Baynard's Watering." Canon Taylor's conjecture that Bayswater derives its name from the circumstance that "where this stream [the Westbourne] crossed the Great Western Road it spread out into a shallow *bay-water* where cattle might drink by the wayside,"[4] finds no support in local character, documents, or tradition.

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[1] *Wright*, vol. ii. p. 163.

[2] Strype's *Stow* (1720), B. i. p. 62.

[3] E. S. [Edward Smirke, F.S.A.], in *Notes and Queries*, 1st S., vol. i. p. 162.

[4] *Words and Places*, p. 278.

Bayswater was famous of old for its springs, reservoirs, and conduits, supplying the greater part of the City of London with water. Part of the great main pipe of lead which conveyed water from this place to the City conduits was discovered during the repavement of the Strand in June 1765; and as late as 1795 the houses in Bond Street standing upon the City lands were supplied from Bayswater.[1] Two of the original springs on Craven Hill were covered in as late as 1849. In the early years of the present century there was a popular Tea Garden and place of entertainment at Bayswater, the house and gardens having previously acquired notoriety as the place where the famous quack doctor and author, Sir John Hill, wrote his books,—*British Herbal*, *History of the Materia Medica*, *General Natural History*, and *Vegetable System*, in twenty-six folio volumes,—received his patients, and grew the simples with which he treated them. Besides the churches and chapels which have been erected here, two rather remarkable places of worship have been recently opened in Moscow Road and Petersburg Place: one is a Greek Church, very richly fitted internally, and now the chief church of the wealthy Greek community settled in London; the other the New West End Synagogue, a structure of some external display and much internal splendour, designed by Messrs. Nathan and Pearson, and consecrated March 29, 1879. The Hebrew name of the new synagogue, it was said in the consecration sermon, is "The Western Wall," and it is so called from the sole relic of the great Temple in Jerusalem, now "the Wailing Place" of the Jews in the Holy City. At Bayswater House (which stood by itself in the road somewhere between Lancaster Gate and Orme Square) lived Fauntleroy, the banker and forger. Fronting Hyde Park, and formed in 1764, is a spacious burial-ground belonging to the parish of St. George, Hanover Square. *Eminent Persons interred.*—Lawrence Sterne (d. 1768), on the west side, about the middle of the ground, and against the wall; there is a head-stone to his memory, raised by certain freemasons.

> The graveyard lay far from houses; no watch was kept after dark; all shunned the ill-famed neighbourhood. Sterne's grave was marked down by the body-snatchers, the corpse dug up and sold to the Professor of Anatomy at Cambridge. A student present at the dissection recognised under the scalpel the face.—Leslie's *Reynolds*, vol. i. p. 293.

Sir Thomas Picton, who fell at Waterloo, this body was removed to the crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral, in the family vault. Mrs. Radcliffe, author of *The Mysteries of Udolpho* (d. 1823); Sir John Parnell, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Ireland (1744-1801), and his son, Henry Brooke Parnell, first Lord Congleton (1776-1842); Paul Sandby, R.A., (1725-1809); Horace Hone, minature painter (d. 1825), in the vaults of the chapel. J. T. Smith, the engraver of so many curious London views (d. 1833), keeper of the prints in the British Museum, and author of *Nollekens and his Times*, and the gossiping *Streets of London*, and

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[1] Of the "Conduit near Bayswater" there is a view by J. T. Smith.

*Book for a Rainy Day.* Sterne's tomb is in a very neglected condition, as indeed are all the monuments. In the ante-chapel is the tablet to Mrs. Molony with its singular inscription. As this is usually misquoted it may be well to give the main portion of it here:—

> Sacred to the memory of Mrs Jane Molony who lies interred in a vault underneath this chapel, daughter of Anthony Shee of Castle Bar in the County of Mayo, Esq who was married to Miss Burke of Curry in the said County and Cousin to the Rt Hon Edmond Burke commonly called the Sublime, whose bust is here surmounted or subjoined.[1] The said Jane was cousin to the late Countess of Buckinghamshire, and was married to three successive husbands. . . . The said Mrs Molony otherwise Shee died in London in January 1839 aged 74. She was hot, passionate and tender, and a highly accomplished lady, and a superb drawer in Water Colours, which was much admired in the Exhibition room in Somerset House some years past. "Though lost for ever, still a friend is dear. The heart yet pays a tributary tear." This monument was erected by her deeply afflicted husband, the said Edmond Molony in memory of her great virtue and talents. Beloved and deeply regretted by all who knew her. For of such is the Kingdom of Heaven.

The chapel is closed and semi-ruinous, and the whole place looks desolate. It has been proposed to convert it into a public garden; but seeing how near are Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens, it may be doubted if for recreation it is required, or on sanitary grounds it is advisable. For several years before it was closed for interments upwards of 1000 persons were buried in it annually, and it was with great difficulty that room for a new grave could be found. The vaults beneath the chapel contained, in 1850, as many as 1120 coffins.

**Bayswater Hill.** At No. 8 died in 1883 Sir Charles Hall, ex-Vice-Chancellor. Here was the house which local tradition assigned as the habitation of Peter the Great when in London.

**Beaconsfield Club,** PALL MALL, was established in 1878, and named in honour of the then Prime Minister, Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield. Members were expected to give a general support to the Conservative party. The club-house provided a limited number of furnished bedrooms for the convenience of country members. Not proving successful, it closed in 1887. The house is now occupied by the Unionist Club.

**Beak Street,** REGENT STREET, so called from "Thomas Beake, carpenter," to whom the property was demised in 1685. [*See* Pulteney Street.] Thomas Beake, clerk of the council, was the second of the name, and presumably son of the carpenter.

> Late on Wednesday night last the corpse of Tho. Beake, Esq., one of the Clerks of the Council, was carried from his house in Beak Street by Golden Square, and interred in St. James's Church.—*The Daily Journal,* March 23, 1733.

Silver Street, Golden Square, was renamed Beak Street in 1883.

**Bear (The) at the Bridge Foot,** a celebrated tavern at the Southwark end of old London Bridge, on the west side of High Street. It was pulled down in December 1761, when the houses on the bridge were removed and the bridge widened. One of the earliest references to it is in the printed accounts of Sir John Howard, under 1463-1464.[1] Later allusions are frequent.[2]

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[1] There is no bust.

More news? Ay by yon Bear at Bridge Foot, in even shalt thou.—*The Puritaine: or, the Widow of Watling Street*, written by W. S., 1607.

*Kickshaw.* Madam, you gave your nephew for my pupil,
I read but in a tavern; if you'll honour us,
The Bear at the Bridge Foot shall entertain you.
SHIRLEY, *The Lady of Pleasure*, 4to, 1637.

All back-doors to taverns on the Thames are commanded to be shut up, only the Bear at the Bridge Foot is exempted by reason of the passage to Greenwich.—*Garrard to Lord Strafford*, January 9, 1633.

From Greenwich toward the Bear at Bridge Foot,
He was wafted with wind that had water to't,
But I think they brought the Devil to boot,
Which nobody can deny,
*Rump Songs*, ed. 1662, p. 309.

The Earl of Buccleugh being newly returned out of the Low Countries, where he had been long a colonel, Sir Jacob Astley and he coming that day post from Rochester, lighted at the Bear at Bridge Foot, when they drank a glass of sack with a toast; putting instantly to water, being not many boats' lengths from the shore, my Lord Buccleugh cried out, "I am deadly sick, row back; Lord have mercy upon me!" without more words spoken, died that night.—*Garrard to Lord Strafford*, December 6, 1633.

*February* 24, 1666-67.—Going through Bridge [London Bridge] by water, my waterman told me how the mistress of the Beare Tavern, at the Bridge Foot, did lately fling herself into the Thames, and drown herself.—*Pepys.*

*April* 3, 1667.—I hear how the King is not so well pleased of this marriage between the Duke of Richmond and Mrs. Stuart, as is talked; and that he by a wile did fetch her to the Bear at the Bridge Foot, where a coach was ready, and they are stole away into Kent [Cobham] without the King's leave.—*Pepys.*

Major Pack[3] repeats one piece of [coarse] gallantry, among many others, that Mr. Wycherly related, in which he took part, in "a house at the Bridge Foot, where persons of better condition used to resort" to drink canary and toast their mistresses. When Bulstrode Whitelocke returned from the Swedish Embassy in 1654, he made a halt at the Bear before proceeding to see the Protector at Whitehall or his own wife at Chelsea. Sir John Suckling dates his Letter from the Wine-drinkers to the Water-drinkers from this tavern.

**Bear Binder Lane,** CITY, was at the Lombard Street end of St. Swithin's Lane, east of the Mansion House. The name first appears in the City records under the date 1358. This was the spot at which the plague of 1665 first made its appearance within the City walls.

To the great affliction of the City, one died within the walls, in the parish of St.

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[1] Mr. Riley printed the lease of a tavern, D. 1319, which he believed to be identical with this famous house. It is described as in the parish of St. Olave, "which tavern the same Thomas [Drinkwater] has recently built at the head of London Bridge."—*Memorials of London*, p. 132.

[2] Gifford makes a great mistake about it. "This tavern," he says, "is frequently mentioned by our old dramatists. The bridge meant was in Shirley's time called the Strand Bridge."—Shirley's *Works*, vol. iv. p. 72.

[3] *Miscellanies*, 8vo, 1719, p. 185.

Mary Wool Church, that is to say, in Bear Binder Lane, near Stock's Market. It was, however, upon inquiry found that the Frenchman who lived in Bear Binder Lane was one who, having lived in Long Acre, near the infected houses, had removed for fear of the distemper, not knowing that he was already infected. This was in the beginning of May.—De Foe, *History of the Plague.*

**Bear Garden,** BANKSIDE, SOUTHWARK, a royal garden or amphitheatre for the exhibition of bear and bull baitings; a favourite amusement with the people of England till late in the reign of William III. There was a garden here from a very early date, and Mr. Rendle mentions that in 1586 "Morgan Pope agrees to pay unto ye parish for the bear garden and for the ground adjoining to the same where the dogs are 6s. 8d. at Christmas next; and so on after 6s. 8d. by the year for tithes."—Harrison's *England*, pt. 2, ed. Furnivall (New Shakspere Society). The Tudors and Stuarts enjoyed the sport, and generally introduced a new ambassador to the Bear Garden as soon as the first audience was over. Froude relates that Elizabeth invited the Spanish Ambassador to the Bear Garden when "Europe was ringing with the first intelligence of Drake's exploits in the Pacific," in the hope that she might be able, during the intervals of the engrossing sport, to wheedle out of him the secret of what Philip II. really thought on the subject.[1] One of the bears of this time, Shakerton, has found enduring celebrity in Shakespeare; and the last Master of importance was Edward Alleyn, the actor, and founder of Dulwich College. It appears from an epigram of Crowley, the printer, that Sunday, in the reign of Henry VIII., was the favourite day of exhibition,[2] and from a letter of Henslowe to Alleyn, that this custom, "which was the cheffest meanes and benyfite to the place," continued till the reign of James I.[3] Stow does not mention the Bear Garden in the first edition of his *Survey* (1598), but in the second edition (1603) he says the baiting of bulls and bears is much frequented, "namely in Bear Gardens, on the Bank's side, wherein be prepared scaffolds for beholders to stand upon." Further on he says "there be two Bear Gardens, the Old and New Places."

In 1583 one of the amphitheatres fell down, during a Sunday performance, killing some of the audience. As Stow says, "a friendly warning to such as more delight in the cruelties of beastes than in the works of mercy, which ought to be the Sabbath day's exercise."—*Annales.*

There is still another place built in the form of a theatre, which serves for the baiting of bulls and bears. They are fastened behind, and then worried by great English bull-dogs; but not without great risque to the dogs, from the horns of the one and the teeth of the other; and it sometimes happens they are killed upon the spot. Fresh ones are immediately supplied in the place of those that are wounded or tired. To this entertainment there often follows that of whipping a blinded bear, which is performed by five or six men, standing circularly with whips, which they exercise upon him without any mercy, as he cannot escape from them because of his chain. He defends himself with all his force and skill, throwing down all who come within his reach, and are not active enough to get out of it, and tearing the whips out of their hands and breaking them. At these spectacles and everywhere else, the

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[1] *History of England*, vol. xi. p. 389.

[2] *Strype*, B. iv. p. 6.

[3] Collier's *Life of Alleyn*, p. 75.

English are constantly smoking tobacco. . . . In these theatres fruits, such as apples, pears, and nuts, according to their season, are carried about to be sold, as well as ale and wine.—Hentzner's *Travels*, A.D. 1590.

The White Bull at the Beare-garden, who tosseth up dogges like tennis balles and catching them againe upon his horns, makes them gaiter their legges with their owne guts.—*A New Booke of Mistakes*, 1637, quoted in Huth's *Prefaces, Dedications, and Epistles*, p. 358.

*February*, 1655.—Colonel Pride, now Sir Thomas Pride, by reason of some difference between him and the Keeper Godfrey of the Beares in the Bear Garden in Southwark, as a Justice of Peace, then caused all the beares to be fast tyed up by the noses, and then valiantly brought some files of musketeers, drew up, and gave fyre; and kil'd six or more beares in the Place (only leaving one white innocent cubb), and also cockes of the game. It is said all the mastives are to be shipt for Jamaica.—Townsend's Annals, MS., p. 285; *Prattenton's Coll.*, *Soc. of Antiq.*

The Hope on the Bank's side in Southwarke, commonly called the Beare Garden, a play house for Stage Playes on Mundayes, Wedensdayes, Fridayes, and Saterdayes; and for the Baiting of the Beares on Tuesdayes and Thursdayes, the stage being made to take up and downe when they please. It was built in the year 1610, and now pulled downe to make tennementes by Thomas Walker, a petticoate maker in Cannon Streete, on Tuesday the 25 day of March, 1656. Seven of Mr. Godfries beares, by the command of Thomas Pride, then hie Sheriefe of Surry, were then shot to death on Saterday the 9 day of February 1655 by a company of Souldiers. —*Notes on London Churches and Buildings*, A.D. 1631-1658; Harrison's *England*, vol. ii. (New Shakspere Society).

Pepys went often to the Bear Garden, and sometimes took his wife there; and even the sage and serious Evelyn went with some friends and stayed to the end, though he got "most heartily weary of the rude and dirty pastime."

*August* 14, 1666.—After dinner with my wife and Mercer to the Beare-garden; where I have not been I think of many years, and saw some good sport of the bulls tossing of the dogs: one into the very boxes. But it is a very rude and nasty pleasure. We had a great many hectors in the same box with us, and one very fine went into the pit and played his dog for a wager, which was strange sport for a gentleman.—*Pepys.*

*May* 27, 1667.—Abroad, and stopped at Bear Garden Stairs, there to see a prize fought. But the house so full there was no getting in there, so forced to go through an ale-house into the pit, where the bears are baited; and upon a stool did see them fight, which they did very furiously, a butcher and a waterman. The former had the better all along, till, by and by, the latter dropped his sword out of his hand, and the butcher, whether not seeing his sword dropped I know not, but did give him a cut over the wrist, so as he was disabled to fight any longer. But Lord! to see how in a minute the whole stage was full of watermen to revenge the foul play, and the butchers to defend their fellow, though most blamed him; and there they all fell to it, to knocking down and cutting many on each side. It was pleasant to see, but that I stood in the pit, and feared that in the tumult I might get some hurt. At last the battle broke up, and so I away.—*Pepys. See* also September 9, 1667, and April 12, 1669.

*June* 16, 1670.—I went with some friends to the Bear Garden, where was cock-fighting, dog-fighting, beare and bull baiting, it being a famous day for all these butcherly sports, or rather barbarous cruelties. The bulls did exceedingly well, but the Irish woolfe-dog exceeded, which was a tall greyhound, a stately creature indeed, who beat a cruel mastif. One of the bulls tossed a dog full into a lady's lap, as she sate in one of the boxes at a considerable height from the arena. Two poor dogs were killed: and so all ended with the ape on horseback, and I most heartily weary of the rude and dirty pastime, which I had not seen I think in twenty years before. —Evelyn, *Diary.*

Bold Britons, at a brave *Bear-garden* Fray,
Are rouz'd: and, clatt'ring Sticks, cry *Play*, *Play*, *Play*.
Mean time, your filthy Foreigner will stare,
And mutter to himself, *Ha! gens barbare!*
And, Gad, 'tis well he mutters; well for him;
Our Butchers else would tear him limb from limb.—
DRYDEN, *Epilogue to Aurengzebe*, 1670.

Among the Additional MSS. in the British Museum[1] is a warrant of Lord Arlington's, dated March 28, 1676, for the payment of £10 "to James Davies, Esq., master of His Majesty's Bears, Bulls, and Dogs, for making ready the roomes at the Bear Garden and Bayteing the Beares before the Spanish Ambassadors, the 7 January last, 1675." From the Works Accounts of the Crown for 1628-1629 there appears to have been a "Bear Stake Gallery" at Whitehall in the reign of Charles I. In William III.'s reign this species of amusement was removed to Hockley-in-the-Hole, "as more convenient for the butchers and such like," then the chief patrons of this once royal amusement. [*See* Paris Garden; Hockley-in-the-Hole.]

Mr. Rendle says that there were at least four Bear Gardens—two amphitheatres shown on the Agas Map (called respectively the *Bull Baiting* and the *Bear Baiting*), another at the north end of the Bear Garden Lane so called, leading from Maid Lane to the river, and one—the Hope—used also as a play-house, at the south end of the same lane.

**Bear Lane,** now BEER LANE, leading from Great Tower Street to Lower Thames Street, opposite the Custom House.

At the east end of Tower Street, on the south side, have ye Beare Lane, wherein are many fair houses, and runneth down to Thames Street.—*Stow*, p. 51.

By the river, opposite the end of Bear Lane, was BEAR QUAY (divided later into Great Bear Quay and Little Bear Quay), appropriated chiefly to the landing and shipment of corn.

Bear Key is between Wiggins Key and the Custom House Key. Here is a very great market for wheat and other sorts of grain, brought hither from the neighbouring counties; the market-days are Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.—Hatton, *New View of London* (1708), vol. ii. p. 784.

**Bear Street,** LEICESTER SQUARE, so called from the Bear and Ragged Staff, the armorial ensign of the noble families of Neville and Dudley. There is still a Bear and Staff public-house in this street. In the Vestry Minutes of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, 1677, it is called "Little Leicester Street, *alias* Bear Street." In Strype's Map, 1720, it appears as Bear Lane.

Roland Lefevre, "Lefevre of Venice," portrait painter (1608-1677), died in this street.

**Bear and Harrow,** behind ST. CLEMENT'S. [*See* Butcher Row.]

**Beauchamp's Inn,** ST. MARTIN ORGAR LANE, Cannon Street, "a fair and large house, so called as pertaining unto them of that family. Thomas Arundel, Archbishop of Canterbury (1397-1414), commonly for his time was lodged there.[1] It was destroyed in the Great Fire.

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[1] No. 5750.

**Beaufort Buildings,** STRAND, opposite Exeter Street.

Then on the south side of the Strand, near adjoining to the Savoy, but more westwardly, is Beaufort Buildings; which formerly was a very large house, with a garden towards the river Thames, with waste ground and yards behind it eastward, called Worcester House, as belonging to the Earl of Worcester, and descending to Henry, Duke of Beaufort; his Grace finding it crazy, and by its antiquity grown very ruinous, and although large yet not after the modern way of building, thought it better to let out the ground to undertakers, than to build a new house thereon, the steepness of the descent to the Thames rendering it not proper for great courts, nor easy for coaches, if the house were built at such a distance from the street as would have been proper: and having at the same time bought Buckingham [afterwards Beaufort] House at Chelsea, in an air he thought much healthier, and near enough to the town for business. However his Grace caused a lesser house to be there built for himself to dispatch business in, at the end of a large street leading to it, and having the conveniency of a prospect over the Thames. . . . This house of the Duke, with some others, was lately burnt down by the carelessness of a servant in one of the adjacent houses.—*Strype*, B. iv. p. 119.

On Saturday, in the evening, about five o'clock, a violent fire broke out in Beaufort Buildings, in the Strand, in the house of John Knight, Esq., Treasurer of the Custom House, which in less than two hours burnt that house down to the ground, and also consumed the Duke of Beaufort's house and another.—*The Postman of the year*, 1695, No. 80.

Again, on the morning of March 19, 1875, the re-edified Beaufort House, then partly in the occupation of Mr. Rimmel, perfumer, as a manufactory, was totally destroyed by fire, together with some of the adjoining houses. It was soon after rebuilt, and is now Rimmel's factory. In a house on the site of Beaufort Buildings, Aaron Hill, dramatist, was born in 1685. George Arbuthnot, the son of the great wit, and Pope's executor, died at his office in these buildings. Henry Fielding lived here, with his sister, it is said.[2]

It seems that "some parochial taxes" for his house in Beaufort Buildings had long been demanded by the collector. "At last Harry went off to Johnson and obtained by a process of literary mortgage the needful sum. He was returning with it, when he met an old college chum whom he had not seen for many years. He asked his chum to dinner with him at a neighbouring tavern, and learning that he was in difficulties, emptied the contents of his pocket into his. On returning home he was informed that the collector had been twice for the money. '*Friendship has called for the money and had it*,' said Fielding, '*let the collector call again.*'"—Thackeray, *English Humourists, Fielding.*

At the corner of Beaufort Buildings in the Strand (the east corner, now No. 96) lived Charles Lillie, the perfumer—known to every reader of *The Tatler* and *Spectator.* Rudolph Ackermann (d. 1834), the well-known print-seller and publisher, went to No. 96, and about 1796 he removed to No. 101. In 1827 he returned to 96, which had been rebuilt for him by John B. Papworth, architect. The weekly evening gatherings in his great room of artists, literary men, and persons of artistic tastes, and the exhibition of new prints, pictures, etc., did much in their day to promote a taste for art and extend artistic culture. Richard Brothers, "the Prophet" (then a half-pay naval officer), lived at No. 5 Beaufort Buildings, Strand, September 9, 1790,—the year of his "first call,"—when he sent a letter to the Admiralty, refusing to take the oath required to enable him to draw his pay.

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[1] *Stow*, p. 84.

[2] *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1786, p. 659.

**Beaufort House,** CHELSEA, stood at the north end of Beaufort Row, and, with the grounds, extended 100 yards west towards the river. It was originally the mansion of the great Sir Thomas More. Edward VI. granted it to William Pawlet, Marquis of Winchester. From the Pawlets the house passed by purchase to the Dacre family; from the Dacres by bequest to the great Lord Burghley; from Lord Burghley to his son, Sir Robert Cecil, who sold it to Henry Fiennes, Earl of Lincoln, from whom it passed by marriage to Sir Arthur Gorges. In 1619 Sir Arthur conveyed it to Lionel Cranfield (Lord Treasurer Middlesex). In 1625 Lord Cranfield sold it to King Charles I., and in 1627 the King bestowed it upon his own and his father's favourite, the Duke of Buckingham. It was at this time called *Chelsea House*. Under Cromwell the house was inhabited by Whitelocke, the memorialist, but at the Restoration was recovered by the second Duke of Buckingham, who sold it, in 1664, to John Godden, Esq. Digby, Earl of Bristol, was its next illustrious inhabitant, whose widow sold it (January 1682) to Henry, Marquis of Worcester, afterwards Duke of Beaufort, when it was known as Beaufort House. When for sale in 1682, Evelyn suggested that it should be purchased by subscription, and a school for Military Exercises established in it, but his proposal found no support. The Beauforts sold it, in 1738, to Sir Hans Sloane, and in 1740 the house was taken down. Inigo Jones's gateway, built for the Lord Treasurer Middlesex, was given by Sir Hans Sloane to the Earl of Burlington, who removed it to his garden at Chiswick, where it is still to be seen.

*January* 15, 1678-1679.—I went with my Lady Sunderland to Chelsey, and dined with the Countesse of Bristol in the greate house, formerly the Duke of Buckingham's, a spacious and excellent place for the extent of ground and situation in good aire. The house is large, but ill contrived, though my Lord of Bristol, who purchased it after he sold Wimbledon to my Lord Treasurer, expended much money on it. There were divers pictures of Titian and Vandyke, and some of Bassano very excellent. . . . Of Vandyke, my Lord of Bristol's picture, with the Earl of Bedford's at length, at the same table. There was in the garden a rare collection of orange-trees, of which she was pleased to bestow some upon me.—*Evelyn.*

*September* 3, 1683.—I went to see what had been done by the Duke of Beaufort on his late purchased house at Chelsey, which I once had the selling of for the Countesse of Bristol; he had made greate alterations, but might have built a better house with the materials and cost he had been at.—*Evelyn.*

The Clock-house at the north end of Millman Row, long famous for the sale of fruit, flowers, distilled waters, and gingerbread, was originally the lodge to the gate of the stable-yard of Beaufort House.[1]

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[1] There is a view of the house by Kip (fol. 1707). The front faced the river.

**Beaumont Street,** MARYLEBONE, leading from Weymouth Street to High Street. When Walter Savage Landor was rusticated from Trinity College, Oxford, 1795, he took rooms at "38 Beaumont Street, Portland Place."

**Bedford Avenue,** COVENT GARDEN, a turning out of Bow Street on the south side of Covent Garden Theatre, leading to the Piazza. The entrances to the pit and galleries of the old Covent Garden Theatre were in Bedford Avenue. It was situated where the Floral Hall was afterwards built.

**Bedford Chapel,** BLOOMSBURY STREET, a proprietary chapel, which originally stood in Charlotte Street, before the alterations caused by the creation of New Oxford Street, when the name of this portion of Charlotte Street was changed to Bloomsbury Street. In 1846 this chapel was remodelled. It was occupied for a time by the Rev. J. M. Bellew, and is now occupied by the Rev. Stopford Brooke, who has seceded from the Church of England.

**Bedford Coffee-House,** a celebrated coffee-house, "under the Piazza in Covent Garden," frequented by Garrick, Quin, Foote, Macklin, Murphy, Churchill, Collins the poet, Fielding, Pope, Sheridan, Horace Walpole, and others.[1] It stood in the north-east corner, near the entrance to Covent Garden Theatre, and has long ceased to exist.

> This coffee-house is every night crowded with men of parts. Almost every one you meet is a polite scholar and a wit. Jokes and bon-mots are echoed from box to box; every branch of literature is critically examined, and the merit of every production of the press, or performance of the theatres, weighed and determined.—*The Connoisseur*, No. 1, January 31, 1754.
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> Tiger Roach (who used to bully at the Bedford Coffee-House because his name was Roach) is set up by Wilkes's friends to burlesque Luttrel and his pretentions.—*Murphy to D. Garrick*, April 10, 1769 (*Garrick Corr.*, vol. i. p. 339.) Garrick had letters addressed to him here in 1744.

In 1763 was published *Memoirs of the Bedford Coffee-House.* By Genius, dedicated to the Most Impudent Man Alive.

> *August* 15, 1776.—The Hon.——, son to Lord—— [Mr. Damer, son of Lord Malton] shot himself about 3 in the morning at the Bedford Arms in Covent Garden: "after having," says Horace Walpole, "supped there with four common women."[2]

The Rev. Mr. Hackman spent the hours prior to murdering Miss Reay, as she was leaving Covent Garden Theatre, April 17, 1779, in the Bedford Coffee-House, and "behaved with great calmness, and drank a glass of capillaire, etc."[3]

> I went to the Bedford Coffee-House in the evening, where I met my friends, from thence proceeded to the play.—Smollet, *Roderick Random*, c. 40.
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> The "Bedford," the "Garden," the "Town," the "Ton," the "Houses," emphatically pronounced by a well-dressed man, mark the speaker to be a gentleman of gallantry and pleasure, and probably a wit and a critic.—Captain Grose, *Essays*, p. 87.
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> A gentleman still living informs me that being once with Hogarth at the *Bedford*

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[1] *Garrick Corr.*, vol. i. p. 11.

[2] *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1776, p. 383; *Walpole*, vol. vi. p. 369.

[3] *Walpole to Ossory*, vol. vii. p. 191.

*Coffee-House*, he observed him to draw something with a pencil on his nail. Inquiring what had been his employment, he was shown the countenance (a whimsical one) of a person who was then at a small distance.—Nichols, *Anecdotes of Hogarth*, 3d. ed., 1785, p. 15.

Dr. J. T. Desaguliers, the distinguished natural philosopher, died "in his lodgings at the Bedford Coffee-House," February 29, 1774, in extreme poverty.

Here poor neglected Desaguliers fell!
He who taught two gracious kings to view
All Boyle ennobled and all Bacon knew,
Died in a cell, without a friend to save,
Without a guinea, and without a grave.—CAWTHORN.

**Bedford Head**, "a noted tavern for eating, drinking, and gaming, in Southampton Street, Covent Garden."[1] It existed as early as 1716, when it is referred to in an advertisement as "The Duke of Bedford's Head Tavern in Southampton Street, Covent Garden."[2] In 1760-1770 it was kept by Wildman, the brother-in-law of Horne Tooke, and at one time an intimate friend of John Wilkes. His commission to purchase "a little Welsh horse," for which Wilkes never paid, figures in the letter from "Junius to the Rev. Mr. Horne" of July 24, 1771. In his defence Wilkes says, "I had long known Mr. Wildman and for several years belonged to a club which met once a week at the Bedford Head.[3]

I believe I told you that Vernon's birthday passed quietly, but it was not designed to be pacific; for at twelve at night, eight gentlemen dressed like sailors, and masked, went round Covent Garden with a drum beating up for a volunteer mob; but it did not take; and they retired to a great supper that was prepared for them at the Bedford Head, and ordered by Whitehead, the author of *Manners*.—*Walpole to Mann*, November 23, 1741.

Let me extol a cat on oysters fed;
I'll have a party at the Bedford Head.
POPE, *2d Sat. of Horace*, B. ii.

When sharp with hunger, scorn you to be fed,
Except on pea-chicks at the Bedford Head?
POPE, *Sober Advice*.

**Bedford House**, BLOOMSBURY, the town-house of the Dukes of Bedford, erected in the reign of Charles II., for Thomas Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton, the Lord Treasurer, whose only daughter and heir married William Lord Russell, the patriot. The house was built on the site of the old manor house of the Blemunds, who gave their name to Bloomsbury. The first Earl of Southampton, Lord Chancellor Wriothesley, who obtained the manor in the reign of Henry VIII., died at this house, July 30, 1550. Architects ascribe the new house to Inigo Jones, who died eight years before the Restoration. It may therefore possibly have been by his pupil Webb. The house occupied the whole north side of the present Bloomsbury Square, and the grounds extended northward so as to take in the southern portion of Russell Square. These grounds were famed for the view they commanded "of the country, and particularly of Highgate and Hampstead." Walpole, in his Essay on "Modern Gardening," speaks of the early date at which "the light and graceful acacia" must have been introduced, as "witness those ancient stems in the court of Bedford House in Bloomsbury Square."[1] The house was sold by auction, May 7, 1800, and there is an absurd story that a casual dropper-in bought the whole of the furniture and pictures, including Thornhill's copies of the cartoons (now in the Royal Academy), for the sum of £6000. This is proved to be a mistake by the following quotation from the *Annual Register*:—

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[1] Edmund Curll (1736), note on Pope's *Sober Advice*.

[2] *London Gazette*, June 23-26, 1716.

[3] *Letters of Junius*, vol. i. p. 367.

> *May* 7, 1800.—The Duke of Bedford having disposed of the materials of Bedford House for £5 or £6000, a sale of the furniture, pictures, etc., by Mr. Christie, commenced this day, when the most crowded assemblage were gratified with a last view of this design of Inigo Jones, for the Earl of Southampton. . . . The late Duke fitted up the gallery (which was the only room of consequence in the house) and placed in it Sir James Thornhill's copies of the cartoons, which that artist was three years about; which he bought at the sale of that eminent artist's collection for £200. St. John preaching in the Wilderness, by Raphael, fetched 95 guineas. A beautiful painting, by Gainsborough, of an Italian villa, 90 guineas. The Archduke Leopold's gallery, by Teniers, 210 guineas. Four paintings of a battle, by Cassanovi, which cost his grace £1000, were sold for 60 guineas. A most beautiful landscape by Cuyp, for 200 guineas. Two beautiful bronze figures, Venus de Medicis and Antinous, 20 guineas; and Venus couchant, from the antique, 20 guineas. Another of the pictures was the duel between Lord Mahon and the Duke of Hamilton. The week after, were sold the double rows of lime-trees in the garden, valued one at £90 the other at £80; which are now all taken down, and the site of a new square, of nearly the dimensions of Lincoln's Inn Fields, and to be called Russell Square, has been laid out. The famous statue of Apollo, which was in the hall at Bedford House, has been removed to Woburn Abbey, and is to be placed on an eminence in the square between the abbey and the tennis-court and riding house. It originally cost a thousand guineas.

The house was immediately pulled down.[2] [*See* Southampton House.]

> I have a perfect recollection of its venerable grandeur, as I surveyed it in the distance, shaded with the thick foliage of magnificent lime-trees. The fine verdant lawn extended a considerable distance between these, and was guarded by a deep ravine to the north, from the intrusive footsteps of the daring. Whilst in perfect safety were grazing various breeds of foreign and other sheep, which from their singular appearance excited the gaze and admiration of the curious.—Dobie, *History of Bloomsbury*, 1834, p. 176.
>
> The wall before Bedford House, a wall of singular beauty and elegance which extended on the north side of Bloomsbury Square from east to west, and the gates of which were decorated with those lovely monsters, sphinxes, very finely carved in stone. Between this wall and the mansion was a spacious courtyard, far better harmonising with the rank of such a dwelling than the underground area and paltry railing of the fashionable residence of the present day. The house itself was a long, low, white edifice, kept, in the old Duke's time, in the nicest state of good order, and admirably in unison with the snow-white livery of the family. It had noble

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[1] *Works*, ed. 1786, vol. iv. p. 294.

[2] There are several engraved views of Bedford House. The best is in *Wilkinson;* there is a good painting of it by Scott (it was at Farrar's, September 1850), the point of view from Lord Mansfield's house in the north-east corner of Bloomsbury Square. For another characteristic view of Bedford House *see* No. 144 of Gillray's Caricatures, *Pity the Sorrows of a Poor Old Man.* There is also a view of it in *Dodsley*, vol. i. p. 330.

apartments and a spacious garden, which opened to the fields; and the uninterrupted freedom of air, between this situation and the distant hills, gave it the advantages of an excellent town-house and a suburban villa.—L. M. Hawkins, *Memoirs, Anecdotes, Facts and Opinions*, 1824, vol. i. p. 52.

**Bedford House,** STRAND, the town-house of the Earls of Bedford stood on the north side of the Strand, on the site of the present Southampton Street, and was taken down in 1704. The garden wall formed the south side of the open square or *Piazza.* Strype describes it as "a large but old-built house, having a great yard before it for the reception of coaches: with a spacious garden, having a terrace walk adjoining to the brick wall next the garden."[1] Before the Russell family built their town-house in the Strand, they occupied the Bishop of Carlisle's Inn, over against their newly-erected mansion, afterwards built upon and called "Carlisle Rents." Stow speaks of it in 1598 as "Russell or Bedford House." This must have been the Bedford House in which the Earl of Rutland resided in 1622-1623, and from which Lord Bacon dates several of his letters in those years. On May 18, 1614, Lady Harrington writes to Carr, Earl of Somerset, from Bedford House. In 1704 the Russells removed to *Bedford House, Bloomsbury.*

**Bedford Place,** RUSSELL SQUARE, two rows of private houses, running north and south, and connecting Bloomsbury Square with Russell Square; built between 1801 and 1805 on the site of Bedford House, Bloomsbury. Bedford Place is singular among London Streets in having a statue at each extremity: in Russell Square, Francis, Duke of Bedford; in Bloomsbury Square, Charles James Fox. In No. 30, at the house of Mr. Henry Fry, died, in 1811, Richard Cumberland, author of *The West Indian.* John Thelwall lived at No. 40 Bedford Place, where he taught elocution.[2] Sir Richard Bethell, afterwards Lord Chancellor and Lord Westbury, lived in Upper Bedford Place in 1826. Dr. Max Schlesinger, English correspondent of the *Cologne Gazette*, and writer on London, died at No. 25 in 1881.

**Bedford Row,** HOLBORN, at the north end of Brownlow Street, so called from being built on land belonging to Sir William Harpur's charity, at Bedford. Sir William Harpur was Lord Mayor in 1561, and died in 1573; his name is preserved in Harpur Street, Red Lion Square.

> Bedford Row, very pleasantly seated, as having a prospect into Lincoln's Inn Garden and the Fields; with a handsome close before the Row of buildings, inclosed in with palisado pales, and a row of trees; with a broad coachway to the houses, which are large and good; with freestone pavements and palisado pales before the houses, inclosing in little garden plots, adorned with handsome flower-pots and flowers therein.—*Strype*, ed. 1720, B. iii. p. 254.

Ralph, in his *Critical Review of London Buildings*, describes this row "as one of the most noble streets that London has to boast of." This was in 1734, when the buildings were new, and the row itself lay open to the fields; but Dodsley, as late as 1761, describes it as "a very handsome, straight, and well-built street, inhabited by persons of distinction." In 1773, when the lease fell in, the annual income amounted to £8000.[1]

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[1] *Strype*, B. vi. p. 93; *Maitland*, ed. 1739, p. 741.

[2] Britton's *Autobiography*, vol i. p. 185.

*April* 1, 1716.—Friday night Mr. Mickelwaite was set upon by nine footpads, who fired at his postilion, without bidding him stand, just at the end of *Bedford Row*, in the road which goes there from Pancras Church to Gray's Inn Lane. His servants and he fired at them again, and the pads did the same, till all the fire was spent, and then he rode through them towards the town, to call for help, it being dark, which they seeing they could not prevent, ran away.[2] The night after this curious combat a lady was shot by a footpad within a few yards of this spot. [*See* Gray's Inn Walks.]

*Eminent Inhabitants.*—Sir John Holt, Chief Justice, K.B., died (1710) in his house in Bedford Row, then called "Bedford Walk," and it must have been here that Radcliffe, as Arbuthnot writes to Swift, "preserved my Lord Chief-Justice Holt's wife, whom he attended out of spite to her husband, who desired her dead." Bishop Warburton dwelt here while he was Reader at Lincoln's Inn: all his London letters to Hurd are dated here up to 1757, when he moved to Grosvenor Square. Ralph Allen used to live with him when in town, and Fielding was then a frequent visitor. The Rev. Richard Cecil was preacher at St. John's Chapel. John Abernethy, the great surgeon, at No. 14. At her house in Bedford Row died, in 1731, in the eighty-second year of her age, Mrs. Elizabeth Cromwell, daughter of the Protector Richard. Henry Addington, afterwards Prime Minister and Viscount Sidmouth, was born here in 1757. James Mingay, K.C., "of the iron hand," 1792-1796, at No. 25. In the same house, 1807, Sir W. Garrow. One of the most amusing of Thackeray's minor stories is *The Bedford Row Conspiracy.*

**Bedford Square.** This square is mentioned and highly praised in the 1783 edition of Ralph's *Critical Review of the Public Buildings etc., in London.* For the origin of the name see Bedford House, Bloomsbury. Lord Loughborough lived at No. 6, 1787-1796. In the same house Lord Chancellor Eldon resided from 1804 to 1815, and here occurred the memorable interview between his lordship and the Prince Regent, afterwards George IV. The Prince came alone to the Chancellor's house, and upon the servant opening the door observed, that as the Chancellor had the gout, he knew he must be at home, and therefore desired that he might be shown up to the room where the Chancellor was. The servant said his master was too ill to be seen, and that he had also positive orders to show in *no* one. The Prince then asked to be shown the staircase, which he immediately ascended, and pointed first to one door, then to another, asking, "Is that your master's room?" The servant answered "No," until he came to the right one, upon which he opened the door, seated himself by the Chancellor's bed-side, and asked him to appoint his friend Jekyll, the great wit, to the vacant office of Master in Chancery. The Chancellor refused—there could not be a more unfit appointment. The Prince perceiving the humour of the Chancellor, and that he was firm in his determination not to appoint him, threw himself back in the chair and exclaimed, "How I do pity Lady Eldon!" "Good God!" said the Chancellor, "what is the matter?" "Oh, nothing," answered the Prince, "except that she will never see you again, for here I remain until you promise to make Jekyll a Master in Chancery." Jekyll of course obtained the appointment. In March 1815 there was a corn riot in London, and Lord Eldon's house was broken into by the mob. Fortunately the back premises communicated with the British Museum gardens, in which Lady Eldon took refuge, while a corporal and four soldiers were sent over from the Museum guard. The corporal, a Scotchman, showed himself a great strategist, and made such a display as to deceive the mob into thinking there was a considerable military force. When the intruders were got back into the street the Chancellor seized one of them by the collar and said, "If you don't mind what you are about you will be hanged." "Perhaps so, old chap," was the reply, "but I think it looks *now* as if *you* would be hanged first!" Lord Eldon did not forget the corporal whose coolness and address saved his house, but he was killed a few weeks afterwards at Waterloo, before anything could be done for him.[1] The Chancellor particularly prided himself on the care which he took of the wards of his court, and the public therefore were greatly amused when, in November 1817, his own eldest daughter made her escape from the house in Bedford Square and married Mr. George S. Repton, architect. No. 5, Sir John Littledale (Justice K.B.), died here 1842. Sir George Thomas Smart, musical composer and conductor (1776-1867), died at his house, No. 12, in this square. No. 25, Basil Montague, the editor of Bacon's *Works*, and his son-in-law, B. W. Procter (Barry Cornwall). Adelaide Procter was born in this house in 1825. No. 29, Lord Chief-Justice Best (Lord Wynford). No. 32, Sir James Allan Park (Justice Common Pleas). No. 33, Sir James Pattison (Q.B.) No. 43, Chief-Justice Sir Nicholas Tindal (C.P.)

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[1] *Kearsley*, p. 12.

[2] Lady Cowper's *Diary*, p. 100.

**Bedford Street,** BEDFORD SQUARE. The name was changed to Bayley Street in 1878. Sir Marc Isambard Brunel was living here when, in 1801, he perfected his remarkable invention of the block-making machinery.

**Bedford Street,** in the STRAND.

> A handsome broad street with very good houses, which, since the Fire of London, are generally taken up by Eminent tradesmen, as Mercers, Lacemen, Drapers, etc., as is King Street and Henrietta Street. But the west side of this street is the best. —*Strype*, B. vi. p. 93.

The street described by Strype lay between King Street, Covent Garden, and Maiden Lane, that portion of the present street between Maiden Lane and the Strand being distinguished as Half Moon Street, from the Half Moon Tavern mentioned by Ned Ward in his *London Spy*, p. 193. This part of the street was called Bedford Street by the

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[1] Lord Eldon was not remarkable for his hospitality, and when all his windows were broken on this occasion, a wit remarked that he had at last begun to keep open house.

Westminster Paving Commissioners, for the first time, in 1766. In the wall of one of the houses on the west side, now part of the Civil Service Stores, was a stone inscribed "This is Bedford Street." The upper part of the street (all that was Bedford Street originally) is in the parish of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, and was built circ. 1637; the lower part of the street (Half Moon Street) is still in the parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields. Wildman's Coffee-House, a noted place in the last century, was in this street. [*See* Wildman's.] *Eminent Inhabitants—East Side.*—Remigius Van Limput, the painter, who bought, at the sale of the King's effects, Van Dyck's large picture of Charles I. on Horseback, but was obliged to surrender it at the Restoration. It is now at Windsor. He was living here in 1645, and for many years after. John Hoskin, the celebrated limner (d. 1665). In his will he is described as living in Bedford Street. Quin, the actor, in a house rated at £42, from 1749 to 1752. In 1738 he was lodging "at the Sun, a Druggist's, in Bedford Street," as appears from the advertisement of his Benefit. John Edwin, the comedian, died (1790) in the right-hand corner house entering Bedford Court. His friends and fellow actors assembled in the front room upstairs, and formed a torch-light procession to the grave in St. Paul's, Covent Garden. *West Side.*—Chief Justice Richardson (d. 1635), of whom so many pleasant stories are told, in the house now No. 15. The exterior is modern, but part of the interior is old, and of Richardson's time. Sir Francis Kynaston, on the west side, in 1637. De Grammont's, Earl of Chesterfield, in 1656. Kynaston, the actor, in his old age, in the house of his son, an opulent mercer in the street. Thomas Sheridan, father of Richard Brinsley Sheridan.

> Mr. Sheridan, one time, lived in Bedford Street, opposite Henrietta Street, which ranges with the south side of Covent Garden, so that the prospect lies open the whole way, free of interruption. We were standing together at the drawing-room window, expecting Johnson, who was to dine there. Mr. Sheridan asked me, Could I see the length of the Garden? "No, Sir." [Mr. Whyte was short-sighted.] "Take out your opera-glass, Johnson is coming; you may know him by his gait." I perceived him at a good distance, working along with a peculiar solemnity of deportment, and an awkward sort of measured step. At that time the broad flagging at each side the streets was not universally adopted, and stone posts were in fashion, to prevent the annoyance of carriages. Upon every post, as he passed along, I could observe, he deliberately laid his hand; but missing one of them, when he had got at some distance he seemed suddenly to recollect himself, and immediately returning back, carefully performed the accustomed ceremony, and resumed his former course, not omitting one till he gained the crossing. This Mr. Sheridan assured me, however odd it might appear, was his constant practice; but why or wherefore he could not inform me.—Whyte, *Miscellanea Nova*, p. 49.

The first lodgings which Benjamin West, the future President of the Royal Academy, occupied in his professional capacity were in Bedford Street. "In this house," as he told Galt, "the first picture which he painted in England was executed."[1]

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[1] Galt, *Life of West*, pt. 2, p. 6.

**Bedfordbury,** between St. Martin's Church and Bedford Street, Covent Garden. Built circ. 1637,[1] and once decently inhabited, then a nest of low alleys and streets, but now almost entirely swept away under the provisions of the Artizans' Dwellings Act, by the Metropolitan Board of Works. The mission-house, chapel, and schools, erected 1861, were designed by Mr. A. W. Blomfield, architect. Sir Francis Kynaston, the poet, was living in Covent Garden in 1636, "on the east side the street towards Berrie." He came here in 1634, and established under letters patent from the Crown his *Museum Minervæ*, or "Academy for teaching, chiefly navigation, riding, fortification, architecture, painting, and other useful accomplishments." It was a spacious building erected in 1594, having one front in what is now Bedfordbury, the other in Bedford Street.[2] "Kynaston's Alley," in Bedfordbury, still exists.

**Bedlam.** [*See* Bethlehem Hospital.]

**Beech Street,** formerly Beech Lane, Barbican.

> Peradventure so called of Nicholas de la Beech, lieutenant of the Tower of London, put out of that office in the 13th of Edward III. This lane stretcheth from the Red Cross Street to White Cross Street, replenished not with beech trees, but with beautiful houses of stone, brick, and timber. Amongst the which was of old time a great house pertaining to the Abbot of Ramsey: it is now called Drewry House of Sir Drewe Drewrie, a worshipful owner thereof.—*Stow*, p. 113.

The secret meetings at which the unhappy rising of the Earl of Essex was arranged were held in Drury House. Later Prince Rupert lived in Drury House, and J. T. Smith has engraved a view of all that remained in 1796 of the house he is said to have occupied. The Drapers' Almshouses, erected about 1540, were pulled down 1862, and new ones erected at Tottenham.

**Beef Steak Club (The),** a club established in the reign of Queen Anne, and described by Ned Ward in his *Secret History of Clubs*, 8vo, 1709. The president wore a gold gridiron.

> The Beef-Steak and October Clubs are neither of them averse to eating and drinking, if we may form a judgment of them from their respective titles.—*The Spectator*, No. 9, March 10, 1710-1711.

> He [Estcourt, the actor, d. 1712] was made Providore of the Beef-Steak Club; and for a mark of distinction, wore their badge, which was a small gridiron of gold, hung about his neck with a green silk ribband. This Club was composed of the chief wits and great men of the nation.—Chetwood's *History of the Stage*, 12mo, 1749, p. 141.

> He that of honour, wit and mirth partakes,
> May be a fit companion o'er Beaf-steaks;
> His name may be to future times enroll'd
> In Estcourt's book, whose gridiron's fram'd of gold.
> Dr. King's *Art of Cookery.*
> *Humbly inscribed to the Beef-Steak Club.* 1709.

> Your friends at the Beef-Steak inquired after you last Saturday with the greatest

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[1] Rate-books of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields. 1636; Dr. Rimbault in *Notes and Queries*, 1st S., vol. iii. p. 317.

[2] *The Constitution of the Museum Minervæ*,

zeal, and it gave me no small pleasure that I was the person of whom the inquiry was made.—*Churchill to Wilkes.*

The Beef-Steak Club, with their jolly president, John Beard [the singer], is surely one of the most respectable assemblies of jovial and agreeable companions in this metropolis.—Tom Davies, *Dram. Misc.*, vol. iii. p. 167.

Peg Woffington was a member. There was a political club called "The Rump Steak, or Liberty Club," which met for the first time and dined January 15, 1734, at the King's Arms, Pall Mall; the Dukes of Bedford, Bolton, Queensbury, and Montrose; the Marquis of Tweeddale; Earls Chesterfield, Marchmont, and Stair; and Viscount Cobham were present. Its members were in eager opposition to Sir Robert Walpole. —*Marchmont Papers*, vol. ii. p. 19.

The Beef Steak Club as now constituted is a social club, meeting at 24 King William Street, Strand, over Toole's Theatre. Members pay an entrance fee of 10 guineas, and an annual subscription of 4 guineas.

**Beef Steak Society,** a society of noblemen and gentlemen, twenty-four in number, founded by John Rich, the patentee of Covent Garden Theatre, and George Lambert, the scene painter, in 1735—a time when the favourite wager of the Garden was "a rump and dozen."[1] Many of the eminent men of the day connected with literature, fashion, and the drama were pleased to assemble in Rich's room to have a chat with him and his fellow-labourer and friend, George Lambert. Here from time to time they partook, at two o'clock, of the hot steak dressed by Rich himself, accompanied by a "bottle of port from the tavern hard by;" and these gatherings formed the nucleus out of which grew the Beef Steak Society.

First Rich, who this feast of the gridiron planned,
And formed with a touch of his harlequin's wand,
Out of mighty rude matter, this brotherly band,
The jolly old Steakers of England.

Among the original members were John Rich, George Lambert, and William Lambert. Among the successors to the chairs of the first twenty-four members were Theophilus Cibber, Paul Whitehead, John Wilkes, Sir Harry Inglefield, the Duke of Norfolk, George Colman, Charles Morris, the life and soul of the Society, George IV. (when Prince of Wales), who, after having expressed a desire to become a member, was obliged to wait his turn until a vacancy occurred, and the Duke of York. The Duke of Sussex was not elected till between 23 and 25 years after his royal brothers. Other members were John Kemble, William Linley, the brother-in-law of Sheridan, Baron Bolland, Lord Brougham, Sir Matthew Wood, Lord Broughton, Sir Francis Burdett, Duke of Leinster, Earl of Dalhousie, Robert Liston, Sir Charles Locock, and many other distinguished men. The room the Society dined in, a little Escurial in itself, was most appropriately fitted up: the doors, wainscoting, and roof of good old English oak, ornamented with gridirons as thick as Henry VII.'s Chapel with the portcullis of the founder. The Society's badge was a gridiron, which was engraved upon the rings, the glass, and the forks and spoons. At the end of the dining-room was an enormous grating in the form of a gridiron, through which the fire was seen and the steaks handed from the kitchen. Over this were the appropriate lines :—

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[1] Cooke's *Macklin*, p. 225.

If it were done when 'tis done, then 'twere well
It were done quickly.

Saturday was from time immemorial the day of dining, and of late years the season commenced in November and ended in June.

On Saturn's day this altar burns
  With festive preparation,
Where twice twelve Brothers rule by turns
  To pour a fit libation.

The active officers of the Society were the President of the day, whose office, as stated in the above lines, was filled by each member in turn; the Vice-President, the oldest member of the Society present; the Bishop, who sang the grace and the anthem; the Recorder, whose duty it was to rebuke everybody for offences real or imaginary; and the Boots, who was the last elected of the members, and the fag of the brotherhood. It was his duty to arrive first, decant the wine, and also fetch it from the cellar. Both members and guests delighted in worrying poor Boots, and often summoned him to decant a fresh bottle of port at the moment when a hot plate and a fresh steak were placed before him. The Duke of Sussex filled the office for a year, and his Royal Highness was not spared by his colleagues nor allowed to shirk his duties. A newly-elected member was brought into the room blindfolded, accompanied by the Bishop, who was ready to receive the oath of allegiance, which was as follows: "You shall attend duly, vote impartially, and conform to our laws and orders obediently. You shall support our dignity, promote our welfare, and at all times behave as a worthy member in this Sublime Society. So Beef and Liberty be your reward." The Society during the term of its existence changed its place of meeting several times. For 70 years Covent Garden Theatre was its home, but on the destruction of that building in 1808, it moved to the Bedford Coffee-House, where it remained till the old Lyceum was ready for it in 1809. Here it remained till the house was burnt in 1830, when it returned to the Bedford Coffee-House, and remained there till 1838, in which year a suite of rooms was ready to receive it in the new Lyceum, which formed its last home. The Society was closed in 1867 with only eighteen members on the list. Two years subsequently its effects, which consisted of portraits, silver, furniture, and other property, were sold by Messrs. Christie for £659 : 10 : 3.

Mr. Lambert was for many years principal scene-painter to the Theatre at Covent Garden. Being a person of great respectability in character and profession, he was often visited while at work in the Theatre by persons of the first consideration, both in rank and talents. As it frequently happened that he was too much hurried to leave his engagements for his regular dinner, he contented himself with a beef-steak broiled upon the fire in the painting-room. In this hasty meal he was sometimes joined by his visitors, who were pleased to participate in the humble repast of the artist. The savour of the dish and the conviviality of the accidental meeting inspired the party with a resolution to establish a club, which was accordingly done under the title of The Beef-Steak Club; and the party assembled in the painting-room. The members were afterwards accommodated with a room in the playhouse, where the meetings were held for many years.—Edwards's *Anecdotes of Painting*, p. 20.

Our only hopes are in the Clergy, and in the Beef-Steak Club. The former still preserve, and probably will preserve, the rectitude of their appetites, and will do justice to Beef, whenever they find it. The latter, who are composed of the most ingenious artists in the Kingdom, meet every Saturday in a noble room at the top of the Covent Garden Theatre, and never suffer any dish except Beef-Steaks to appear.—*The Connoisseur*, No. 19, June 6, 1754.

**Belgrave Mansions,** Pimlico, at the south end of Grosvenor Gardens, built in 1868 from the designs of Mr. T. Cundy. This, the most southern of the series of costly buildings erected within the last few years on the Grosvenor estate, is a large block of mansions, French Renaissance in style, of red brick, with Portland stone piers, cornices, and dressings. The mansions have a frontage of nearly 300 feet; the ground-floor shops; above are five floors (or flats) of dwellings, the roof-line being broken by massive mansard pavilions.

The name Belgrave is obtained from a village in Leicestershire, where the Duke of Westminster has considerable property.

**Belgrave Place (Lower),** Pimlico, now incorporated with Buckingham Palace Road.

Belgrave Place (Lower and Upper) proves the avidity of building speculations, which could thus challenge the prejudices against the opposite marshes. But I was assured by a resident of twenty years, that he and his family had enjoyed uninterrupted health in Upper Belgrave Place, and that such was the general experience.—*Sir Richard Philips*, 1817.

George Grote, the historian of Greece, lived for several years at 3 Eccleston Street, a house afterwards numbered 3 Belgrave Place. The large house at the corner of Eccleston Street was the residence of the sculptor, Sir Francis Chantrey, R.A. It was originally two houses, Nos. 29 and 30 Lower Belgrave Place, but Chantrey threw the two houses into one and named them anew as No. 1 Eccleston Street. Here he lived from 1814 to his death in 1841, and in the studios at the back all his best works—his bust of Sir Walter Scott, his Sleeping Children, and his statue of Watt—were produced. Here is a good small gallery with a lanthorn, by Sir John Soane, who was always best when his space was limited. Chantrey died in the drawing-room of this house, sitting in his easy-chair. In No. 27 lived, from 1824 to his death in 1842, Allan Cunningham, the poet, author of the *Lives of British Painters, Sculptors, and Architects*, and foreman to Sir Francis Chantrey. Chantrey's house is now No. 102, and named *Chantrey House;* Cunningham's is No. 98. At No. 96 lived Mr. Henry Weekes, R.A., who worked in Chantrey's old studio, No. 2 Eccleston Street.

**Belgrave Road.** Sir Denis Le Marchant died at No. 21 in 1874.

**Belgrave Square,** built in 1825, on part of the old *Five Fields.* The whole square was designed by George Basevi; the detached villas by Philip Hardwick, R.A., and others. *Eminent Inhabitants.*—General Lord Hill, the hero of Almarez, in the villa in the south-west corner, which was built in 1826 for Mr. T. R. Kemp of Kemp Town by H. E. Kendall. Lieutenant-General Sir George Murray, Quarter-Master-General to the British army during the Peninsular War, died (1846) in No. 5, on the north side. Catherine Stephens, Countess Dowager of Essex, died at No. 9 in 1882, the house in which she was married. Sir Roderick Impey Murchison, the distinguished geologist, died at No. 16, October 22, 1871. No. 13 is the residence of Earl Beauchamp; 18 is the Austrian Embassy; 19, Earl of Feversham; 32, Earl of Clanwilliam; 33, Earl of Stradbroke; 36, Dowager Marchioness Conyngham; 37, Earl of Sefton; 39, Lord Digby; 40, Earl Fortescue; 42, Earl of Ilchester; 43, Earl of Bradford; 45, Duchess of Montrose; 46, Marquis of Headfort; 48, Viscount Combermere; 49, Duke of Richmond and Gordon.

**Belgravia,** the fashionable region of somewhat indefinite limits, which has Belgrave Square for its centre, and may be understood broadly to extend westward from Buckingham Palace Gardens to Lowndes Square, and southwards from Knightsbridge to Chester Square.

The name Belgravia was at first merely a convenient term to express the fashionable squares and streets around Belgrave Square. We remember a letter so addressed by John Britton, writing to the creator of the district, Mr. Thomas Cubitt, which had been forwarded by the Post Office to Hungary, and came back to Britton after many days.—*Builder*, November 15, 1873, p. 897.

**Bell (The),** WESTMINSTER, a great tavern and stableyard on the north side of King Street, Westminster, cleared away when Great George Street was formed. It was a tavern at a very early date. In Sir John Howard's *Journal of Expenses*, in 1465 and 1466, are several such entries as, "My Master spent for his cotes at the Belle at Westmenstre, iijs., viijd." Pepys used to dine, and Lord Sandwich to put up, at the Bell. Sir W. Waller, in his *Vindication* (p. 104), describes a dinner at the Bell, of which there is also an account in Denzil Holles's *Memoirs*, p. 153. In Queen Anne's time the October Club used to meet here.

*July* 1, 1660.—Met with Purser Washington, with whom and a lady, a friend of his, I dined at the Bell Tavern in King Street; but the rogue had no more manners than to invite me, and to let me pay my club.—*Pepys.*

*November* 4, 1660.—(Lord's Day.) After dinner to Westminster. In our way we called at the Bell to see the seven Flanders mares that my Lord (Sandwich) has bought lately. Then I went to my Lord's, and having spoke with him, I went to the Abbey, where the first time that ever I heard the organs in a cathedral.—*Pepys.*

**Bell (The),** in ALDERSGATE STREET. [*See* Aldersgate Street.]

**Bell (The),** in CARTER LANE. [*See* Carter Lane.]

**Bell (The),** in WARWICK LANE. [*See* Warwick Lane.]

**Bell and Crown,** HOLBORN. [*See* Holborn.]

**Bell Alley (Great),** east side of COLEMAN STREET; now a short passage into Moorgate Street, but before the formation of that broad thoroughfare a long narrow passage running into Little Bell Alley, and by it into London Wall. That portion of Great Bell Alley east of Moorgate Street is now named *Telegraph Street.* Robert Bloomfield, the poet, at the age of fifteen, lived with his brother George (to learn shoe-making) at "Mr. Simon's, No. 7 Pitcher's Court, Bell Alley, Coleman Street;" they next removed to Blue Hart Court, Bell Alley; and after his marriage, still hankering after the familiar neighbourhood, he took ready-furnished lodgings on the first floor of No. 14, working as a ladies' shoemaker in the garret, with half-a-dozen companions, and whilst thus employed composed his first and best poem, the "Farmer's Boy." He probably was afterwards able to descend to the ground floor, as Mr. Upcott used to show the poet's shop-card, neatly engraved, and inscribed, "Bloomfield, Ladies' Shoe-maker, No 14, Great Bell Yard, Coleman Street. The best real Spanish Leather at reasonable prices."

**Bell Savage, or Belle Sauvage,** LUDGATE HILL, an Inn "without" Ludgate, at which dramas were played, before a regular theatre was established in this country.[1] The origin of the name has amused our antiquaries. "The *Spectator* alone," says Pennant, "gives the real derivation":—

> As for the Bell Savage, which is the sign of a savage man standing by a Bell, I was formerly very much puzzled upon the conceit of it, till I accidentally fell into the reading of an old Romance translated out of the French, which gives an account of a very beautiful woman who was found in a wilderness, and is called in the French, *la Belle Sauvage*, and is everywhere translated by our countrymen the Bell Savage. —*Spectator*, No. 82.

The *Spectator* was probably joking, though Pennant and others accepted the statement in all seriousness. Douce thought that the sign was really that of the Queen of Sheba, who, in the metrical romance of Alexander, written by Alexander Davie at the beginning of the 14th century, is spoken of as *Sibely savage*, and this, says Mr. Douce, is "a perversion of *si belle sauvage.*" The Queen of Sheba was as well adapted for the purpose of a sign as the wise men of the East, and in fact we know that there was a tavern in Gracechurch Street called "The Saba."[2] Mr. Akerman gives a representation of what he supposes to be the tavern token of the house issued by the landlord between the years 1648 and 1672, which, he says, exhibits the figure of an Indian woman holding an arrow and a bow,[3] and Mr. Burn, in correcting the mistake, after pointing out that the token is that of

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[1] Collier's *Annals*, vol. i. p. 338; vol. iii. p. 265.

[2] Tarlton's *Jests*, pp. 15, 21. Our old writers invariably call the Queen of Sheba the Queen of Saba. "Saba was never More covetous of wisdom, and fair virtue, Than this pure soul shall be."—Shakespeare, *Henry VIII.*

[3] Akerman's *Tradesmen's Tokens*, p. 131 (No. 1233.

Henry Young, distiller, and that the armed "Indian woman" is really "the sinister supporter of the Distillers' Company's arms and no *belle sauvage* at all," gives what is probably the true explanation of the puzzle. The inn was originally and properly the *Bell*, but as early as the middle of the 15th century it was known as "Savage's Inn," and the conjunction of the two designations might easily issue in the title that has proved so perplexing.

> A deed enrolled on the Close Roll of 1453 certifies a fact that places the point in dispute beyond a doubt. By that deed, dated at London, February 5, 31 Henry VI., John Frensh, eldest son of John Frensh, late citizen and goldsmith of London, confirmed to Joan Frensh, widow, his mother, "totum ten sive hospicium cum suis pertin vocat Savagesynne, alias vocat le Belle on the Hope;—all that tenement or inn with its appurtenances, called Savage's inn, otherwise called the Bell on the Hoop, in the parish of St. Bridget in Fleet Street, London," etc. . . . The sign in the olden day was the Bell; "on the hoop" implied the ivy-bush, fashioned, as was the custom, as a garland. The association of Savage's inn with the sign of the Bell certainly gave an impulse to the perversion or new name of *La Belle Sauvage:* when that occurred is another question.—Burn's *London Traders and Tavern Tokens*, p. 175.

This, it will be seen, differs from Pegge's suggestion that the sign was derived from an early hostess, Isabella Savage, whose name as tenant a friend of his had seen on an old lease of the house; but Mr. Burn gives the actual terms of the lease whilst Pegge spoke only at second-hand. The inn was known at a very early date as the Bell Savage. Lambarde, writing before 1576 of "the treble oblation, first to the Confessor, then to Sainct Runwald, and lastly to the gracious Roode," observes that without it "the poor pilgrims could not assure themselves of any good, gained by all their labour, no more than such as go to Paris Garden, the *Bell Savage*, or Theatre, to behold bear-baiting, interludes, or fence play, can account of any pleasant spectacle, unless they first pay one pennie at the gate, another at the entrie of the scaffolde, and the third for a quiet standing."[1] The house, together with his own messuage, the sign of the Rose, was left to the Cutlers' Company in 1568, pursuant to the will of John Craythorne [*see* Cutlers' Hall], and two exhibitions at Oxford and one at Cambridge, with certain gifts to the poor of St. Bride's, are still provided out of the bequest. At the Bell Savage, in Queen Mary's reign, Sir Thomas Wyat was stopped in his ill-planned rebellion.

> Wyat, with his men, marched still forward all along to Temple Barre, and so through Fleet Streete till he came to Bell Savage, an Inn nigh unto Ludgate. Some of Wyat's men, some say it was Wyat himself, came even to Ludgate and knocked, calling to come in, saying there was Wyat, whom the Queene had graunted to have their requests, but the Lord William Howard stood at the gate and said, "Avaunt, Traitor; thou shalt not come in here." Wyat awhile stay'd and rested him awhile upon a stall over against the Bell Savage Gate, and at the last seeing he could not get into the city, and being deceived of the ayde he hoped for, returned back againe in array towards Charing Crosse.—*Stow*, by Howes, ed. 1631, p. 621.

Here, in Queen Elizabeth's time, was a school of defence, and here Bankes exhibited the feats of his horse Marocco.[1] Grinling Gibbons lived in this yard.

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[1] Lambarde, *Perambulation of Kent*, p. 210 of the reprint, 1826.

> He [Grinling Gibbons] afterwards lived in Bell Savage Court on Ludgate Hill, where he carved a pot of flowers, which shook surprisingly with the motion of the coaches that passed by.—Walpole's *Anecdotes*, ed. Dallaway, vol. iii. p. 158.[2]

At "the first door on the left hand under Bell Savage Inn Gateway, Ludgate Hill," lived Richard Rock, M.L.,[3] the quack doctor ("Dumplin Dick") "first upon the list of glory," whom Goldsmith so carefully describes as "this great man, short of stature, fat, and waddles as he walks. He always wears a white three-tailed wig, nicely combed, and frizzed upon each cheek. Sometimes he carries a cane; but a hat never."[4] Allusions to the great Dr. Richard Rock will also occur to the reader of Horace Walpole. In its later years the Bell Savage was a great coaching inn; but the formation of the railways destroyed its trade; it fell into neglect and dilapidation, and was eventually (1873) demolished to make way for the immense brick building provided for the printing and publishing establishment of Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin.

**Bell Yard,** COLEMAN STREET. [*See* Bell Alley.] Dodsley (1761) enumerates 19 Bell Yards in London; Elmes (1831) gives 14 Bell Yards, 17 Bell Courts, and 7 Bell Alleys. The Post Office Directory for the present and past years gives only 4 Bell Yards, but it only notices places of commercial rank.

**Bell Yard,** TEMPLE BAR. Pope has several letters addressed to his friend, William Fortescue, "his counsel learned in the law," . . . "at his house at the upper end of Bell Yard, near unto Lincoln's Inn."

> It is not five days ago that they [Fortescue's family] were in London, at that filthy old place Bell Yard, which you know I want them and you to quit.—*Pope to Fortescue*, March 26, 1736 (*Works*, ed. Roscoe, vol. ix. p. 407).

There are in all 68 letters addressed to Fortescue by Pope. Fortescue was the intimate friend of Gay as well as of Pope. He was Master of the Rolls, 1741-1759. Hogarth engraved a tobacco paper for "John Harrison, Bell Yard, Temple Bar," who kept a small snuff shop there. The site of an ancient capital messuage, belonging at the dissolution of Monasteries, 32 and 34 Henry VIII., to the Hospitallers or Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, is described in various deeds and records shortly after that time as that messuage and tenement called the Bell, in the parish of St. Dunstan in Fleet Street, lately belonging to the Priory of St. John of Jerusalem, situate between a tenement called the Lamb on the east and a house called the Dolphin on the west, the open fields and pasture called Fickett's Field on the north, and the King's highway on the south. [*See* Fickett's Field.] The west side of Bell Yard is now occupied by the railing of the Law Courts, and the east side is almost entirely rebuilt.

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[1] *Tarlton's Jests*, by Halliwell, p. 11. In 1595 was published "Maroccus Extaticus; or, Bankes's Bay Horse in a Trance. A Discourse set down in a merry Dialogue between Bankes and his Beast. Anatomising some abuses and bad trickes of this Age. Written and intituled to mine Host of the Belsavage and all his honest Guests: by John Dando, the wier-drawer of Hadley, and Harrie Runt, head Ostler of Bosomes Inne."

[2] In an assessment of the parish of St. Bride's, Fleet Street, dated March 20, 1677, under Bel Savage Inn Yard the name of Grinling Gibbons is scored out. This shows that he had been an inhabitant of the Inn Yard, and had left that year.

[3] *Public Advertiser*, January 7, 1761.

[4] *Letters from a Citizen of the World*, Letter 68.

**Bellamy's,** WESTMINSTER. A coffee-house attached to the old House of Commons, which was very famous in its day for chops and steaks and port-wine.

**Belton Street,** LONG ACRE, now ENDELL STREET. The southern portion, from Castle Street to Short's Gardens, was called *Old Belton Street*, the northern portion, from Short's Gardens to St. Giles's, *New Belton Street.* At No. 8 Old Belton Street (now No. 7 Endell Street), William Hunt, the water-colour painter, was born, March 28, 1790. Hunt's father was a tin-plate worker and japanner. At No. 3 are vestiges of the Duke's Bagnio. [*See* Bagnio, The.]

**Belvedere Place,** ST. GEORGE'S FIELDS. Henry Constantine Jennings, known as "Dog" Jennings, collector of works of art (1731-1819), died in this place, which was within the rules of the King's Bench Prison.

**Belvedere Road,** LAMBETH, the modern name for the narrow road which runs parallel to the Thames, from Waterloo Bridge to Westminster Bridge Road. It was previously called Pedlar's Acre and Narrow Wall. [*See* Pedlar's Acre.] In 1508 it was an osier-bed, let at 2s. 6d. per annum. Its present name is probably given to it from Belvedere House and Gardens, a once famous place of entertainment.

**Benet (St.) Fink,** a church in Broad Street Ward, "commonly called Finke, of Robert Finke the founder." [*See* Finch Lane.] The church described by Stow was destroyed in the Great Fire, and the church erected (1679) by Sir C. Wren to supply its place was taken down (1842-1844) to make way for the new Royal Exchange, and the improvements which its erection rendered necessary. The church stood immediately east of the present Royal Exchange. It was an elegant little elliptic edifice, with a cupola borne on six composite columns; "a free imitation of the twin churches by the Piazza del Popolo, Rome.[1] All that remained of the church (for the tower was taken down before the body of the building) was sold by auction on January 15, 1846. The sepulchral tablets were removed at the same time to the church of St. Peter-le-Poor, to which parish St. Benet Fink was united. The parish registers record the marriage of Richard Baxter, the celebrated Nonconformist, to Margaret Charlton

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[1] Elmes, *Wren and his Times*, p. 421, and in his *Life of Wren*, 4to ed., p. 326.

(September 10, 1662); and the baptism of "John, the son of John Speed, merchant tailor (March" 29, 1608).

**Benet (St.) Grasschurch.** This church stood at the corner of Gracechurch Street and Fenchurch Street, in the ward of Bridge Ward Within, and was "called Grasschurch of the Herb Market there kept."[1] The old church, described by Stow and his continuators, was destroyed in the Great Fire. The church erected in its place by Sir C. Wren in 1685 was taken down in 1867-1868 in order to widen the thoroughfare. Externally it was a plain building, having a square tower at the north-west angle, surmounted with an octagonal cupola, from which rose an obelisk-shaped spire. A large clock-dial projected from the tower half across the street. The interior of the church was 60 feet by 30, with a groined ceiling. The last service was performed and the church formally "deconsecrated," February 8, 1867. The parish of St. Leonard's Eastcheap had been united after the Great Fire with St. Benet Grasschurch, and on the destruction of the latter church the two parishes were united with All Hallows, Lombard Street. The sale of the site and materials of the old church furnished funds for the erection and endowment of a new St. Benet's in Mile End Road, in the parish of Stepney. The removal of the remains of the dead from St. Benet's prior to taking down the church cost £2104 : 6 : 8. The site sold for £23,894 : 4s. An interesting collection of Roman glass was exhumed in digging up the foundations. Among the articles were two-handed narrow-necked vessels of elegant form, basins, etc. The register records the following burials:—April 14, 1559, "Robert Burges, a comon player." The yard of the Cross Keys Inn in Gracechurch Street was one of our early theatres. August 12, 1679, "Magdalen, wife of Alexander Pope." This was the mother of Mrs. Rackett, so often mentioned in her brother's *Life*.

The Rev. James Townley, author of *High Life below Stairs*, who held the living, died in 1778, and a tablet was erected to his memory in the church.

**Benet's, or Bennet's Hill,** Upper Thames Street, so called after the Church of St. Benet, Paul's Wharf, runs from the south side of St. Paul's Churchyard to Queen Victoria Street and Upper Thames Street. In it are the Church of St. Benet and the College of Arms. At the bottom of Benet's Hill is Paul's Wharf.

**Benet (St.),** Paul's Wharf, or, St. Benet Hude or Hythe, a church in Castle Baynard Ward, over against Paul's Wharf, destroyed in the Great Fire, and rebuilt as it now stands by Sir Christopher Wren in 1683. The interior is small and unimportant, the exterior of brick with boldly carved stone festoons over the round arched windows. This church was one of the nineteen City churches condemned by the Commissioners in 1877, but it has not yet been decided to destroy it. It is now used as a Welsh church, but it has no parochial status. The tower, with its cupola and short spire, is 118 feet high to the finial. The interior is nearly square, being 54 feet long and 50 wide by 36 feet high.—*Elmes.* The burial register records the following interments:—Inigo Jones, the architect (June 26, 1652); Sir William Le Neve (Clarencieux), the friend of Ashmole; John Philipott (d. November 25, 1645), (Somerset Herald), whose labours have added largely to the value of Camden's *Remaines;* and William Oldys (d. 1761), (Norroy), the literary antiquary. Inigo Jones left £100 for the "erecting of a monument in memorie of mee, to be made of white marbele, and sett up in the church aforesaid," another £100 for the expenses of his funeral, and £10 to the poor of the parish. The monument stood against the right wall at some distance from his grave, and was destroyed in the Great Fire. Le Neve and Philipott lie no one knows where; and Oldys sleeps towards the upper end of the north aisle,[1] without a stone to mark the place of his interment. William Wyrley, Rouge Croix Herald (d. February 1617-1618). Augustine Vincent, Windsor Herald (d. January 11, 1625-1626). Sampson Lennard, Bluemantle Herald (died at Zutphen, buried August 17, 1633). Edward Norgate, Windsor Herald (d. 1650). Gregory King, Lancaster Herald (d. 1712). John Warburton, Somerset Herald (d. 1759), whose cook lighted the kitchen fire with his valuable old plays. John Charles Brooke, Somerset Herald (d. 1794). Sir Ralph Bigland, Garter (d. 1838). Sir William Woods, Garter (d. 1842), buried in Hampstead Church. Sir William Cheyne, Chief Justice K.B. (d. 1442). Sir Robert Wyseman, Dean of the Arches (d. August 17, 1684). Sir Thomas Ridley, Civilian (d. January 22, 1628-1629). Sir William Wynne, Dean of the Arches (d. 1815). Sir Christopher Robinson, Judge of the Admiralty (d. 1833). Richard Caldwell or Chaldwell, M.D., President of the College of Physicians (d. 1585). Francis Bernard, M.D., Physician to James II., Book Collector (d. 1697). Mrs. Manley, author of the *New Atlantis.*

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[1] *Stow*, p. 80.

> With him [Alderman Barber] she resided until the time of her death, which happened on July 11, 1724, at his house on Lambeth Hill. She was buried in the middle aisle of the Church of St. Bennet, Paul's Wharf, where a marble gravestone was erected to her memory.—*Biographia Dramatica*, 1812, vol. i. pt. 2, p. 489.

Ashmole, the antiquary, was married (1638) to his first wife in this church. The living was held (1706-1709) by Samuel Clarke, author of *The Attributes of the Deity.*

**Benet (St.) Sherehog or Syth,** Ward of Cheap, a church destroyed in the Great Fire, and not rebuilt. The church of the parish is *St. Stephen's*, *Walbrook.*

> This small parish church of St. Sith hath also an addition of Benet Shorne (or Shrog or Shorehog) for by all these names have I read it, but the most ancient is Shorne; wherefore it seemeth to take that name from one Benedict Shorne, sometime a citizen and stockfish-monger of London, a new builder, repairer, or benefactor thereof, in the reign of Edward II.; so that Shorne is but corruptly Shrog, and more corruptly Shorehog.—*Stow*, p. 98.

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[1] *Grose*, p. 139.

Mr. Riley found the name spelt *Shorhog* in A.D. 1287 and 1320. Benedict Shorne could have had no concern in it, nor does the church, except in Stow's dreams, ever appear to have been called *Shorne.* The old burying-ground of the parish still remains in Pancras Lane, Queen Street, Cheapside, the furthest on the left-hand side before Bucklersbury is entered. Edward Hall, the chronicler, "gentleman of Gray's Inn, Common-Serjeant of this City, and then Under-Sheriff of the same," was buried in the church of St. Benet Sherehog; as were, in 1652, John Greaves, mathematician and antiquary, and in 1664, Mrs. Katherine Philips, "the matchless Orinda." She also wrote an epitaph on an infant who was buried there.[1] St. Osyth, Queen and Martyr, was patron of the church till displaced by Benedict. Size Lane, Bucklersbury, is a corruption of "St. Osyth's Lane."

Mr. Ferrar (father of Nicholas Ferrar) repaired and decently seated at his own expense the church and chancel, and as there was no morning preacher, he brought from the country Mr. Francis White, afterwards Bishop successively of Carlisle, Norwich, and Ely.—Peckard in Mayor's *Ferrar*, p. 66 (n). Mr. Ferrar lived in St. Sythe's [Size] Lane.

> William Sautre, the parish priest of St. Osithe's, in London, and formerly of St. Margaret's, at Lynn, in Norfolk, was the first victim under the new statute, and the first martyr for the Reformation in England.—Southey, *Book of the Church.*

Foxe calls him "Sir William Chartres, otherwise Sautre." The decree of Henry IV. ordering the burning is dated Westminster, February 26, 1400. The ceremony of his degradation is described by Foxe, vol. iii. p. 228.

**Bennet Street,** ST. JAMES'S, runs from the west side of St. James's Street to Arlington Street. It was begun 1689,[2] and so called after Henry Bennet, Earl of Arlington, one of the Cabal in the reign of Charles II. [*See* Arlington Street.]

*Eminent Inhabitants.*—No. 4, Lord Byron, 1813-1814. No. 14, John Zoffany, R.A., 1796. Leonidas Glover at No. 9.

**Bentinck Street,** MANCHESTER SQUARE, leads from Welbeck Street to Hinde Street. It was named after William Bentinck, second Duke of Portland (d. 1762). The Portland property in this neighbourhood was acquired by his marriage, July 11, 1734, to the Lady Margaret Cavendish Harley, only daughter and heir of Edward, Earl of Oxford, and the heiress of the Harley family. The duke's eldest daughter by Henrietta Cavendish Holles married Thomas Thynne, the third Viscount Weymouth and first Marquis of Bath: hence Weymouth Street, Portland Place. In the house No. 7 in this street Gibbon the historian lived for ten years. On December 11, 1772, Gibbon wrote to Holroyd from his lodgings in Pall Mall that he had "as good as taken Lady Rous's lease in Bentinck Street;" on August 18, 1783, he reports to the same tried friend that "on Thursday morning the bulk of the library moves from Bentinck Street," and on the 22d that the transportation is achieved, and that "Bentinck Street is reduced to a light, ignorant habitation, which I shall inhabit till about the first of September." His residence thus extended over more than ten years, and those the most busy and important of his life. He was member successively for Liskeard and for Lymington, and held the office of Lord Commissioner of Trade and Plantations, whose "perpetual virtual adjournment, and unbroken sitting," Burke so happily ridicules. Here he wrote and published the first half of his *Decline and Fall.* Vol. i. was published in February 1776, and vols. ii. and iii. in February 1781. His *Vindication of some Passages in the 15th and 16th Chapters* was also written in this house. He was an early riser, and describes himself as being employed in "destroying an army of barbarians" at half-past seven in the morning, when Lord Eliot came to offer him his pocket borough of Liskeard. In his *Autobiography* he describes No. 7 Bentinck Street as "a small house between a street and a stable-yard," and his mode of living in it as "the economy of a solitary bachelor, who might afford some occasional dinners." The house still stands, and is easily distinguished by the old-fashioned doorway in its centre.

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[1] *Works* (fol. 1667), p. 134.

[2] Rate-books of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.

> For my own part, my late journey has only confirmed me in the opinion that number seven in Bentinck Street is the best house in the world.—*Letter to Lord Sheffield*, January 17, 1783.
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> The chosen part of my library is now arrived, and arranged in a room full as good as that in Bentinck Street, with this difference indeed, that instead of looking on a stone court, twelve feet square, I command from three windows of plate glass an unbounded prospect of many a league of vineyard, of fields, of wood, of lake, and of mountains.—*Letter to Lady Sheffield*, Lausanne, October 22, 1784.

Francis Bartolozzi the engraver was living in Bentinck Street in 1781. Charles Dickens lived in this street with his father when acting as a newspaper reporter.

> In his father's house, which was at Hampstead, though the first portion of the Mornington Street school time, then in the house west of Seymour Street mentioned by Mr. Dawson, and afterwards, on the elder Dickens going into the gallery as reporter for the *Morning Herald*, in Bentinck Street, Manchester Square, Charles had continued to live; and influenced doubtless by the example before him, he took sudden determination to qualify himself thoroughly for what his father was lately become, a newspaper parliamentary reporter.—Forster's *Life of Dickens*, B. i. chap. 3.

**Bentinck Street,** SOHO, a turning out of Berwick Street. Here was the studio of Sherwin the engraver, to whom J. T. Smith was apprenticed.

**Berghené,** a district in Southwark, which was afterwards known as Little Burgundy.

> It represents approximately, for it is impossible now to define the exact boundaries, some considerable space, east and west, between Tooley Street and Battle Bridge, otherwise Mill Lane, and north and south the ground now occupied by all but the river-side parts of Cotton's, the Depôt, and Hey's Wharfs, together with part of Tooley Street and much ground which the railway now covers. Tooley Street with or without the Berghené, was known as Short Southwark.—Rendle's *Old Southwark and its People*, 1878, p. 271.

In the accounts of the churchwardens of St. Olave's, 1582, the place is described as "the Borgyney," and in a grant (36 Henry VIII.) to Robert Curson of divers tenements, late belonging to the priory of St. Mary Overy, refers to "Petty Burgen" in the parish of St. Olave in the Borough of Southwark. There is an article on the Berghené by Mr. George Corner in *Notes and Queries*, 2d S., vol. ii. p. 86.

**Berkeley House,** PICCADILLY, stood where Devonshire House now stands, on the site of a farm called "Hay Hill Farm," a name still preserved in the surrounding streets. It was designed about the year 1665 by Hugh May (the brother of Bap. May), for John, Lord Berkeley of Stratton (d. 1678), the hero of Stratton fight, one of the minor battles of the Civil War under Charles I. The gardens were very extensive, including Berkeley Square and the grounds now attached to Lansdowne House, as well as those belonging to Devonshire House.

*May* 22, 1666.—Waited on my Lord Chancellor at his new palace, and Lord Berkeley's built next to it.—*Evelyn.*

*September* 25, 1672.—I din'd at Lord John Berkeley's, newly arrived out of Ireland, where he had been Deputy: it was in his new house, or rather palace, for I am assured it stood him in neere £30,000. It is very well built, and has many noble roomes, but they are not very convenient, consisting but of one Corps de Logis: they are all roomes of state, without clossets. The staire-case is of cedar; the furniture is princely; the kitchen and stables are ill-placed, and the corridore worse, having no report to the wings they joyne to. For the rest, the fore-court is noble; so are the stables; and above all, the gardens, which are incomparable by reason of the inequalitie of the ground, and a pretty piscina. The holly hedges on the terrace I advised the planting of. The porticos are in imitation of a house described by Palladio, but it happens to be the worst in his booke; though my good friend, Mr. Hugh May, his Lordship's architect, effected it.—*Evelyn.*

In his *Life of Mrs. Godolphin*, Evelyn describes Berkeley House as "one of the most magnificent pallaces of the Towne."

*June* 12, 1684.—I went to advise and give directions about the building two streetes in Berkeley Gardens, reserving the house and as much of the garden as the breadth of the house. In the meanetime, I could not but deplore that sweete place (by far the most noble gardens, courts, and accommodations, stately porticoes, etc., anywhere about towne) should be so much straightened and turned into tenements. But that magnificent pile and gardens contiguous to it, built by the late Lord Chancellor Clarendon, being all demolished, and designed for piazzas and buildings, was some excuse for my Lady Berkeley's resolution of letting out her ground also for so excessive a price as was offered, advancing neere £1000 per ann. in mere ground-rents; to such a mad intemperance was the age come of building about a citty by far too disproportionate already to the nation; I having, in my time, seene it almost as large again as it was within my memory.—*Evelyn.*

When the Princess Anne, afterwards Queen Anne, was driven from the Cockpit at Whitehall by her sister, who could not prevail on her to part with the Duchess of Marlborough[1] (then only Lady M.), she took up her abode in Berkeley House, where she remained till her sister's death, when St. James's Palace was settled upon her by King William III.

"And now," writes the Duchess of Marlborough, "it being publicly known that the quarrel was made up, nothing was to be seen but crowds of people of all sorts, flocking to Berkeley House, to pay their respects to the Prince and Princess: a sudden alteration which, I remember, occasioned the half-witted Lord Caernarvon to say one night to the Princess, as he stood close by her in the Circle, 'I hope your Highness will remember that I came to wait upon you, when none of this company did': which caused a great deal of mirth."—*Conduct of the Duchess of Marlborough*, ed. 1742, p. 60.

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[1] Evelyn, 4to ed., vol. ii. p. 45; Rate-books of St. Martin's, 1694; *Conduct of the Duchess of Marlborough*, ed. 1762, p. 43.

Berkeley House was bought[1] by the first Duke of Devonshire, who had so great a hand in the Revolution of 1688. The duke died here in 1707. The house (the staircase of which was painted by Laguerre) was destroyed by fire, October 16, 1733,[2] and rebuilt as now seen (the new portico and marble staircase excepted) from designs by William Kent, for William Cavendish, third Duke of Devonshire. John Vander Vaart (d. 1721) painted a violin against a door of this house, that is said by Walpole to have deceived everybody. The violin escaped the fire, and is now at Chatsworth.

**Berkeley House,** Spring Gardens, built by Frederick Augustus, Earl of Berkeley, in 1772, on the site of the building now occupied by the Metropolitan Board of Works. The house was purchased by Government in 1862 and pulled down. The Hon. Grantley T. Berkeley devotes a chapter of his *Life and Recollections*, 1865, to his recollections of this house and of the distinguished persons who visited it during his father's lifetime (vol. i. pp. 78-95).

**Berkeley Square,** so called from Berkeley House [which *see*]. On the south side Lansdowne House, designed in 1765 by Robert Adam, for the Earl of Bute (the minister), and then sold to the Earl Shelburne, afterwards first Marquis of Lansdowne, for £20,000. No. 44 was designed by William Kent for Lady Isabella Finch; Walpole commends the staircase in the highest terms, and the saloon is still one of the loftiest in London. In 1774 the great Lord Clive put an end to himself in No. 45 with a razor; some say with a penknife. No. 11 was the house to which Horace Walpole removed from Arlington Street (October 14, 1779), and in which (1797) he died; and here his niece, the Countess of Waldegrave, was living in the year 1800.

According to Mr. Beloe the last anecdote which he heard Horace Walpole relate was the following:—

> In the time of Sir Robert Walpole it was the established etiquette that the Prime Minister returned no visits; but on his leaving office Sir Robert took the earliest opportunity of visiting his friends; and one morning he happened to pass for this purpose through Berkeley Square, the whole of which had actually been built whilst he was Minister, and he had never before seen it. This incident alone prevailed upon his son Horace to take the first opportunity which offered of purchasing a house here.—Beloe's *Sexagenarian*, vol. i. p. 291.

Beloe, it will be observed, says that the *whole* of Berkeley Square "had been actually built whilst he [Walpole] was minister." This is of course incorrect. The ground was laid out and the buildings commenced, 1698, in the reign of Anne, but the progress was slow, and perhaps fitful, and the houses were only completed during Walpole's ministry. But even this is sufficient to refute an anecdote related by the painter Haydon, that Coke of Holkham (Earl of Leicester) told him that he remembered when "where Berkeley Square now stands was a capital place for snipe."[1] Coke of Holkham, though of a good age when he told the story, was not born till 1752, ten years after the termination of Walpole's ministry.

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[1] Rate-books of St. Martin's, 1697.

[2] The *Daily Journal* of October 17, 1733, gives a long account of the fire.

*October* 11, 1779.—I am removing into a new house in London that I bought last winter. It is in Berkeley Square, whither for the future you must direct. It is a charming situation and a better house than I wanted,—in short, I would not change my two pretty mansions for any in England.—*Walpole to Mann.*

*October* 14, 1779.—I came to town this morning to take possession of Berkeley Square, and am as well pleased with my new habitation as I can be with anything at present. Lady Shelburne's being queen of the palace over against me, has improved the view since I bought the house.—*Walpole to Lady Ossory.*

I have told you before of the savage state we are fallen into : it is now come to such perfection that one can neither stir out of one's house safely, nor stay in it with safety. I was sitting here very quietly under my calamity on Saturday night when, at half an hour after ten, I heard a loud knock at the door. I concluded that Mr. Conway or Lady Aylesbury had called after the Opera to see how I did ; nobody came up ; a louder knock. I rang to know who it was ; but before the servants could come to me, the three windows of this room and the next were broken about my ears by a volley of stones, and so were those of the hall and the library below, as a hint to me how glad I must be of my Lord Rodney's victory six or eight months ago. In short he had dined at the London Tavern, with a committee of the Common Council ; for the Mayor and Aldermen had refused to banquet him. Thence he had paraded through the whole town to his own house at this end, with a rabble at his heels breaking windows for not being illuminated, for which no soul was prepared, as no soul thought on him ; but thus our conquerors triumph. My servants went out, and begged these Romans to give them time to light up candles, but to no purpose ; and were near having their brains dashed out.—*Walpole to Mann*, November 26, 1782.

The mother of a gentleman who died not many years since recollected this veteran [Colley Cibber] perfectly, standing at the parlour window of his house in Berkeley Square (at the corner of Bruton Street) drumming with his fingers on the frame.—Fitzgerald's *Garrick*, vol. i. p. 104, *note.*

Cibber died at this house. The second Earl of Chatham lived at No. 6. At this house his brother, William Pitt, then Prime Minister, received a deputation from the City of London, who brought him his letters of freedom and attended him to a banquet given in his honour at the Hall of the Grocers' Company. No. 28 was the residence of Lord Brougham whilst Chancellor. He took it of Earl Grey (its previous occupant), and when he left it in 1834, as Bromley, Lord Grey's agent, told Haydon, "never was house left in such a filthy condition."[2] At No. 38 (now Lord Londesborough's), in the year 1804, the Earl of Jersey was married to Lady Sophia Fane, eldest daughter of John, tenth Earl of Westmorland—a celebrated beauty and for fifty years leader of fashion in London. The house in 1804 belonged to her father, but became hers the next year as the heiress of the Childs of Osterley. She died in 1867. The Earl of Powis lives at No. 45; the Marquis of Bath at No. 48; Field-Marshal Lord Strathnairn at No. 52. Lord Clyde (the Indian general) lived at No. 10, and mentions it in his will, dated July 11, 1863. In No. 21 lived and died (1825) Lady Anne Barnard, authoress of the beautiful song of "Auld Robin Gray." It was for many years afterwards the residence of the Earl of Crawford, and then that of the late Lord Brougham and Vaux. No. 5 on the east side is Messrs. Gunters', the first confectioners in London. No. 25 is Thomas's Hotel. This was the London residence of Charles James Fox in 1802-1803. At No. 28 lived Sidney Smirke, R.A., the architect of the Carlton Club House and the Reading Room of the British Museum. In the centre of the square was an equestrian statue of George III., in a Roman habit, "in the character of Marcus Aurelius." It was executed by Beaupré under the direction of Wilton for the Princess Amelia, who placed it in 1766 where it stood until a few years ago.

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[1] *Life of Haydon*, by his son, vol. ii. p. 360.

[2] *Ibid.*, vol. ii. p. 418.

> I congratulate you on your removal to Berkeley Square. May you enjoy the comforts of your new situation as long as *the Phidian work* which is placed in the centre of that square continues to be its chief ornament.—*Mason to Horace Walpole* (Walpole's *Letters*, vol. vii. p. 263, *note*).

The centre of the Square was planted with shrubs and plane trees about the end of the last century.

**Berkeley Street,** BERKELEY SQUARE, leading from Berkeley Square to Piccadilly, so named, like Berkeley Square, from being built on the grounds of Berkeley House. It was built by Lady Berkeley in 1684, under the directions of John Evelyn. In 1737 Pope purchased a thirty-one-years' lease of No. 9 Berkeley Street, and presented it to Martha Blount, to the great disgust of the sons of his half-sister, Mrs. Rackett. Mr. Carruthers found at Mapledurham a letter from George Arbuthnot, Pope's executor, detailing the circumstances. Martha Blount, in her will, dated December 13, 1762, calls herself "of Berkeley *Row*, Spinster." She died in this house in the following July. Richard Cosway, R.A., the miniature painter, lived at No. 4 Berkeley Street in 1770 and following years. "It was in this house," says J. T. Smith, "that the Prince of Wales and his Royal brothers first noticed and employed Cosway." Shackelton the portrait painter had previously lived in the same house. Mr. Chaworth was carried to a house in this street after his duel with Lord Byron, the great-uncle of the poet, at the Star and Garter Tavern in Pall Mall, on January 24, 1765. At No. 9 lived Mrs. Howard, the mistress of Louis Napoleon (Napoleon III.) It was at the Piccadilly corner of this street that Rogers the poet was knocked down by a brougham. Though over eighty at the time, he recovered the blow and lived for several years after.

**Berkeley Street,** CLERKENWELL (leading from St. John's Lane by St. John's Gate to Red Lion Street), was so called from a mansion of the Lords Berkeley which stood here in Charles I.'s time, and probably much earlier.[1] In 1788, when the Church of St. James, Clerkenwell, was being rebuilt, the body of Lady Elizabeth Berkeley (d. 1585) was disclosed. It was quite perfect, in the dress of the period, with brown gloves on the hands.

**Berkeley Street,** PORTMAN SQUARE (UPPER and LOWER). *Lower Berkeley Street* leads from Manchester Square to Portman Square, *Upper Berkeley Street* from Portman Square to the Edgeware Road. At No. 24 Upper Berkeley Street lived (1819, etc.) Lord Erskine, the famous advocate and Chancellor. Admiral Sir Charles Napier was living in Upper Berkeley Street in 1854 when suddenly appointed, amid much popular excitement, to command the fleet in the Baltic.

**Berkshire House,** ST. JAMES'S, the town-house of the Howards, Earls of Berkshire, built circ. 1630, and purchased and presented by Charles II. to Barbara Villiers, Countess of Castlemaine, and Duchess of Cleveland. In 1664-1665 it was fitted up by the Surveyor of the Works for the reception of the French Ambassador. Lord Clarendon lived in it for a short time after the Great Fire; Lord Craven in 1667; the Earl of Castlemaine in 1668; and the Countess of Castlemaine (alone) in 1669. Its subsequent fate will be found under *Cleveland House*, a name it received when it became the residence of the Duchess of Cleveland.

> *November* 19, 1666.—To Barkeshire House, where my Lord Chancellor [Clarendon] hath been ever since the Fire.—*Pepys.*
>
> *November* 20, 1666.—By coach to Barkeshire House, and there did get a very great meeting; the Duke of York being there, and much business done; though not in proportion to the greatness of the business; and my Lord Chancellor sleeping and snoring the greater part of the time.—*Pepys.*
>
> *May* 8, 1668.—He [Lord Crewe] tells me that there are great disputes like to be at Court, between the factions of the two women, my Lady Castlemaine and Mrs. Stewart, who is now well again, the King having made several public visits to her, and like to come to Court; the other [Lady Castlemaine] is to go to Berkshire House, which is taken for her, and they say a Privy Seal is passed for £5000 for it.—*Pepys.*

**Bermondsey,** SURREY, a river-side parish in the hundred of Brixton, adjoining St. Olave's, St. John's, St. Thomas's, St. George's, and other parishes. The "land-side" is traversed by the London and Greenwich, the London, Brighton and South Coast, and the South Eastern Railways. The name is believed to be a slight modernisation of the Beormund's ey, or island, the district being insulated by water-courses running down to the Thames. In the *Domesday Survey* it is written *Bermundeseye.* It was then held by King William. Before him Earl Harold held it. The district was one famous for its mill-streams and market-gardens; one broad canal-like stream is left, but the rest are mostly covered over and converted into sewers, and the gardens have disappeared. Tanneries and leather works are the leading industry. Bermondsey has been for more than 200 years the centre of the leather trade. The tanners of Bermondsey received a Charter of Incorporation from Queen Anne (1703) by the name of the "Masters, Wardens, and Commonalty of the Art or Mistery of Tanners, of the parish of St. Mary Magdalene, Bermondsey."[1] The Neckinger Mill is the largest leather factory in England; there are many extensive fellmongers' skin-dressing yards; a great leather market and a skin market. Hat-making employs a large number of hands, the hat factory of Messrs. Christy being, it is said, the largest in the world. Woolstaplers' yards, parchment, glue, and size factories, ropeyards, chemical engineers' yards, iron foundries, emery works, and a great variety of other works. Pin and needle making were once carried on here, but are now extinct. In the parish church is a tablet to "James Hardwidge, needle-maker to Her Majesty, Queen Charlotte," who, with his wife and daughter, "moulded in Nature's fairest form," was interred there. By the river are extensive wharfs, granaries, shipwrights, mast and block-making yards, and sailmakers' lofts. Altogether it is a busy and populous but not particularly fragrant place. Lying low and being much intersected by watercourses it was damp, foggy, and reputed unhealthy. In common with the other low-lying districts it suffered greatly from the plague in 1603, 1625, and 1665; from the cholera in 1848-1849 and 1853, as well as from other epidemic diseases. But of late years the drainage has been amended and other sanitary improvements made with great benefit to the general health. The parish church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, erected in 1680, on the site of the old church, was a plain unpretending building till 1830, when it was remodelled in the Gothic of that year. The church of St. James, brick, with stone dressings, with an Ionic portico, and, rising above it a tall square steeple, was designed by James Savage, architect, between the years 1827 and 1829, at a cost of £21,412. St. Paul's Church, in Long Lane, was designed by Mr. S. S. Teulon, and was consecrated in 1848. One or two other churches have since been built to meet the requirements of the greatly increased population, now little short of 100,000 in number. There are also a Roman Catholic church and convent, and many chapels.

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[1] Brayley, *Londiniana*, p. 148.

Aylwin Child, citizen of London, founded, A.D. 1082, a monastery at Bermondsey for monks of the Cluniac order. Catherine, Queen of Henry V., died in it in 1437; and Elizabeth, widow of Edward IV., was condemned by order of council in 1480 to forfeit all her lands and goods, and be confined in Bermondsey Abbey, where she died in 1492. The abbey possessed a famous cross, which was much visited.

> I pray yow voysyt the Rood of Northedor and Seynt Savyour at Barmonsey, amonge whyll ye abyd in London, and lat my sustyr Margery goo with yow to pray to them that sche may have a good hosbond or sche com hom ayen.—*John Paston the youngest to Margaret Paston*, 1465 (Fenn's *Paston Letters*, iv. 224, Gairdner's ed. vol. ii. p. 233).

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[1] *Lysons*, vol. i. p. 47.

At the commencement of Bermondsey Street, which led to the Abbey (where it joins Tooley Street), was situated Bermondsey Cross, which is marked in the valuable map of Southwark (circ. 1542) given in Mr. Rendle's *Old Southwark* as "Barmesé Cross." The site of the monastery and the manor itself were granted at the Dissolution to Sir Robert Southwell (Master of the Rolls), and sold by him the same year to Sir Thomas Pope, who built a mansion called Bermondsey House. In 1094 William Rufus gave the manor to the monastery on the site of the old conventual church, afterwards inhabited by Thomas Ratcliff, Earl of Sussex, who died here in 1583. The gate of the monastery, and a large arch and postern on one side, were standing till 1807, when they were pulled down for the formation of a new road. The site is indicated by Abbey Road, the Grange, and Long Walk, but no traces of the Abbey buildings remain. The only memorial left of this once famous monastery is a silver dish of the 14th century, with figures in the centre, used as the alms-dish in the parish church. A plan of the abbey and views of the gateway, etc., are engraved in Wilkinson's *Londina Illustrata*, which is particularly rich in old Bermondsey illustrations. There are a large number of sketches and drawings of the Abbey of Bermondsey by Mr. Buckler, with illustrative text, at the British Museum.—Add. MSS., 24,432; 24,433. In Grange Road was established, with six scholars, in 1792, the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, the first institution of the kind in this country. The founders were the Rev. H. Henry Cox Mason, curate (and afterwards rector) of Bermondsey, and the Rev. John Townsend. The asylum was removed, 1807-1809, to the spacious building erected for it in the Old Kent Road. In Grange Walk, John Scott (Scott of Amwell) the Quaker poet, was born in 1730.

**Bermondsey Spa.**

About 1770 a chalybeate spring was discovered by the owner of the ground, Mr. Thomas Keyse, a self-taught artist, whose pictures of butchers' and fishmongers' shops, joints of beef, vegetables, and the like, found many admirers, and who had been awarded a premium of 30 guineas by the Society of Arts for a method of fixing crayon drawings. In order to make known the virtues of the spring he opened the grounds as a place of entertainment under the name of the *Bermondsey Spa*, exhibiting as an additional attraction a collection of his own paintings. The place becoming popular, he, in 1780, obtained a music licence and converted it into a "minor Vauxhall." There were music and fireworks, and, as the culminating effect, a representation of the Siege of Gibraltar, designed and arranged by Mr. Keyse, which, with the apparatus, occupied an area of four acres, the height of the rock being about 50 feet and its length 200 feet. Keyse died in 1800, and the gardens were closed about 1805, and built over, but the site is marked by the *Spa Road.* Jacob's Island, familiar to the readers of *Oliver Twist*, has a separate notice. [*See* Jacob's Island.]

**Bermudas (The)**, a nest or rookery of obscure alleys and avenues running between the bottom of St. Martin's Lane, Bedford Street, and Chandos Street, now cleared away. [*See* Bedfordbury and Porridge Island.]

> Town pirates here at land,
> Have their Bermudas, and their Streights i' the Strand.
> BEN JONSON, *Ep. to the Earl of Dorset.*

*Justice Overdo.* Look into any angle of the town, the Streights or the Bermudas, where the quarrelling lesson is read, and how do they entertain the time, but with bottle-ale and tobacco?—Ben Jonson, *Bartholomew Fair.*

On Wednesday at the Bermudas Court, Sir Edwin Sandys fell foul of the Earl of Warwick. The Lord Cavendish seconded Sandys and the Earl told the Lord, "By his favour he believed he lied." Hereupon, it is said, they rode out yesterday, and, as it is thought, gone beyond sea to fight.—*Leigh to Rev. Joseph Mede*, July 18, 1623.

At a subsequent period this cluster of avenues exchanged the old name of Bermudas for that of the Caribbee Islands, which the learned possessors of the district corrupted, by a happy allusion to the arts cultivated there, into the Cribbee Islands, their present appellation.—Gifford's *Ben Jonson*, 1816, vol. iv. p. 430.

**Bernard Street**, RUSSELL SQUARE, is built on the Foundling Hospital estate, and was so called from Sir Thomas Bernard, Treasurer of the Hospital (1795-1806), who increased the funds of that institution by arranging for building streets on its property. Joe Munden, the actor, lived and died (February 6, 1832) at No. 2 in this street, on the south side, near Russell Square—house next gateway. The Rev. George Croly lived at No. 14; Dr. Roget at No. 39.

**Berners Street**, OXFORD STREET, derives its name from William Berners, Esq., of Woolverstone Hall, Suffolk (d. 1783), who leased the ground to the various tenants in 1763. Three years before it was merely a passage way to the Middlesex Hospital; and in September 1760 the committee "ordered that the causeway be repaired from Wardour Street and continued up to the hospital. It was at one time a favourite abode of artists. Sir William Chambers, R.A., built himself a house, No. 53 in this street, and was living in it in 1773; it is now occupied by the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society; Frank Stone, the painter, had his studio in the first floor of this house. Fuseli was at No. 13 in 1804, and remained there till 1806, when he was appointed Keeper to the Royal Academy. In the following year Sir Robert Smirke, the architect, lived in the same house. Opie resided at No. 8 from 1792 till his death, April 9 1807. In his last illness he was attended in this house by Pitcairn and Baillie, physicians, and Cline and Carlisle, surgeons. Henry Bone, R.A., the most eminent English painter in enamel, lived at No. 15 from the beginning of the century till his death in 1834. J. Lonsdale, the portrait painter, lived at No. 8. Here Thomas Campbell records (April 1813):—

I dined yesterday with Captain Morris, the old bard, who sang his own songs in his 81st year with the greatest glee, and obliged me to sing some Scotch songs and the "Exile of Erin." . . . The party was at Lonsdale's the painters. Poor old Morris was *cut* a little. I was as sober as a judge.—*Life*, vol. ii. p. 227.

At No. 19 lived that accomplished and kindly physician, Dr. Robert Gooch. William Shield, the composer, at No. 31. Whilst he was living there (June 16, 1800) the house was broken into and £200 worth of plate carried off. He died here January 25, 1829, aged eighty. James Bartleman (1769-1821), bass singer, lived and died at No. 45. Richard Wroughton, the actor, was living at No. 29 in March 1816. Mrs. Macaulay—Kate Macgraham, as Walpole calls her—lived in Berners Street.

> The other day I paid her a visit at her house in Berners Street, Oxford Row, on a particular occasion by her desire. That house, a new one she had bought and furnished handsomely. She had the air of a princess—out-Comelyed the Comelysians, and had the frank Bath air on her countenance. It seems she keeps two servants in laced liveries, treats cleverly and elegantly, and, in short, author or fine lady, surpasses all her sex.—*T. Hollis to Rev. T. Lindsay* (Mitford in *Walpole and Mason*, vol. i. p. 427).

No. 6 was the Banking House of Marsh, Stracey, Fauntleroy, and Graham. The loss to the Bank of England by Henry Fauntleroy's forgeries amounted to the sum of £360,000. No. 7 was Fauntleroy's private house. The two are now the Berners Hotel. No. 54 was (November 26, 1810) the scene of the famous Berners Street hoax—a trick of Theodore Hook's when a young man (described at length in the *Quarterly Review*, No. 143, p. 62). The lady on whom the hoax was played was Mrs. Tottingham, and the trick itself (since frequently imitated) consisted in sending out 200 orders to different tradespeople to deliver goods, both bulky and small, at the same house, to the same person, and at the same hour. Thomas Hardwick, architect, died at No. 55 in 1829. David Roberts, R.A., was walking down the west side of this street when he was struck with apoplexy. He clung to the railings for support, and was removed to the Middlesex Hospital at the north end of the street.

**Berwardeslane,** BISHOPSGATE.

> It was presented, upon oath of twelve reputable men of the Ward of Bisshopesgate, at the Wardmote holden before John Lyttle, Alderman of the same ward, on the Sunday next after the Feast of St. Nicholas the Bishop [December 6, 1373], that after great rains the waters coming down from the fields of the Lord Bishop of London into Berwardeslane, and from the street without Bisshopesgate, used, and of right ought, to have their course through an arched passage beneath a certain tenement belonging to Nicholas de Altone, which Thomas de Lenesham, skynnere there held, opposite to Berwardeslane aforesaid, towards the town of London, which watercourse was then choked up.—Riley's *Memorials of London*, 1868, p. 374.

The name had been changed to Hog Lane in Stow's time.

**Berwick Street,** SOHO, leads from Oxford Street by Walker's Court to Pulteney Street. In 1708 it was "a kind of a Row, the fronts of the houses resting on columns, make a small piazza."[1] John Hall, the engraver, was living at No. 83 in this street when he engraved, in 1791, Sir Joshua's portrait of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, and he died there in 1797. George Anne Bellamy, the famous actress, lived in this street for a time when she was in pecuniary distress.

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[1] *Hatton*, p. 7.

> Sheridan came twice or thrice during the engraving of his portrait [says Abraham Raimbach the engraver, Hall's pupil at this time], and my memory dwells with pleasure to this hour on the recollection of his having said a few kindly and encouraging words to me when a boy, drawing at the time in the study. I was, however, most struck with what seemed to me, in such a man, an undue and unbecoming anxiety about his good looks in the portrait to be executed. The efflorescence in his face had been indicated by Sir Joshua in the picture, not, it may be presumed, *à bon gré* on the part of Sheridan, and it was strongly evident that he deprecated its transfer to the print. I need scarcely observe that Hall set his mind at ease on this point.—Raimbach's *Memoirs*, p. 9.

In this street is St. Luke's Church, built from the designs of Mr. Edward Blore in 1838-1839 at a cost of about £14,000.

**Bethlehem Churchyard**, St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, on the north side of Liverpool Street. This ground was converted into gardens belonging to the houses in Broad Street Buildings, but in 1863 was sold to make way for the Broad Street Station of the London and North-Western and North London Railways.

> In the year 1569, Sir Thomas Roe, merchant-taylor, mayor, caused to be inclosed with a wall of brick about one acre of ground, being part of the hospital of Bethlehem. This he did for burial and ease of such parishes in London as wanted ground convenient within other parishes. The lady his wife was there buried, by whose persuasion he enclosed it.—*Stow*, p. 62.

*Eminent Persons interred in.*—Robert Greene, the dramatic writer and contemporary of Shakespeare, died September 3, 1592, and on the following day was "buried in the new churchyard near Bedlam": the charges were 6s. 4d. John Lilburne (d. 1657), of whom it was said by Lord Clarendon, that John would quarrel with Lilburne, and Lilburne quarrel with John, rather than have no quarrel at all. John Reeve, the colleague of Muggleton, who died in July 1658,[1] and afterwards Muggleton himself. Muggleton died on March 14, 1697-1698.

> Upon the 16th day of March his corps was removed to Lorsimus Hall [? Loriners Hall, London Wall], and on the 17 day was from thence attended on, with two hundred forty-eight friends accompanying him, to Bethlehem Church Yard, where he was buried by his fellow-witness, which was according to his own appointment.—Preface to *Muggleton's Acts of the Witnesses*, p. 7.

**Bethlehem Royal Hospital** (vulg. Bedlam), Lambeth Road, St. George's Fields, a hospital for insane people, founded in Bishopsgate Without, and for a different purpose, in 1246, by Simon Fitz-Mary, one of the Sheriffs of London. "He founded it to have been a priory of canons with brethren and sisters."[2] The site of the original hospital was that known long after its removal as *Old Bethlemen*, subsequently as Liverpool Street. The greater part of it is now occupied by the stations of the North London and Great Eastern Railways. On the petition of Sir John Gresham, Lord Mayor, Henry VIII. gave the building of the dissolved priory, in 1547, to the City of London, in order that it might be converted into a hospital for lunatics. In 1557 the management was given to the governors of Bridewell Hospital. [*See* Bridewell.]

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[1] Muggleton's *Acts of the Witnesses*, p. 30.

[2] *Stow*, p. 62.

> Then had ye [at Charing Cross] one house, wherein sometime were distraught and lunatic people, of what antiquity founded or by whom I have not read, neither of the suppression; but it was said that sometime a king of England, not liking such a kind of people to remain so near his palace, caused them to be removed farther off, to Bethlem without Bishop-gate of London, and to that hospital the said house by Charing Cross doth yet remain.—*Stow*, p. 167.

By the beginning of the 17th century Bethlehem Hospital had become one of the London sights, and it so continued till the last quarter of the 18th century. In Webster's *Westward Ho!* (4to, 1607), some of the characters, to pass the time while their horses are being saddled at "the Dolphin, Without Bishopsgate," resolve to "cross over" the road "to Bedlam, to see what Greeks are within," and a highly *comic* scene ensues. One of the party happening to turn his back the rest persuade the keeper that their friend is a lunatic, that his "pericranium is perished."

> *Greenshield.* Look you, Sir, here's a crown to provide his supper. He's a gentleman of a very good house: you shall be paid well if you convert [*i.e.* cure] him. To-morrow morning bedding and a gown shall be sent in, and wood and coal.
>
> *Keeper.* Nay, Sir, he must ha' no fires.
>
> *Greens.* Let his straw be fresh and sweet, we beseech you, Sir.
>
> *Westward Ho!* Act iv. sc. 3.

Ben Jonson in his *Silent Woman* makes it a part of Lady Haughty's instructions to her friend for taming a husband to make him attend her to the sights of London. "And go with us to *Bedlam*, to the China houses, and to the Exchange."[1] The same combination occurs in the *Alchemist*, which comedy supplies another local touch:—

> It may be,
> For some good penance you may have it yet;
> A hundred pounds to the box at Bethlem.—*Alchemist*, Act iv. Sc. 3.

The Deputy Feodary of Somersetshire reported to Cecil, November 10, 1609, that he had found a lunatic in an under room chained and ironed on a straw bed "*After the fashion of Bedlam.*"[2]

There seem to have been many complaints of the management. In May 1619 Dr. Hilkiah Crooke petitioned the King, James I., to "urge the Commissioners to be diligent in the prosecution of the commission, and to provide separate government for the hospital which had not thriven this hundred years."[3] A little later (1632) we learn for the first time what was the accommodation provided for the patients. Besides parlour, kitchen and larders below stairs, there were "twenty-one rooms wherein the poor distracted people lie, and above the stairs eight rooms more for servants and the poor to lie in, and a long waste room now being contrived and in work, to make eight more rooms for poor people to lodge where they lacked room before." With some additions recently made there does not seem to have been provision made for more than sixty patients. The Great Fire did not reach Bethlehem Hospital, but shortly afterwards, when building was going on all around and many alterations were being made in the streets, it was decided rather than attempt to repair the buildings, which had become very dilapidated and quite inadequate to their purpose, to erect a larger hospital in Moorfields somewhat farther from the heart of the city. Simon Fitz-Mary's Hospital was accordingly taken down, as soon as the new building was ready for the reception of the patients. An inscription over the entrance stated that it was commenced in April 1675 and finished in July 1676, an instance of rapid building for those times. Robert Hooke was the architect, "the cost was nigh £17,000." In this as in other cases quick building did not imply sound building. When it was pulled down in 1814 it was discovered that the foundations were very bad, "it having been built on a part of the Town-ditch, and on a soil very unfit for the erection of so large a building." According to its historian,[1] whose knowledge of Paris must have been very vague, "the design was taken from the Chateau de Tuilleries *at Versailles.* Louis XIV., it is said, was so much offended that his palace should be made a model for a hospital, that in revenge he ordered a plan of St. James's to be taken for offices of a very inferior nature." Had this story had any foundation it would certainly have been alluded to by M. Misson, who, as a French refugee, bore no love to Louis XIV. He contents himself with saying (1697) that it is "well situated, and has in front several spacious and agreeable walks," slily adding, "*all* the mad folks of London are not in this hospital."[2] Evelyn expressed the general admiration of the new building. Like its predecessor it was open as an exhibition to the public, and became a common promenade like the middle aisle of old St. Paul's, or the gravel walks of Gray's Inn. At one time the hospital "derived a revenue of at least £400 a year from the indiscriminate admission of visitants." In 1770 it appeared at last to have dawned on the authorities that the practice "tended to disturb the tranquillity of the patients."[3] The practice was continued for a few years longer—Johnson with the faithful Boswell visited it, as we shall see, in 1775—when it was put an end to and no one was afterwards admitted without a particular introduction.

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[1] *Silent Woman*, Act iv. sc. 2.

[2] *Cal. State Papers*, 1623-25, p. 542.

[3] *Cal. State Pap., James I.*, 1619-1623, p. 50.

*April* 21, 1657.—Waited on my Lord Hatton, with whom I dined; at my return I stept into Bedlam, where I saw several poor miserable creatures in chains; one of them was mad with making verses.—*Evelyn.*

Rule V.—That no person do give the lunatics strong drink, wine, tobacco, or spirits: Nor be permitted to sell any such thing in the hospital.

Rule VI.—That such of the lunatics as are fit be permitted to walk in the yard till dinner time and then be locked up in their cells; and that no lunatic that lies naked, or is in a course of physic, be seen by anybody without order of the physician.—*Rules drawn up in* 1677 (Strype's *Stow*).

*April* 18, 1678.—I went to see new Bedlam Hospital, magnificently built and most sweetly placed in Morefields, since the dreadful fire in London.—*Evelyn.*

Ned Ward, in *The London Spy*, 1699, describes in his coarse way visits to Bedlam, and the behaviour of the inmates. So also, some ten years later, does Steele in *The Tatler*. Jordan composed a song "in commendation of the founders of New Bethlehem," in which he alluded to the large number of applicants for admission :—

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[1] *Historical Account of the Origin, Progress, and Present State of Bethlehem Hospital*, 4to, 1783.

[2] *Travels in England*, 1719.

[3] *Historical Account*, p. 11.

Could they their building run
From thence to Islington,
'Twould never hold 'em.

Fairholt's *Lord Mayor's Pageants*, p. 87.

On Tuesday last I took three lads, who are under my guardianship, a rambling, in a hackney-coach, to show them the Town ; as the Lions, the Tombs, Bedlam, and the other places, which are entertainments to raw minds, because they strike forcibly on the fancy.—*Tatler*, No. 30, June 18, 1709.

If we consult the collegiates of Moorfields, we shall find that most of them are beholden to their pride for their introduction into that magnificent palace. I had the curiosity to enquire into the particular circumstances of these whimsical freeholders, and learned from their own mouths the condition and character of each of them. . . . There were at that time five duchesses, three earls, two heathen gods, an emperor, a prophet. . . . A leather seller of Taunton whispered me in the ear that he was the Duke of Monmouth, but begged me not to betray him. At a little distance from him sat a tailor's wife, who asked me as I went by if I had seen the sword-bearer? Upon which I presumed to ask her who she was?—and was answered, "My Lady Mayoress."—*Tatler*, No. 127, January 28, 1710.

To gratify the curiosity of a country friend I accompanied him a few weeks ago to Bedlam. It was in the Easter week, when, to my great surprise, I found a hundred people at least, who, having paid their twopence apiece, were suffered, unattended, to run rioting up and down the wards, making sport and diversion of the miserable inhabitants, etc.—*The World*, No. 23, June 7, 1753.

On Monday, May 8 [1775] we went together and visited the mansions of Bedlam. I had been informed that he [Johnson] had once been there before with Mr. Wedderburne (now Lord Loughborough), Mr. Murphy, and Mr. Foote ; and I had heard Foote give a very entertaining account of Johnson's happening to have his attention arrested by a man who was very furious, and who, while beating his straw, supposed it was William, Duke of Cumberland, whom he was punishing for his cruelties in Scotland in 1746.—*Boswell*, by Croker, p. 445.[1]

In those days when Bedlam was open to the cruel curiosity of holiday ramblers I have been a visitor there. Though a boy, I was not altogether insensible to the misery of the poor captives, nor destitute of feeling for them. But the madness of some of them had such a humorous air, and displayed itself in so many whimsical freaks, that it was impossible not to be entertained at the same time that I was angry with myself for being so.—*Cowper to Rev. John Newton*, July 19, 1784 ; Southey's *Cowper*, vol. v. p. 63.

The first hospital could accommodate only 50 or 60 patients, and the second 150, the number there in Strype's time. By the end of the 18th century the hospital had become quite inadequate to the increased requirements. The City offered to grant a lease of some adjoining ground for its enlargement, but a committee, appointed to consider what steps should be taken reported, April 1799, that the whole building was "dreary, low, and melancholy," and the interior ill contrived, and further that it was in a very dilapidated condition. Eventually it was determined to remove the hospital to a more open situation, and the Bridge House Committee agreed to exchange a site of nearly 12 acres in St. George's Fields, Lambeth, for the 2 acres on which the hospital stood. An Act of Parliament was passed in 1810 sanctioning the exchange and removal. The Government granted a sum of £72,819 towards the necessary expenses, on condition that a wing of the new building should be appropriated to criminal lunatics; the City Corporation added £5000; the City Companies and other public bodies contributed liberally; £5700 was raised by public subscription. The first stone of the new building, designed by James Lewis (who was appointed surveyor of Bridewall and Bethlehem Hospitals, June 13, 1793), was laid April 18, 1812, and it was completed in 1815,[1] at a cost of £122,572. The new building provided accommodation for 198 patients, provision being made for future extension. Portions were added under P. Hardwick, Lewis's successor, and more extensive additions were made during the 25 years, 1843-1868, when Sidney Smirke was the architect. The building consists of a centre, with advanced wings; the principal front, which is about 580 feet long, has an Ionic portico and a lofty cupola. Provision is made for 450 patients, and the most approved curative and sanitary appliances have been introduced in all departments. The treatment is most humane and considerate. Where cure cannot be effected, everything is done to ameliorate the condition of the patients and to provide them with healthy occupation and recreation. The average number of inmates is about 400. "Patients can only be visited by special order, subject to the approbation of the medical officers."

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[1] See also Plate 8 of *The Rake's Progress*, (1735), which represents a scene in Bedlam with maniacal grandeur, but exhibits two fine ladies visiting the deplorable scenes referred to in the above extracts.

*Celebrated Persons confined in.*—Oliver Cromwell's tall porter.

> The renowned Porter of Oliver Cromwell had not more volumes around his cell in the College of Bedlam, than Orlando in his present apartment.—*Tatler*, No. 51.

Nat Lee, the dramatic poet. He was here for four years; the Duke of York, afterwards James II., paying for the cost of his confinement.

> I remember poor Nat Lee, who was then upon the verge of madness, yet made a sober and a witty answer to a bad poet who told him "It was an easie thing to write like a madman." "No," said he, "it is very difficult to write like a madman, but it is a very easy matter to write like a fool."—*Dryden to Dennis* (*Malone*, vol. ii. p. 35).

Richard Stafford, whose curious history Mr. Cunningham discovered in the Letter Book of the Lord Steward's Office. He was sent to Bethlehem Hospital by an order of the Board of Green Cloth, November 4, 1691; his particular offence being that

> he had been very troublesome to their Ma$^{ts}$ Court at Kensington, and had dispersed many Scandalous Pamphlets and libells filled w$^{th}$ Enthusiasm and Sedition.

A second order was sent, November 11, directing that on account of the

> many persons who do frequently resort to him,—by whose means he may proceed in his former evill practices, and be encouraged to write and publish more of his treasonable Books and Papers . . . he may not be permitted to have either papers,

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[1] As I went over Westminster Bridge last week, I saw we were building a new madhouse, twice as big as old Bethlehem Hospital; and surely no building would be so wanted for Englishmen.—*Mrs. Piozzi to Dr. Whalley*, August 13, 1815.

> pen, or ink; unlesse upon some especiall occasion of writeing either to his Father, or some other near Friend, the said Letter being also perused either by yourselves or by some trusty person whom you can much confide in, and that some person may be by to see that he doth not write more than is thus allowed him.

Again, on April 11 of the following year, the Board having

> received Information that a great concourse of people do daily resort to Richard Stafford, to whom he doth preach and scandalously reflect on y^e^ government and by whose means pen, ink, and paper being conveyed to him, he doth still continue to write Pamphletts and Libells more full of Treason and Sedition, then those for which we sent him to yo^r^ hospitall, some of y^e^ said persons do gett y^e^ said Libells printed, and he doth disperse them through y^e^ Window of his Roome into y^e^ Streete, desire that he may be more closely confined where he may not have that conveniency to disperse his Libells, and that no person be suffered to speak to him but in y^e^ presence of a keeper, nor any suspected person suffered to come to him.

Hannah Snell (d. 1792). She was an out-pensioner of Chelsea Hospital, on account of the wounds she received at the siege of Pondicherry.[1] Peg Nicholson, for attempting to stab George III.

> When Mayors by dozens at the tale affrighted,
> Got drunk, addressed, got laughed at, and got knighted.
> ROLLIAD.

She died here, May 17, 1828, after a confinement of 42 years. Hadfield, for attempting to shoot the same king in Drury Lane Theatre. Oxford, for firing at the Queen in St. James's Park. M'Naghten, for shooting Mr. Edward Drummond at Charing Cross. He mistook Mr. Drummond, the private secretary of Sir Robert Peel, for Sir Robert Peel himself. Jonathan Martin, who set fire to York Minster in 1829, died here in 1838.

At first the funds of the hospital proving insufficient for the number of lunatics requiring admission, the Governors, in order to relieve the establishment, admitted out-door patients or pensioners, who bore upon their arms the license of the hospital.

> Till the breaking out of the Civil Wars, Tom o' Bedlam did travel about the country; they had been poor distracted men, but had been put into Bedlam, where, recovering some soberness, they were licentiated to go a-begging, *i.e.* they had on their left arm an armilla of tinn, about four inches long; they could not get it off; they wore about their necks a great horn of an ox in a string or bawdry, which when they came to an house for alms, they did wind, and they did put the drink given them into this horn, whereto they did put a stopple. Since the wars I do not remember to have seen any one of them.—Aubrey, *Nat. Hist. of Wiltshire*, p. 93.

"Poor Tom, thy horn is dry!" is Edgar's exclamation (in *Lear*) in his assumed character of a Tom o' Bedlam. If, as Aubrey supposes, these out-door Tom o' Bedlams ceased to exist after the Civil War, "sham Toms" traded on the public charity many years later. The following advertisement was issued by the Governors of the hospital in June 1675:—

> Whereas several vagrant persons do wander about the City of London and Countries, pretending themselves to be lunaticks, under cure in the Hospital of Bethlem commonly called Bedlam, with brass plates about their arms, and inscriptions thereon. These are to give notice that there is no such liberty given to any patients

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[1] *Lysons*, vol. ii. p. 62.

kept in the said Hospital for their cure, neither is any such plate as a distinction or mark put upon any lunatick during their time being there, or when discharged thence. And that the same is a false pretence to colour their wandering and begging, and to deceive the people to the dishonour of the Government of that Hospital. —*London Gazette*, No. 1000.

Hatton, describing Bethlehem in 1708, says, "When these people are cured of their malady, there are no tickets given them, as I have seen on the wrists of some, who I am assured are all shams."

Bishop Warburton, writing to Hurd,[1] says, "I begin to think with Bolingbroke, this earth may be the Bedlam of the universe."

I remember in the late public entry of the Preston gentlemen from their northern expedition, the late Earl of Derwentwater, when he found they were past by the Exchange, asked where they were to go to. And when they answered him they were to go to the *Tower*, he returned, "I think they ought to carry us to *Bedlam* rather than to the Tower."—Applebee's *Journal*, November 24, 1722.

In the vestibule of the Hospital, until their removal to the South Kensington Museum a few years back, stood the two statues of Madness and Melancholy from the outer gates of Bethlehem in Moorfields, cut by Caius Gabriel Cibber, the father of Colley.

> Where o'er the gates, by his fam'd father's hand,
> Great Cibber's brazen brainless brothers stand.
>
> POPE, *The Dunciad.*

Brazen they are not, but formed of Portland stone, painted over. They were restored in 1814 by the younger Bacon. One is said to represent Oliver Cromwell's porter, then in Bedlam.

**Bethnal Green,** a poor and populous district in the east end of London, was a hamlet of Stepney till 1743, when it was separated and made a parish. It is of considerable extent, reaching from Spitalfields and Shoreditch to Victoria Park and Hackney, Mile End, and Whitechapel. With broad roads passing through and across it, it is a region of small and mean houses, the older ones having wide windows in the upper storeys to give light to the weavers' looms. In 1871 the population numbered over 120,000, and it has since much increased. Only a few years ago Bethnal Green was correctly described as chiefly inhabited by weavers of silk, connected with the great French settlement in Spitalfields; but weavers are now far from being the majority, and their numbers are decreasing. Bethnal Green is one of the chief quarters of the costermongers of London; day and casual labourers are also numerous. In 1769 Bethnal Green was the scene of serious disturbances, arising from what we should now call a *strike* and *rattening.* The weavers of Spitalfields and Bethnal Green refused the wages offered by their employers, held meetings, formed a committee, and levied a tax on the looms still at work for the support of the unemployed. Where payment was refused, a number of the unemployed were called together, who cut the looms so as to render them useless, whence those on strike came to be known as *cutters.* On September 30 a meeting of cutters was held at the Dolphin public-house in Bethnal Green. Two justices, with peace officers, and a guard from the Tower, entered the house and proceeded to arrest the leaders. The weavers resisted, and in the struggle which ensued a soldier and two of the weavers were killed. Four were captured, the others escaped by the roof. Two of these were tried at the Old Bailey, capitally convicted, and sentenced by the Recorder to be hanged "at the usual place." The warrant for their execution, however, directed that they should be hanged at "the most convenient place near Bethnal Green Church." To this the sheriffs demurred, and applied for advice to Serjeant Glynde, who stated that he knew of no authority for altering the sentence of a court of justice, and recommended a memorial to the Secretary of State. This was sent, and a respite was granted while the point was considered. Other memorials followed, and a further respite. The case was referred to the consideration of the twelve judges, who ruled that "the time and place of execution was no part of the sentence," and the still reluctant sheriffs received a peremptory order to obey the terms of the warrant. The men were accordingly hanged at Bethnal Green in the presence of an immense crowd, who were so excited that the sheriffs deemed it prudent to "order the unhappy sufferers to be turned off before the usual time allowed on such occasions."[1]

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[1] Warburton's *Letters*, p. 299, November 2, 1759.

In 1839 there were only two churches in the whole district, but twelve churches have been erected since that time. The parish church, St. Matthew's, was designed by George Dance, senr., 1740. It is a large, oblong, red brick and Portland stone building, with a square tower and low spire at the west end. The church was greatly injured by fire in December 1859, but was restored to its original appearance and reopened in December 1861. St. John's, Cambridge Road, opposite the east end of Bethnal Green Road, is a solid semi-classical edifice, erected 1824-1825, and noteworthy as the work of Sir John Soane, R.A., the architect of the Bank of England. This was the first church consecrated by Bishop Blomfield, who subsequently made great efforts to supply the neighbourhood with sufficient church accommodation. The twelve newer churches are all Gothic, mostly of brick, some by good architects. The public buildings are very few. In Church Row, facing St. Matthew's Church, are the vestry hall and parish offices, the former of red brick and stone of rather elaborate design. The *Bethnal Green Museum*, on the north of St. John's Church, and *Columbia Market*, built by the Baroness Burdett-Coutts at the Shoreditch extremity of the parish, are noticed under those headings. The *Green*, between St. John's Church and the Museum, has been enclosed and laid out as a public garden, and appears to be much appreciated.

> *June* 26, 1663.—By coach to Bednall-green to Sir W. Rider's to dinner. A fine merry walk with the ladies alone after dinner in the garden : the greatest quantity of strawberries I ever saw, and good. This very house was built by the Blind Beggar of Bednall-green, so much talked of and sang in ballads ; but they say it was only some of the outhouses of it.—*Pepys.*

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[1] Hughson's *London*, vol. i. p. 588 ; Journals of the time.

My father, shee said, is soone to be seene,
The seely blind beggar of Bednall-greene,
That daylye sits begging for charitie,
He is the good father of pretty Bessee.
His markes and his tokens are knowen very well;
He alwayes is led with a dogg and a bell.
A seely olde man, God knoweth, is hee,
Yet hee is the father of pretty Bessee.

PERCY'S *Reliques*, vol. ii., *The Beggar's Daughter of Bednall Green.*[1]

The story of the Blind Beggar seems to have gained much credit in the village, where it decorates not only the sign-posts of the publicans, but the staff of the parish beadle.—*Lysons*, vol. ii. p. 18.

The house at Bethnal Green was inhabited in 1663 by Sir William Rider; was built in the previous century for John Kirby. It was distinguished as "Kirby's Castle," and associated in rhyme, as Stow records, with other memorable follies of the time in brick and mortar:—

Kirkebyes Castell and Fishers Follie,
Spinilas pleasure and Megses glorie.

It was known in Strype's time as the "Blind Beggar's House,"[2] but Strype knew nothing of the ballad, for he adds, "perhaps Kirby beggared himself by it." For many years it was a private lunatic asylum. Bishop's Hall, about a quarter of a mile to the east of Bethnal Green (taken down about the middle of the present century), is said to have been the palace of Bishop Bonner. Hence *Bonner's Fields* adjoining. There is a view of the house, dated 1794, in the Guildhall Collection. In 1649 the versatile Sir Balthazar Gerbier opened an Academy at Bethnal Green, in which he professed to teach, in addition to the more common branches of education, "astronomy, navigation, architecture, perspective, drawing, limning, engraving, fortification, fireworks, military discipline, the art of well speaking and civil conversation, history, constitutions and maxims of state, and particular dispositions of nations, riding the great horse, scenes, exercises, and magnificent shows." For teaching all these arts he charged £6 a month, of which £3 was for riding the great horse.[3] Robert Ainsworth, author of the Latin dictionary which bears his name, kept an Academy at Bethnal Green. William Caslon, the celebrated type-founder, died at his residence there, January 23, 1766.

**Bethnal Green Museum,** CAMBRIDGE ROAD, BETHNAL GREEN, a branch of the SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM, opened in 1872. When it was decided, in 1865, to erect permanent buildings for the South Kensington Museum, the Education Department offered the temporary iron structure (known as the Brompton Boilers), to the authorities of any London district who might be disposed to establish a district museum. The only response was from the east end, where a committee was formed, and the chairman, Sir Antonio Brady, was able to inform the Lord President of the Council, March 1866, that they were in a position to purchase the fee-simple of a site of 4½ acres singularly adapted for the object in view, and to offer it to the Government "for the purpose of erecting thereon a museum for the east end of London." The offer was accepted, and after some legal difficulties had been overcome, the building, a much more substantial one than was at first proposed, was erected from the designs of Major-General Scott, C.B., and opened in state by the Prince of Wales, on behalf of the Queen, June 24, 1872. The walls are of red brick, with a broad frieze, and the "boiler" roofs; internally there are basement and ground floors with galleries carried round the four sides. In front of the building is Minton's great St. George fountain, in majolica, which formed a conspicuous feature at the Exhibition of 1862. The Food Collection and the Collection of Animal Products from South Kensington were deposited in the new museum, and they have remained there ever since; but the distinctive feature of the Museum is the succession of collections lent for exhibitions by public bodies or private individuals. At the opening was exhibited the magnificent collection of paintings and works of decorative art belonging to Sir Richard Wallace, which remained there till Hertford House was completed. [*See* Manchester Square.] Among the collections which have followed this have been the Indian Collection of the Prince of Wales; the paintings from the Dulwich Galleries; and General Pitt Rivers's ethnological collection; Mr. J. Evans's remarkable series of stone implements; Mr. A. W. Franks's choice selection of pottery and porcelain; Mr. Doubleday's entomological collection; and several others more or less complete in character. The National Portrait Gallery is now temporarily located there.

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[1] The beggar in the ballad is said to have been the son of Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, in the reign of Henry III. Wounded at Evesham fighting by his father's side, he was found among the dead by a baron's daughter, who sold her jewels to marry him, and assumed with him a beggar's attire to preserve his life. Their only child, a daughter, was the "pretty Bessee" of the ballad in Percy.

[2] *Strype*, B. iv. p. 48.

[3] *Lysons*, vol. ii. p. 1.

The Museum is open free on Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday, from 10 A.M. to 10 P.M.; on Thursday and Friday from 10 A.M. to 4, 5, or 6 P.M., according to the season; and by payment of sixpence on Wednesday from 10 A.M. to 4, 5, or 6 P.M.

**Betterton Street,** DRURY LANE (formerly Brownlow Street). The name was changed in 1877. [*See* Brownlow Street.]

**Betty's Coffee-House,** STRAND. So late as 1828 (February 15), Miss Mitford addresses her father, "Dr. Mitford, Old Betty's Coffee-House, behind the New Church, Strand."

**Bevis Marks,** in the parish of Allhallows, London Wall, extends from DUKE STREET, ALDGATE, to ST. MARY AXE.

> Then next is one great house, large of rooms, fair courts and garden plots, some time pertaining to the Bassets, since that to the Abbots of Bury, in Suffolk, and therefore called Burie's Markes, corruptly Bevis Markes, and since the dissolution of the abbey of Bury, to Thomas Heneage the father, and to Sir Thomas his son.—*Stow*, p. 55.

On part of the site of this great house stands the Spanish and

Portuguese Jews' Synagogue, founded 1679, the oldest in use in England. The remembrance of the abbots survives in Bury Street on the south side of Bevis Marks, and Bury Court, St. Mary Axe; as does that of their successors in Heneage Lane, the next turning to Bury Street. The entry of the birth of Benjamin D'Israeli, Earl of Beaconsfield, is in the register of the old Synagogue.

Dickens places the office of Sampson Brass, "Old Curiosity Shop," in Bevis Marks.

**Bible Society (British and Foreign),** 146 QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, founded 1804, with "the sole object of encouraging the wider circulation of the Holy Scriptures." This it does by aiding missionaries and other qualified persons to translate the Scriptures into languages or dialects in which no such version already exists, or to revise and improve existing versions; by printing versions of the Scriptures in many tongues; by circulating copies of such editions as widely as possible by grants to missionary and other religious societies; by the operations of auxiliary societies or by its own agents; and by a widely extended system of *colportage.* The Society has printed the Bible either as a whole or in separate Testaments or Books in about 285 languages and dialects, and circulates above 4,000,000 copies yearly. The number of copies distributed by the Society since its foundation is over 116,000,000. The annual income of the Society is about £110,000; a similar sum is received as part payment for the Scriptures circulated. At the Bible House—a large and stately building, erected in 1866-1868 from the designs of the late Edward I'Anson, architect—may be seen a collection quite unrivalled in extent of Bibles, Testaments, or portions of the Bible of varied dates and in many languages.

**Billingsgate,** a river, gate, wharf, and fish-market, on the Thames, a little below London Bridge, the great fish-market of London. In very early times Queenhithe and Billingsgate were the chief City wharfs for the mooring of fishing vessels and landing their cargoes. The fish were sold in and about Thames Street, special stations being assigned to the several kinds of fish. Queenhithe was at first the more important wharf, but Billingsgate appears to have gradually overtaken it and eventually to have left it hopelessly in the rear, the troublesome passage of London Bridge leading ship-masters to prefer the below bridge wharf. Corn, malt, and salt, as well as fish, were landed and sold at both wharfs, and very strict regulations were laid down by the City authorities as to the tolls to be levied on the several articles, and the conditions under which they were to be sold.[1] As early as 1282 a message was sent from the King, Edward I., to the serjeants of Billingsgate and Queenhithe, commanding them "to see that all boats are moored on the City side at night, and to have the names of all boats;" and in 1297 the order was repeated, but this time it was the warden of the dock [*portus*] at Billingsgate and the warden of Queenhithe who were "to see that this order is strictly observed." In a letter of Edward II., 1312, regarding the safe keeping of the City, Billingsgate is enumerated among the quays facing the Thames, which shall "be well and strictly bretached" [embattled, or defended by wooden turrets], and the lanes on either side be "well and stoutly chained." In 1370, when "the Mayor, Aldermen, and commonalty were given to understand that certain galleys, with a multitude of armed men therein, were lying off the Foreland of Tenet," [Thanet], it was ordered that "every night watch shall be kept between the Tower of London and Billingsgate with 40 men-at-arms, and 60 archers;" which watch the men of the trades underwritten "agreed to keep in succession each night, in form as follows: On Tuesday, the Drapers and the Tailors; on Wednesday, the Mercers and the Apothecaries; on Thursday, the Fishmongers and the Butchers; on Friday, the Pewterers and the Vintners; on Saturday, the Goldsmiths and the Saddlers; on Sunday, the Ironmongers, the Armourers, and the Cutlers; on Monday, the Tawers [Curriers], the Spurriers, the Bowyers, and the Girdlers."[1] Billingsgate was declared, 1 Eliz., c. ii. (1559), "an open space for the landing and bringing in of any fish, corn, salt stores, victuals, and fruit (grocery wares excepted), and to be a place of carrying forth of the same, or the like, and for no other merchandises." By 10 and 11 William III., c. 24, it was made, on and after May 10, 1699, "a free and open market for all sorts of fish."

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[1] *Liber Albus*, p. 603, etc.

> How this gate took that name, or of what antiquity the same is, I must leave uncertain, as not having read any ancient record thereof, more than that Geffrey Monmouth writeth, that Belin, a king of the Britons, about four hundred years before Christ's Nativity, built this gate and named it Belin's gate, after his own calling; and that when he was dead, his body being burnt, the ashes in a vessel of brass were set upon a high pinnacle of stone over the same gate. It seemeth to me not to be so ancient, but rather to have taken that name of some later owner of the place, happily named Beling or Biling, as Somer's key, Smart's key, Frost wharf, and others thereby, took their names of their owners.—*Stow*, p. 17.
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> Billingsgate is at this present (1598) a large water-gate, port, or harborough, for ships and boats commonly arriving there with fish both fresh and salt, shell-fishes, salt, oranges, onions, and other fruits and roots, wheat, rye, and grain of divers sorts for the service of the city and the parts of this realm adjoining. This gate is now more frequented than of old time, when the Queene's-hithe [Queenhithe] was used, and the drawbridge of timber at London Bridge was then to be raised or drawn up for passage of ships with tops thither.—*Stow*, p. 78.

Until 1850 Billingsgate, according to the description of the City architect, "consisted only of shed buildings. . . . The open space on the north of the well-remembered Billingsgate Dock was dotted with low booths and sheds, with a range of wooden houses with a piazza in front on the west, which served the salesmen and fishmongers as shelter, and for the purposes of carrying on their trade."[2] In that year the market was rebuilt from the designs of Mr. J. B. Bunning, the

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[1] Riley, *Memorials*, p. 345.

[2] Report of Mr. Horace Jones, 1874.

City architect. If less picturesque, in neatness of appearance it was a great improvement on its predecessor, but it was soon found to be insufficient for the increased trade, and in 1872 the Corporation obtained an Act to rebuild and enlarge the market. By the plans of the late Sir Horace Jones, the then City architect, the neighbouring Billingsgate Stairs and Wharf and Darkhouse Lane were included, and the area of the market was nearly doubled. The works were commenced in 1874, and the new market was opened by the Lord Mayor on July 20, 1877. The building is of Portland stone on a granite plinth, Italian in character, and comprises, in the Thames Street and river fronts, a pedimented centre and continuous arcade, flanked at each extremity by a pavilion tavern. The general market, on a level with Thames Street, has an area of about 30,000 feet, and is covered with louvre glass roofs 43 feet high at the ridge. A gallery 30 feet wide is appropriated to the sale of dried fish. Beneath the whole is a well-lighted and airy basement 24 feet high, which serves for the shell-fish market. The market is said to be well adapted to its purpose, but already complaints are made of insufficient space, and the approaches greatly need widening and improving. The opening of the railways has altogether changed the character of the wholesale fish trade. By far the larger part of the fish, some 100,000 tons annually, is brought to Billingsgate by land, the Great Eastern Railway having the lion's share of the traffic. But all the fish that arrives by railway is not sold at Billingsgate, though disposed of by Billingsgate salesmen. The salesman is informed by telegram of the quantity and kind of fish consigned to him; he ascertains the state of the market, and if the supply is redundant telegraphs to the persons sending the fish not to send any more. Billingsgate Market opens at 5 o'clock every morning throughout the year, but it is not a place that it would be prudent for a stranger to visit *then.*

The coarse language of the place has long been notorious. "One may term this the Esculine Gate of London," says old Fuller. "Here one may hear *linguas jurgatrices;*"[1] and he places "Billingsgate language" among his proverbs.

> At this rate there is not a scold at Billingsgate but may defend herself by the pattern of King James and Archbishop Whitgift.—Andrew Marvell, *The Rehearsal Transprosed*, 1672.

> The style of Billingsgate would not make a very agreeable figure at St. James's. —E. Smith, *On John Philips, the poet.*

> Hard by a sty, beneath a roof of thatch,
> Dwelt obloquy, who in her early days
> Baskets of fish at Billingsgate did watch,
> Cod, whiting, oyster, mackrel, sprat or plaice:
> There learned she speech from tongues that never cease.
> POPE, *Imitation of Spenser.*

Addison, some three years before (*Freeholder*, April, 30, 1716), had spoken of the delicacy of certain modern critics who are offended with Homer's "Billingsgate Warriors"—

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[1] Fuller's *Worthies* (London) ed. 1662, p. 197.

Our march we with a song begin;
Our hearts were light, our breeches thin.
We meet with nothing of adventure
Till Billingsgate's Dark House we enter;
Where we diverted were, while baiting,
With ribaldry, not worth relating
(Quite suited to the dirty place).—HOGARTH'S *Trip*.

In *Recollections of Samuel Rogers* (p. 86), he relates that Dr. Lawrence told him that on one occasion he "dined with Burke and others at the Tun [Three Tuns] in Billingsgate: at dinner-time Burke was missed, and was found at a fishmonger's learning the history of pickled salmon."

The "Three Tuns Tavern," looking on the river, famous for a capital dinner at two shillings, including three kinds of fish, joints, steaks, and bread and cheese.

My Boy, I will bring thee to the bawds and the roysters.
At Billingsgate feasting with claret wine and oysters.
BEN JONSON, *The Devil is an Ass*.

This brings to my mind another ancient custom that hath been omitted of late years. It seems that in former times the porters that plyd at Billingsgate used civilly to entreat and desire every man that passed that way to salute a Post that stood there in a vacant place. If he refused to do this, they forthwith laid hold of him and by main force bumped him against the Post; but if he quietly submitted to kiss the same, and paid down sixpence, they gave him a name, and chose some one of the gang for his godfather. I believe this was done in memory of some old image that formerly stood there, perhaps of Belus or Belin.—*Bagford in* 1715, (Letter printed in Leland's *Collectanea*).

**Billingsgate Ward,** one of the twenty-six wards of London, and so called from a quay or water-gate on the Thames. [*See* Billingsgate.] *Boundaries.*—North, Little Eastcheap and tenements adjoining; south, the Thames; east, Smart's Quay, now Custom-House Stairs; west, Monument Yard and Pudding Lane. Stow enumerates five churches—St. Botolph (destroyed in the Fire and not rebuilt); St. Mary-at-Hill; St. Margaret Pattens; St. Andrew Hubbert (destroyed in the Fire and not rebuilt); St. George in Botolph Lane. William Beckford, father of the author of *Vathek*, was alderman of this ward.

**Billiter Lane** (now BILLITER STREET) ALDGATE, runs from Leadenhall Street to Fenchurch Street, opposite Mark Lane.

Then is Belzettar's Lane, so called of the first owner and builder thereof, now corruptly called Billitar Lane.—*Stow*, p. 53.

But Professor W. W. Skeat says (*Introductory Lecture on Anglo-Saxon*), "Billiter Lane is Bell-zeter's Lane, the lane where the bellfounders lived." And this is the more probable from the frequency with which City thoroughfares were named after the trades carried on in them, *e.g.*, Ironmonger's Lane, Bucklersbury, Leather Lane, Soper's Lane, Milk Street, Bread Street, but we do not know of any record of bellfounders in Billiter Lane.

Billiter Lane, a place consisting formerly of poor and ordinary houses, where it seems needy and beggarly people used to inhabit, whence the proverb used in ancient times, *A Bawdy Beggar of Billiter Lane*, which Sir Thomas Moore somewhere used in his book which he wrote against Tyndal.—*Strype*, B. ii. p. 54.

Billiter Lane is of very ordinary account, the buildings being very old timber houses, which much want pulling down and new building, and the inhabitants being as inconsiderable, as small brokers, chandlers, and such like. And 'tis great pity that a place so well seated should be so mean.—*Strype*, B. ii. p. 54.

Billiter Street is very different now. It has many good houses, and during the past half dozen years large and lofty piles of offices have been erected, and a handsome avenue opened to Lime Street.

**Billiter Square,** on the west side of BILLITER STREET.

But the chief ornament of this place [Billiter Street] is Billiter Square on the west side, which is a very handsome, open, and airy place, graced with good new brick buildings, very well inhabited.—*Strype*, B. ii. p. 82.

In a large paved court, close by Billiter Square,
Stands a mansion old but in thorough repair.
*Ingoldsby Legends* ("The Bagman's Dog").

It continued to be well inhabited down to the early years of the present century, when, one by one, the dwelling-houses were converted into offices. Voltaire, when in England, asked a correspondent, John Brinsden, wine merchant, Durham Yard, to send him tidings of Lady Bolingbroke's health, and "direct the letter by the penny post at Mr. Cavalier, Bellitery Square, by the Royal Exchange."[1] Nathan Basevi, grandfather of the Earl of Beaconsfield, lived in Billiter Square.

*January* 10, 1802.—Isaac D'Israeli, Esq., of the Adelphi, to Miss Basevi of Billiter Square.

Mr. Wm. Manning, M.P., a Director of the Bank of England, and the father of Cardinal Manning, lived here when he married the niece of Lord Carrington. Billiter Square has shared in the improvements noticed under Billiter Street. An avenue of costly offices has been opened westward to Lime Street Square, and among other new buildings is the spacious structure erected for the East and West India Docks Company, which extends from the east side of the Square into Billiter Street; a Gothic building with a tall angle turret.

**Bingley House,** CAVENDISH SQUARE. [*See* Harcourt House.]

**Birchin Lane,** from CORNHILL, opposite the east end of the Royal Exchange, to LOMBARD STREET.

Then have ye Birchover Lane, so called of Birchover, the first builder and owner thereof, now corruptly called Birchin Lane. . . . This lane and the high street near adjoining hath been inhabited for the most part with wealthy drapers.—*Stow*, p. 75.

As is frequently the case, Stow appears to be wrong in his etymology. The earliest known mention of the place is in a Record of 1301, where it is called *Berkheneres Lane* on Cornhill. In 19 Edward III. (1345), one "Byndo of Florence, a Lombard, was taken at the suit of John de Croydone, servant of John atte Bell, vintner, with the mainour of six silver cups, and half of a broken cup, stolen in *Bercherners Lane* in the ward of Langebourne in London. . . . The jury say, upon their oath, that the said Byndo is guilty of the felony aforesaid. Therefore he is to be hanged"[1] The original name was, no doubt, Birchener's and not Birchover's Lane. In a document of the 15th century[2] it is written *Berchers Lane*. Ascham[3] speaks of "a common proverb of Birching Lane." To send a person to Birching Lane has an obvious meaning; and to "return by Weeping Cross" was a joke of kindred origin.

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[1] *Notes and Queries*, 4th S., vol. i. p. 293.

Birchin Lane is a place of considerable trade, especially for men's apparel, the greatest part of the shopkeepers being salesmen.—*R.B.*, *in Strype*, B. ii. p. 150.

It was a great mart for ready-made clothes as early as the end of the 16th century.

My good friend, M. Davies [Sir John Davys] said of his epigrams, that they were made like doublets in Birchin Lane, for every one whom they will serve.—Sir John Harrington, *Metamorphosis of Ajax*, 1596.

No sooner in London will we be,
But the bakers for you, the brewers for me.
Birchin Lane will *suit us*,
The costermongers fruit us.
Heywood, *Edw. IV.*, Pt. i. 4to. 1600.[4]

And passing through Birchin Lane amidst a camp-royal of hose and doublets, I took excellent occasion to slip into a captain's suit, a valiant buff doublet stuffed with points and a pair of velvet slops scored thick with lace.—Middleton, *Black Book*, 4to, 1604.

*Mr. Flowerdale.* Thou sayest thou hast twenty pound; go into Birchin Lane; put thyself into clothes; thou shalt ride with me to Croydon Fair.—*The London Prodigall*, by William Shakespeare (!) 4to, 1605.

And you, master Amoretto . . . it's fine, when that puppet-player Fortune must put such a Birchin Lane post in so good a suit—such an ass in so good fortune. —*The Return from Parnassus*, 4to, 1606.

Did man, think you, come wrangling into the world about no better matters, than all his lifetime to make privy searches in Birchin Lane for whalebone doublets? —Dekker, *Gull's Hornbook*, 4to, 1609.

His discourse makes not his behaviour, but he buys it at Court, as countrymen buy their clothes in Birchen Lane.—*Overbury*, 1614.

At the Marine Coffee-House in Birchin Lane, is water-gruel to be sold every morning, from 6 till 11 of the clock. 'Tis not yet thoroughly known; but there comes such company as drinks usually 4 or 5 gallons in a morning.—*Advertisement*, July 26, 1695.

But Nicholas Ferrar I may compare to one of those Birchin Lane tailors that go but into their shops, they will without delay find you a fitting suit of apparel.—*Life of Nicholas Ferrar*, ed. Mayor, p. 93.

Major John Graunt, citizen of London (b. 1620, d. 1674), who wrote *Natural and Political Observations on the Bills of Mortality*, lived in this lane. His Epistle Dedicatory is dated "At the Swan and Key in Birchen Lane, January 25, 1661-1662." [*See* Tom's Coffee-House.]

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[1] Riley, *Memorials*, p. 221.

[2] Harl MSS., 6016.

[3] Scholemaster.

[4] He repeats the joke, such as it is, in the *Royal King and the Loyal Subject* (Act. iii. Sc. 3), "Though we have the law of our sides, yet we may walk through Birchin Lane and be *non-suited*." And again (*ibid.*, Act i. Sc. 1), "With all my heart, good Corporal; but it had not been amiss if we had gone to Birchin Lane first, to have *suited* us."

> The two years which followed [1800-1802] were passed [by Zachary Macaulay and his infant son, the future historian] in a house in Birchin Lane, where the Sierra Leone Company had its office. Mr. Z. Macaulay was secretary to this Company.—Trevelyan's *Life of Lord Macaulay.*

**Bird Cage Walk,** St. James's Park, a name given to the south side of the Park, between Buckingham Gate and Storey's Gate, from the aviary established there in the reign of James I., and the decoy made there in the reign of Charles II. The supposition that it was so called from "The Bocage," a name given to it by St. Evremont, who was keeper of the ducks in the Park, is a mere piece of idle ingenuity. A grant to Katharine, Queen of Charles II., made in 1671 (23 Car. II.), recites letters patent of the 13th of his reign (1661), whereby he granted, *inter alia*, "the keeping of an house and yards in our Parke at St. James's, built for the keeping of pheasants, gunny [guinea] hens, partridges, and other fowle within our said park;" and also recites that the Queen Consort had by her trustees purchased the same, "and upon the said premises, or some part thereof, as also upon a parcel of ground taken out of St. James Old Highway, containing in length, on the north, 102 feet, and in breadth, on the east, 42 feet, in the whole 3600 feet, had caused several houses to be erected, and had laid out considerable sums," and thereupon grants the said "house, yards, gardens, and curtilages in our said Parke of St. James, and all that parcell of grounds taken out of St. James's Old Highway," to trustees for the Queen.

> In our way thither [to the Horse Guards] was nothing worth our observation, unless 'twas the Bird Cage inhabited by wild fowl; the ducks begging charity, and the blackguard boys robbing their own bellies to relieve them.—*Amusements of London*, by Tom Brown, 12mo, 1700, p. 68.

The elm trees in Bird Cage Walk were planted by Reach, the Fulham nurseryman, who died in 1783.[1] Here are the Wellington Barracks (1834). The chapel was remodelled by Geo. Street, R.A., in 1877. The Hon. Mrs. Caroline Norton lived here; her house was what was called No. 2 Princes Court, Storey's Gate.

> *April* 1832.—Called upon Mrs. Norton; found her preparing to go to Hayter's, who is painting a picture of her, and offered to walk with her. Had accordingly a very brisk, agreeable walk across the two parks, and took her in the highest bloom of beauty to Hayter, who said he wished that somebody would always put her through this process before she sat to him.—T. Moore's *Diary.*

Sir George Hayter's house was No. 65 Connaught Terrace, Hyde Park. The carriage-way, long exclusively confined to the Royal Family and the hereditary Grand Falconer, was opened to the public in 1828.

**Bird Street,** Oxford Street. This street was built before 1750, and extended on both sides of Oxford Street, from Brook Street on the south to Henrietta Street on the north, the southern portion being known as Bird Street, Grosvenor Square, the northern as Bird Street, Manchester Square. Some time after 1831 the name of the southern portion was changed to Thomas Street. Thomas Banks, the sculptor, and his wife lived here before they went to Italy in 1772.

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[1] Faulkner's *Fulham*, p. 316.

**Birkbeck Literary and Scientific Institution,** SOUTHAMPTON BUILDINGS, was founded in 1823 as the London Mechanics' Institution, with George Birkbeck, M.D. as President; being the parent of a large number of similar institutions in the chief towns of the country. Offices were temporarily hired in Furnival's Inn, and the use of the chapel in Monkwell Street was obtained for meetings. The foundation stone of the building in Southampton Buildings was laid by Dr. Birkbeck on December 2, 1824; and, on July 8, 1825, the lecture theatre was opened with some ceremony. The name of the Institution was changed to The Birkbeck in honour of its late President in 1867, and it has now been removed to Bream's Buildings, close by Fetter Lane, a new building having been erected there for its accommodation.

**Bishopsgate,** one of the City gates, so called after Erkenwald, Bishop of London (d. 685), son of Offa, King of Mercia, by whom it was erected. The maintenance of the gate was considered to devolve upon the Bishop of London, though the chief burden came, in course of time, to be laid upon the Hanse merchants. Thus from the *Liber Albus* we learn that "In the tenth year of King Edward (1282), Henry le Waleys being Mayor of London, by reason lately of the ruinous state of a certain gate of the City aforesaid, that is called *Bisshoppesgate*, there existed a prolonged dispute between the said mayor and the citizens aforesaid and the merchants of the Hanse of Almaine," dwelling in the city, as to the repair of the gate, which the said merchants were bound to execute "in return for certain liberties" which they enjoyed on that condition. An appeal being made to the King, he ordered his treasurer and the Barons of the Exchequer to call the parties before them and hear and decide the question at issue. This was done, and the merchants being held to be liable, they agreed "for the sake of peace," and in return for additional immunities granted to them, to pay at once "towards the repair of the aforesaid Gate, 240 marks sterling of ready money . . . and that they and their successors, merchants of the Hanse aforesaid, would, so often as it should be necessary, at all times repair the said Gate, and for the defence of such Gate, so often as it should be necessary to set ward upon the same, at all times sustain one-third part of the defence aforesaid, at their own costs, and with their own men, in the upper parts of such Gate, the said mayor and citizens sustaining their two-third parts for such safe keeping in the part below."[1] Eighteen years later (28 Edw. I., 1300) it was ruled that the Bishop of London "is bound to make the hinges of *Bysoppesgate;* seeing that from every cart laden with wood he has one stick as it enters the said gate."[2] The liability, however, was limited to the hinges, for there is another entry, 33 Edw. I. (1305), wherein it is "awarded and agreed that Almaines belonging to the Hanse of the Merchants of Almaine shall be free from paying two shillings on going in or out of the Gate of Bisshopesgate with their goods, seeing that they are charged with

[1] *Liber Albus*, p. 417.

[2] Riley, *Memorials*, p. 43.

the safe keeping and repair of the Gate aforesaid."[1] In 1318 the gateway, together "with a certain tourelle on the eastern side, and a garden lying between the gate and this bastion," were granted to John le Long the Easterling, for his life, on the condition that he should "maintain the said gate and tourelle at his own proper charges." In 1324 he was permitted to resign the grant and the charge. The gate was rebuilt by the Hanse Merchants in 1471, and lasted till 1731, when, being greatly out of repair, it was taken down, and a much less ornamental gate erected in its place at the cost of the City. In 1760 an Act was passed, empowering the City authorities to remove the gates and effect other improvements, and under its provisions Bishopsgate was finally removed a few years later. The site is marked by two tablets on the houses at the corners of Camomile and Wormwood Streets respectively (Nos. 1 and 64 Bishopsgate Street Without), inscribed with mitre and these words "Adjoining to this spot Bishopsgate formerly stood." The gate was repaired in 1648.—*Notes on London Churches and Buildings*, A.D. 1631-1658 (Harrison's *England*, vol. ii., New Shakspere Society).

**Bishopsgate Street Within,** between Cornhill and Camomile Street, and so called from being *within* the walls, as Bishopsgate Street Without was so called from being *without* the walls.

The southern half of this street, including the church of St. Martin Outwich, was destroyed by fire November 7, 1765. The flames commenced at a peruke maker's, and nothing but the wind shifting suddenly saved Crosby Hall and the church of St. Helen's. The four corners of Cornhill, Bishopsgate Street, Leadenhall Street, and Gracechurch Street, were on fire at the same time. There is a plan of the houses destroyed in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1765.

It may be convenient, in order to indicate the position of the more noteworthy sites and buildings (many of which have separate notices) to take the two sides of the street separately. *West side.*—Three doors from Cornhill (No. 123), the London Tavern, famous for its turtle, dinners, wines, charity meetings, and auctions. It was taken down in 1876, and the site is now occupied by the large and costly fabric erected for the Royal Bank of Scotland. A few doors further is the house (No. 119) in which, in 1780, George Crabbe lodged with Vickery the hairdresser. The house is still a hairdresser's and peruke maker's, Ross and Sons, perhaps the most noted of the kind in the City. It was from here that Crabbe wrote his celebrated letter to Edmund Burke. Two doors beyond, at the angle formed with Threadneedle Street, stood the Church of St. Martin Outwich, taken down in 1875 for street improvements, and on the site of which stands the Capital and Counties Bank. At the opposite corner of Threadneedle Street is the former South Sea House. Next to this, Nos. 110-113, is the splendid building, with columns of the Roman-Corinthian order with relievos over the doorway and windows, and statues on the summit, erected in 1866 from the designs of Mr. J. Gibson, architect, for the National Provincial Bank, the handsomest building of its kind in the City. To make way for it was demolished the old Flower Pot, a well-known starting-place for short stages and omnibuses. Passing the Baltic and other Chambers, some of them noteworthy for their size and architecture, we come to (103) the entrance to Gresham House, which extends through to Old Broad Street, and marks the site of the sumptuous residence of Sir Thomas Gresham, who gave the Royal Exchange to his fellow-citizens, entertained Queen Elizabeth, and, dying suddenly at his house here, was buried in St. Helen's Church on the opposite side of the way. Next to the rather handsome building (No. 95), Gothic of the year 1861, known as Crosby House, are Palmerston Buildings, a huge pile which also stretches back to Old Broad Street, and contains nearly 200 separate offices. Here stood the Bull Inn, "a famous place for the performance of the pre-Shakesperian plays." When Antony Bacon left Gray's Inn in 1594 and came to live in Bishopsgate Street, his mother was in much distress, fearing "the neighbourhood of the *Bull Inn*."[1]

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[1] Riley, *Memorials*, p. 57.

> The Blacke Bull in Bishopsgate Street, who is still looking towards Shoreditch to see if he can spy the carriers coming from Cambridge.—*A New Booke of Mistakes*, 1637 (quoted in Huth's Prefaces, Dedications, and Epistles, p. 358).

No. 86 was the famous Green Dragon Inn, and at Nos. 83 and 84 is a very smart new building, calling itself the "Old Four Swans," and usurping the place of the picturesque coach-yard inn that bore the sign of the Four Swans. Another large block of offices, Ethelburga House, containing over 100 offices, is so named from standing opposite the church of St. Ethelburga.

The *East Side* of the street has been entirely renewed at the Cornhill end within the last few years by sweeping away the plain old shops and substituting lofty blocks of offices. The quaint red brick office of Messrs. Baring Brothers, designed by R. Norman Shaw, R.A., and the Wesleyan Centenary Hall are the chief buildings here. Farther on are Crosby Hall, the fine old church of St. Helen's, Great St. Helen's, and St. Helen's Place, the Church of St. Ethelburga,[2] and (No. 54) the Marine Society's House, all of which are noticed under their respective headings. Bishopsgate Street fortunately escaped with little injury from the Great Fire, and in the *London Gazette* of September 8, 1666, the first published after the Fire, is the announcement that "The General Letter Office is now held in Bishopsgate Street, at Sir Samuel Bernardiston's house, the same that Master Sheriff Hanson sometime kept his Sheriffalty in."

**Bishopsgate Street Without.** [*See* preceding article.] Commencing with the *west side* at Wormwood Street, we come directly to the Church of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, and Alderman's Walk; Liverpool Street and White Hart Court, so called from the White Hart Inn, of which there is an interesting view by J. T. Smith. No. 169, the house of Sir Paul Pindar (d. 1650), an eminent English merchant, distinguished for his love of architecture and the magnificent sums he gave towards the restoration of old St. Paul's Cathedral. The house, or part of it, is a public-house called "Sir Paul Pindar's Head"; some of the ceilings were in plaster of the Cinque Cento period, but the best part of the house was the front towards the street, which still exists. The building was demolished in 1871, and rebuilt or "restored" in the following years. There is a monument to Sir Paul in the parish church of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate. The Venetian Embassy at Sir Paul Pindar's house, 1617-1618.—*Quarterly Review*, vol. cii. p. 408. Sun Street, an important thoroughfare, was stopped up by the Great Eastern Railway Company a few years ago. Lamb Alley, in it Alleyn the actor's (now called Underwood's) Almshouses (rebuilt 1731; restored 1867). *East side*, commencing at Camomile Street.—Houndsditch; Devonshire House and the Friends' Meeting House, the great central place of assembly of the Society of Friends; Devonshire Street, and Devonshire Square.

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[1] *Spedding*, vol. i. p. 34.

[2] The engraving of the church of St. Ethelburga in West and Tom's *Churches of London* (410, 1736), contains a most interesting view of Bishopsgate Street Within. The old houses in the engraving are quaint and striking in the extreme.

> I, Lodowick Muggleton, was born in Bishopsgate Street [Without], near the Earl of Devonshire's House, at the corner house called Walnut Tree Yard. My father's name was John Muggleton, he was a smith by trade, that is a farrier or horse doctor, he was in great respect with the Postmaster in King James's time. . . . . When I was grown to 15 or 16 years of age, I was put apprentice to one John Quick, a tailor; he made livery gowns, and all sorts of gowns for men; he made gowns for several Aldermen and Liverymen of their Company in London, and he lived in this Walnut Tree Yard.—*Acts of the Witnesses*, chap. iii. § 5, p. 6.

The Catherine Wheel Inn, of old a great coaching house, Artillery Lane. [*See* Artillery Ground.]

**Bishopsgate Ward,** one of the twenty-six wards of London, so named from the old City gate which stood within its liberties. It is divided into two "parts," Bishopsgate Within and Bishopsgate Without, with a Deputy for each; and embraces the whole of Bishopsgate Street Within, Bishopsgate Street Without, and the several streets and lanes on either side. *Remarkable Places*—some of which, however, no longer exist.—Church of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate Without; St. Helen, Bishopsgate Within; St. Ethelburga, Bishopsgate Within; Hospital of St. Mary of Bethlehem [*see* Bethlehem Hospital]; Old Artillery Yard; Priory of St. Mary Spittle [*see* Spitalfields]; Crosby Place; Gresham College; Sir Paul Pindar's House, in Bishopsgate Street Without.

**Bishop's Walk,** LAMBETH, a walk on the Surrey side of the Thames, leading to the palace of the Archbishop of Canterbury at Lambeth, now nearly absorbed in the Albert Embankment.

**Black Boy Alley,** BLACKMAN STREET, SOUTHWARK, commemorates the site of the Black Boy Tavern.

> But meddle not with any fray
> I charge you keep out of harmes way;

For Jove, and all his household a'ter
Him, yesterday went across the water,
To th' signe of the Black Boy in Southwarke;
To th' ord'nary to find his mouth worke,
Where he intends to fuddle 's nose
This fortnight yet under the rose.
*Homer a-la-mode*, 1665.

There are two other Black Boy Alleys near, one in the High Street and the other in Bermondsey Street.

**Black Dog Alley,** COLLEGE STREET, WESTMINSTER, the third turning on the left from Abingdon Street, occupies the site of the garden of William Benson, last Abbot and first Dean of Westminster.

**Black Horse Alley,** FLEET STREET, the first passage on the right from Ludgate Circus.

*July* 13, 1618.—Petition of Thomas Powell, Cutler, and other inhabitants of Black Horse Alley, Fleet Street, to the Council, that Chris. Allanson, who is erecting there certain houses of timber on new foundations, contrary to Proclamation, and to the great prejudice of the petitioners, may be compelled to pull them down, according to previous orders from the Lord Mayor, and the Attorney-General.—*Cal. Jac.* 1, vol. ii. p. 532. On July 25 Sir George Bowles, the Lord Mayor, reported that he had examined these buildings and found that they were on former sites, and being "larger and more airy would greatly improve the Alley, which is very close and crowded."

**Black Mary's Well,** or **Black Mary's Hole,** near Cold Bath Fields, the conduit or well so called in Rocque's *Plan of London*, 1737, and in the large print of *The North Prospect of London*, 1728, Dr. Bevis, in the passage cited under BAGNIGGE WELLS, sought to identify it with those wells, suggesting that the title was a corruption of *Blessed Mary's Well.* But other writers of the time assert that it was situated a little farther south, and on the opposite (or east) side of the Bagnigge Wells Road, "by the footway from Bagnigge to Islington." The name, they say, was given to it from a black woman, Mary Woolaston, who, about 1680, lived in a rude circular stone hut by the well and rented the water, which she supplied to applicants, her best customers being the soldiery encamped in the adjacent fields. But this derivation, though so seemingly particular, is not without its difficulties. In Vertue's *Plan of the City and Suburbs of London as fortified by order of Parliament in* 1642-1643, we find "a battery and breastwork on y<sup>e</sup> hill E. of Blackmary's Hole." It is of course possible that, as Vertue's "Plan" was not engraved till 1738, the names may be those then in use, and that Black Mary's Hole may have been so named subsequent to the building of this fort. The well was enclosed about 1697,[1] and grew into repute as a chalybeate and a specific for sore eyes. In 1761 "a few straggling houses near the Cold Bath Fields, on the road to Hampstead," bore this name.[2] In 1818 a row of small houses was built on the ground; the well was covered over, and its site soon forgotten. But in 1826 the "spacious receptacle of the mineral spring" was accidentally laid open in the front garden of No. 3 Spring Place. These front gardens were shortly after swept away to form the roadway of a narrow street, named Spring Street. This was opposite to the north end of the wall of Cold Bath Fields Prison in Farringdon Road, lately cleared away. All trace of the well, and even the local memory of it, is gone. The whole of this neighbourhood at one time abounded in holy wells and reputed medicinal springs [*see* Bagnigge Wells, Chad's (St.) Well, Clerkenwell, Coldbath Fields, Spa Fields]. In the British Museum is preserved "the earliest example of a flint implement found in the Drift," and described in the original Sloane Catalogue as "A British weapon found with an elephant's tooth opposite to Black Mary's Well, near Gray's Inn Lane."

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[1] Tomlins's *Islington*, p. 171.

[2] *Dodsley*, vol. i. p. 324.

**Black Raven Court.** In Dodsley's *London*, 1761, six courts of this name are enumerated; but it is the "Black Raven Court, in Grub Street," which is mentioned in the programme of an "Exercise of Arms of the Artillery Company, to be performed on Wednesday, June 29, 1709, under the command of Sir Joseph Woolfe, Knight and Alderman, General," printed at length in No 41 of *The Tatler*. On which occasion, the force commanded by Lieutenant-General Charles Hopson, present Sheriff, having been beaten out of Red Lyon Market and Kings Head Court, and compelled to retreat up Chiswell Street, is hard pressed by the force under Alderman and General Sir Joseph Woolfe, whose victorious career is checked though only for the moment "by a party of men as lay in Black Raven Court."

**Blackfriars**, a church, precinct, and sanctuary with four gates, lying between Ludgate Hill and the Thames and extending westward from Castle Baynard (St. Andrew's Hill) to the Fleet river. It was so called from the house of Black, Preaching, or Dominican Friars, founded by Hubert de Burgh, Earl of Kent, A.D. 1221. Their first London settlement was in Holborn near Lincoln's Inn, where they remained for a period of 55 years. In 1276 they removed to the particular locality near Ludgate which still bears their name, when Gregory Rokesley, Mayor, set apart a piece of ground in the ward of Castle Baynard for their use. Robert Kilwardby, Archbishop of Canterbury, contributed largely to the building of their church, and Edward I. by a Charter granted to the Friars in 1311 confirmed to them the gift of the Archbishop of "two lanes adjoining to his place of Castle Baynard and the Tower of Mountfichet . . . that so they shall not in future be disturbed or molested on the ground of purpresture made as to the lanes aforesaid."[1] He and Queen Eleanor also contributed liberally to the endowment of the house. Edward I. allowed the Friars to pull down the City wall and take in all the land to the west as far as the Fleet river. Moreover the King intimated to the Mayor and citizens his desire that the new wall should be built at the expense of the City. There is little that is interesting in the history of the monastery till near the period of its dissolution. The chief exception was the assemblage of ecclesiastics in the great hall of the monastery, January 17, 1382, when there were present 10 bishops, 6 doctors of laws, 30 doctors of theology and 4 bachelors of laws, summoned by William Courtenay, Archbishop of Canterbury, to examine and condemn the 24 articles drawn from the writings and teaching of Wyclif. Whilst the assembly were sitting a great earthquake shook the city, whence the meeting was long after known as "the Earthquake Council."[1] A parliament was assembled here in the reign of Henry VI. Here Charles V. of Spain was lodged when on a visit to Henry VIII. Here Henry called a parliament, known in history as the *Black* Parliament, because it began among the Black Friars in the City, and terminated among the Black Monks in Westminster. Here the subject of Henry's divorce from Katherine of Aragon was publicly tried before Cardinal Campeggio; and here began the parliament in which Wolsey was condemned.

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[1] *Liber Albus*, p. 113.

The house and precinct were surrendered to the King on November 12, 1538; and Edward VI. in the first year of his reign sold the hall and the site of the prior's lodgings to Sir Francis Bryan, and in the third year of his reign granted to Sir Thomas Cawarden (Master of the Revels) "the whole house, site or circuit, compass and precinct, of the late Friars Preachers, within the City of London;" the yearly value being reckoned at £19.[2] The church was given to the parishioners of St. Anne's to serve as a parish church. [*See* St. Anne's, Blackfriars.]

> It has already been noticed that Sir Thomas Cawarden had a grant from the Crown of the church and precinct of the dissolved monastery of the Black or Dominican Friars in London. We have found two documents of considerable local interest relative to that foundation among his papers, a Survey taken in the reign of Edward VI. by the King's Surveyor, of the site and soil of the church of the Blackfriars and its appendages, and another of the tenements held by Sir Thomas Cawarden within its precinct. By the first we find that the church was a very noble structure, and must have had a most imposing effect, standing as it did on the steep northern bank of the Thames. It appears from the above document that it had two aisles, a chancel and "a chapel to the same," no doubt a retro-choir or Lady chapel. It was in breadth from the churchyard on the north to the cloister on the south 66 feet; in length from east to west 220 feet; dimensions rather superior to those of that venerable pile, St. Saviours, Southwark. The cloister on the south side was comprised in a square, each side of which measured 110 feet. The chapter house lay west of the cloister, and was 44 feet long by 22 broad. The cemetery on the north of the church was 90 feet in breadth by 200 in length.—*The Loseley Manuscripts*, edited by A. J. Kempe, 1835, pp. 175-176, *note.*

The privileges of sanctuary still remained; nor was it easy to dispossess the inhabitants of their little independence. The Mayor, on behalf of the citizens, had sought to obtain its abolition shortly after the dissolution of the Monastery, but the King sent him word that he was as well able to maintain the liberties of the precinct as ever the Friars were. Another attempt was made in the reign of Mary with as little success. We have complete evidence that there was no theatre in Blackfriars before 1596 [*see* Blackfriars theatre], and yet we know that plays were acted in the precinct long before that year. Stephen Gosson, in his

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[1] Lechler's *Wiclif*, Lorimer's trans., vol. ii. p. 233.

[2] *Strype*, B. iii. p. 177.

*Plays confuted in five actions*, published about 1580, expressly mentions the comedies at the Blackfriars, and Lyly's *Sapho and Phao*, which was acted before Queen Elizabeth in 1584 "by her majesties children and the *Boyes of Paules*" was also performed in the Blackfriars, possibly in the house of one of the noble inhabitants. The opposition to the players arose among the Puritan inhabitants of the precinct, who, somewhat inconsistently with their religious opinions, as the actors and dramatists were never tired of telling them, followed the trade of feather-making, and yet were not without their excuses for so doing :—

> *Mrs. Flowerdew.* Indeed it sometimes pricks my conscience,
> I come to sell 'em pins and looking-glasses.
> *Bird.* I have their custom too for all their feathers :
> Tis fit that we, which are sincere professors,
> Should gain by infidels.—Randolph's *Muses' Looking-glass*, 4to, 1638.[1]

What say you to your feather-makers in the Friars that are of your faction of faith? Are not they with their perukes, and their puffs, their fans, and their huffs, as much pages of Pride, and waiters upon Vanity?—Ben Jonson, *Bart. Fair*, Act v. Sc. 3.

> An upstart apocryphal captain
> Whom not a Puritan in the Friars will trust
> So much as for a feather!—Ben Jonson, *Alchemist*, Act i. Sc. 1.

*Burbage.* Why do you conceal your feather, Sir?

*Sly.* Why, do you think I'll have jests broken upon me in the play, to be laughed at? This play hath beaten all the gallants out of the feathers: Blackfriars hath almost spoilt Blackfriars for feathers.—Webster, *Induction to the Malcontent.*

Both Ben Jonson and Webster have many other references to the Puritans of Blackfriars and their wares. Pilgrim Street seems to have been the headquarters of the feather merchants.

But Puritans and players were not the only noteworthy personages who carried out their distinctive professions in Blackfriars at this period.

The glass factory was famous at one time. It was likened to Hell by Dekker. The name remains in Glasshouse yard.

Like the glasse-house furnace in Blackefriers, the bone-fires that are kept there never goe out.—Thomas Dekker, *A Knight's Conjuring* (*Percy Soc.*, vol. vii. p. 21).

> Is it because the Brethren's fires
> Maintain a glass-house at Blackfriars?
> Bishop Corbet, *Upon Fairford Windows*, *Works*, p. 237.

Ben Jonson dated the dedication to his *Volpone* "from my house in the Black Friars this 11th day of February 1607," and here he laid the scene of the *Alchemist.* In 1613 Shakespeare bought here a house from Henry Walker for £140.

The house was situated on the west side of St. Andrew's Hill, formerly otherwise termed Puddle Hill or Puddle Dock Hill, and it was either partially on or very near the locality now and for more than two centuries known as Ireland Yard.[2]—Halliwell Phillipps, *Outlines of the Life of Shakespeare*, 7th ed., vol. i. p. 240.

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[1] Rabbi Busy, in *Bartholomew Fair*, is reminded and taunted with the feather-makers in the Friars.

[2] Probably so named after the William Ireland, a haberdasher, who occupied the house at the time of Shakespeare's purchase in 1613.—*Outlines*, vol. ii. p. 346.

Allowed the said Accomptante for Money by him yssued and paid for Workes and Reparacons donne and performed within the tyme of this Accompt at the Blackfryers in making a new Causey Way and a new paire of Staires for the King's Majesty to land to goe to Sr Anthoney Vandike's house there to see his Paintings, in the months of June and July 1635.[1]—*Audit Office Records*, xx. li. ii.

Sir A. Vandyck lived at his house in the Blackfriars from his settlement in England in 1632 till his death in it in 1641. The rent of his house, "at a moderate value," was estimated, in 1638, at £20, and the tithe paid £1 : 6 : 8.[2] His daughter Justina was born here December 1, 1641, and baptized in St. Anne's, Blackfriars, December 9, 1641, the day of her father's death. Before Vandyck, however, Blackfriars was the recognised abode of painters.

> I'll go bespeak me straight a gilt caroch,
> For her and you to take the air in : yes,
> Into Hyde-Park, and thence into Blackfriars,
> Visit the painters, where you may see pictures,
> And note the properest limbs, and how to make them.
>
> Ben Jonson, *The Devil is an Ass*, Act i. Sc. 3.

Cornelius Jansen (d. 1665), lived in the Blackfriars for several years. Isaac Oliver, the miniature painter, was a still earlier resident. He died here in 1617, and was buried in St. Anne's, Blackfriars. Lady Ayres, wishing to have a copy of Lord Herbert of Cherbury's picture to wear in her bosom, "gave it to Mr. Isaac Oliver the painter in Blackfriars, and desired him to draw it in little after his manner." Painters on glass, or glass-stainers, were among the artists settled here, but Bishop Corbet seems to class them with the Puritans.

Collectors as well as artists dwelt within the precinct.

*October* 23, 1654.—This day I saw one of the rarest collections of achates [agates], onyxes, and intaglios that I had ever seen either at home or abroad, collected by a conceited old hat-maker in Black Friers, especially one achat vase, heretofore the great Earl of Leicester's.—*Evelyn.*

There were several good houses in the Friary; the chief was called "Hunsdon House," after Henry Carey, Baron Hunsdon, Queen Elizabeth's cousin and Lord Chamberlain. Here, in an upper chamber, on Sunday, October 26, 1623, while the house was in the occupation of Comte de Tillier, the French ambassador, a sermon was preached by Father Drury, to, it is said, about three hundred people, a congregation too numerous for the strength of the room; for about the middle of the sermon the floor gave way, and ninety-four persons besides the preacher perished. This sad occurrence is familiarly known as "The Fatal Vespers." The Protestants considered the accident as a judgment on the Catholics, and the Catholics attributed it to a plot of the Protestants. Forty-seven bodies were buried by the French ambassador in the courtyard and garden of Hunsdon House.[3] Lord Cobham entertained

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[1] From the same account the causeway would seem to have been 10 feet wide, and that to form it piles were driven into the bed of the Thames, and stones taken from the Crown stores in Scotland Yard.

[2] MS. Lambeth, 272.

[3] Nichol's *Progresses of Queen Elizabeth*, vol. iii. p. 449.

Queen Elizabeth in his house at Blackfriars, June 26, 1600, on occasion of the marriage of Lord Herbert, when he presented Her Majesty with a masque of eight ladies, and the Queen herself danced, and afterwards stayed the night there.[1] The Earl and Countess of Somerset were living in the Blackfriars when Overbury was murdered.[2]

The Countess, when under arrest, October 1615, during the inquiry into the murder, selected the Lord Aubigny's house in the Blackfriars as her residence. She remained there, under Sir William Smith's charge, till removed to the Tower in the following April. Lord Herbert of Cherbury: his house was, about 1619, attacked at night by robbers, who called out to him, "Darest thou come down Welshman."[3]

*Eminent Persons buried in the Blackfriars Monastery.*—Hubert de Burgh, Earl of Kent, the founder (d. 1242). He was originally buried at the Holborn House, but his body was removed here when the monastery changed its locality. Sir Thomas Brandon, K.G. (d. 1509); Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester (beheaded 1470), one of Caxton's great encouragers, and Margaret his wife, daughter of the King of Scotland; the heart of Queen Eleanor, wife of Edward I., with that of their son Alphonso; John of Eltham, Duke of Cornwall, brother of Edward III; the father and mother of Queen Katherine Parr.

The precinct no longer exists, but is now a part of the ward of Farringdon Within. The latest attempt to assert its privileges was made 1735, when in the July of that year the Court of Common Council brought an action in the Court of King's Bench against Daniel Watson for opening a shop and vending shoes in the Blackfriars without being free of the City. The defendant pleaded the privileges of the precinct, but the Court gave it in favour of the City. [*See* King's printing house; *Times* Newspaper Office (*see* Printing-house Square); Apothecaries' Hall; St. Anne's, Blackfriars; Playhouse Yard; Ireland Yard.]

**Blackfriars Bridge.** The original Blackfriars Bridge was the design of Robert Mylne, a native of Edinburgh, and originally called Pitt Bridge. [*See* Chatham Place.] The Act empowering its construction was passed in 1756; the first pile was driven June 7, 1760, and the first stone laid October 31, 1760. A question seriously discussed at the time was "whether a bridge from Blackfriars to Southwark would be a public benefit." On Wednesday, November 19, 1768, it was made passable as a bridle-way; and it was finally and generally opened on Sunday, November 19, 1769. The entire cost was about £300,000, of which little more than half was expended on constructing the bridge. There was a toll of one halfpenny for every foot-passenger, and one penny on Sundays, but this led to riots, in one of which, June 7, 1780, the mob broke into the toll houses, carried off the money, and then set them on fire. Government ultimately bought the toll, and on June 22, 1785, the bridge was made free. Mylne had adopted the elliptical arch, Gwyn, his competitor, the semicircular one: the press took up the matter, and Dr. Johnson (the friend of Gwyn) wrote three several letters in the *Gazetteer* in opposition to Mylne. Blackfriars Bridge consisted of nine elliptical arches, the piers of which were adorned with Ionic columns, and was 955 feet in length from wharf to wharf. Sixty years had scarcely passed before the bridge showed signs of insecurity, mainly due to the increased scour caused by the removal of Old London Bridge. In 1833 a thorough examination of it was made by Messrs. Walker and Burges, who reported that it needed immediate and extensive repairs, which they were directed to carry out. The foundations were strengthened, the cutwaters recased, the roadway lowered, and a solid parapet substituted for the open balustrade. These works cost close upon £100,000. It was admitted that the picturesque beauty of the bridge was destroyed, but it was said that it had been rendered more convenient and would now last for centuries. An idle prophecy: these works were completed at the end of 1840, and as early as 1860 the demolition of the bridge was declared to be urgent. It was taken down and a temporary wooden bridge substituted. The designs of Mr. J. Cubitt, C.E., being adopted, the foundation stone of the new Blackfriars Bridge was laid by the Lord Mayor on July 20, 1865; and it was opened by the Queen in state on November 6, 1869. It consists of five iron arches, the shore arches being 155 feet in span, the next 175 feet each, and the centre arch 185 feet. A cast-iron balustrade surmounts the arches. In front of each pier is a short shaft, 7 feet in diameter, of polished granite with Portland stone capitals: these were intended to carry bronze groups, and some such crowning ornaments seem essential to the completion of the design, but have not as yet been supplied. The bridge is 75 feet wide between the parapets. The effect of the bridge is much injured by the proximity of the ugly lattice-girder bridges carrying the London, Chatham and Dover Railway across the Thames, which shut out the view of St. Paul's, so striking from the original Blackfriars Bridge.

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[1] Howes, ed. 1631, p. 1035.

[2] Amos's *Overbury*, p. 41.

[3] *Life*, p. 72.

**Blackfriars Road.** An Act was passed 1769 to make a road from the south end of Blackfriars Bridge to the turnpike road across St. George's Fields, and near to the house called the Dog and Duck. It was known as Great Surrey Street until about 1829. It is about two-thirds of a mile in length. *West Side.*—Rotunda, built for the Leverian Museum; afterwards converted into the Surrey institution [which *see*]. Christ Church, Surrey, built about 1740; the site of the church is a part of Old Paris Garden. Great Charlotte Street. Stamford Street. Peabody Square—the great square of model tenements erected by the Trustees of the Peabody Fund on the site of the Magdalen Hospital. Surrey Theatre. *East Side.*—Goods Depôt of the London, Chatham and Dover Railway. Starting place for the South London tramcars. Southwark Street. *Surrey Chapel*, an octagonal building at the corner of Charlotte Street, built by the eccentric but excellent Rowland Hill, and opened June 8, 1783. The congregation removed in 1876 to a new building, called Christ Church, Westminster Road; but Surrey Chapel was continued as a place of worship till March 23, 1881, when it was finally closed. The Rev. Rowland Hill died at his house in the Blackfriars Road, April 11, 1833, in the eighty-ninth year of his age, and was buried in a vault "underneath the pulpit" in which he had preached for nearly fifty years. Here his corpse remained for nearly another half century, until on the closing of the chapel it was removed, April 14, 1881, and reinterred "under the Lincoln Tower" of Christ Church, Westminster Road. Over the door at the opposite corner of Charlotte Street, is the figure of a dog with his head in a pot. The Dog's Head in the Pot is mentioned as an old London sign in a curious old tract printed by Wynkyn de Worde, called "Cocke Lorelles Bote." Obelisk at the south end of the road, erected in 1771 in honour of Brass Crosby, Lord Mayor, who was imprisoned in the Tower by the House of Commons for committing a messenger of the House into custody.

**Blackfriars Theatre** was founded by James Burbage in 1596-1597, and not in 1576 as is usually stated on the authority of Mr. Payne Collier. Sir William More of Loseley conveyed to Burbage a large portion of a house in the precinct of the Blackfriars, formerly belonging to Sir Thomas Cawarden, Master of the Revels, and this Burbage converted into a theatre. The deed of feoffment from Sir William More of Loseley, county Surrey, to James Burbage, dated February 4, 1596, was discovered by Mr. Halliwell Phillipps at the Lord Chamberlain's office, and is printed in his *Outlines of the Life of Shakespeare*, 7th ed. vol. i. p. 299. The deed specifies very fully what the property really was, for instance:—

> Seaven greate upper romes as they are nowe devided, beinge all uppon one flower, and sometyme beinge one greate and entire rome, with the roufe over the same covered with lead. Also all that greate payre of wyndinge stayres, with the stayre-case thereunto belongeinge which leadeth upp unto the same seaven greate upper romes out of the greate yarde there, which doth lye nexte unto the Pype-office.

The information contained in this deed is corroborated by "a Petition to the Privy Council from the inhabitants of the Blackfriars, November 1596, against the theatre which was then about to be established by Burbage," in which it is directly stated—

> that there hath not at any tyme heretofore been used any comon play house within the same precinct; but that now all players being banished by the Lord Mayor from playing within the Cittie by reason of the great inconveniences and ill rule that followeth them, they now thincke to plant themselves in liberties.[1]

From the Petition of Cuthbert Burbage and Winifrid, widow of his brother Richard Burbage (dated 1635), we learn that the Burbages leased the theatre to Henry Evans for the performances of the Children of the Chapel, and that the King's servants acted there after the departure of the children.

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[1] Petition printed in Halliwell Phillipps's *Outlines of the Life of Shakespeare*, 7th ed. vol. i. p. 304.

> Now for the Blackfriers that is our inheritance; our father purchased it at extreame rates, and made it into a playhouse with great charge and troble; which after was leased out to one Evans that first sett upp the boyes commonly called the Queenes Majesties Children of the Chappell. In processe of time, the boyes growing up to bee men, which were Underwood, Field, Ostler, and were taken to strengthen the King's service; and the more to strengthen the service, the boyes dayly wearing out, it was considered that the house would be as fitt for ourselves, and soe purchased the lease remaining from Evans with our money, and placed men players, which were Hemings, Condall, Shakespeare, etc.—Halliwell Phillipps's *Outlines of the Life of Shakespeare*, 7th ed., vol. i. p. 317.

In the year 1619 the Lord Mayor and the Council of London took upon themselves to order "the discontinuance of the playhouse at Blackfriars, on petition of the inhabitants representing the inconvenience and blocking up of the thoroughfares occasioned by the great resort of people."[1] The order is printed in Halliwell Phillipps's *Outlines of the Life of Shakespeare*, 7th ed., vol. i. p. 311. In spite, however, of the order, the players were able to keep the theatre open on the plea that it was a private house. In 1629 a mixed French company of men and women played there, and "were hissed, hooted, and pippin-pelted from the stage." It is to them that Prynne refers in his *Histriomastix* (1633) when he writes of "some French women, or monsters rather [who] attempted to act a French play . . . an impudent, shameful, unwomanly and graceless attempt." Garrard writes to the Lord-Deputy Wentworth, January 9, 1634:—

> Here hath been an order of the Lords of the Council hung up in table near Paul's and the Blackfriars to command all that resort to the Playhouse there to send away their coaches, and to disperse abroad in Paul's Churchyard, Carter's Lane, the Conduit in Fleet Street, and other places, and not to return to fetch their company, but they must trot afoot to find their coaches; 'twas kept very strictly for two or three weeks, but now I think it is disordered again.—*Strafford's Letters*, vol. i. p. 175.

> Here is a cloak cost fifty pounds, wife,
> Which I can sell for thirty, when I have seen
> All London in't, and London has seen me.
> To-day I go to the Blackfriars Playhouse,
> Sit in the view, salute all my acquaintance;
> Rise up between the acts; let fall my clock;
> Publish a handsome man, and a rich suit.
> Ben Jonson, *The Devil is an Ass.*

> *March* 23, 1637.—Upon a little abatement of the plague, even in the first week of Lent, the players set up their bills, and began to play in the Blackfryars and other houses. But my Lord of Canterbury quickly reduced them to a better order; for at the next meeting of Council his Grace complained of it to the King, declared the solemnity of Lent, the unfitness of that liberty to be given, both in respect to the time and the sickness, which was not extinguished in the City, concluding that if His Majesty did not command him to the contrary he would lay them by the heels if they played again. My Lord Chamberlain [Pembroke and Montgomery] stood up and said that my Lord's Grace and he served one God and one King; that he hoped his Grace would not meddle in his place no more than he did in his; that players were under his command. My Lord's Grace replied that what he had spoken in no way touched upon his place, etc., still concluding as he had done before, which he did with some solemnity reiterate once or twice. So the King put an end to the

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[1] *Cal. State Papers*, 1619-1623, p. 7.

business by commanding my Lord Chamberlain that they shall play no more.—*Garrard to Wentworth* (*Strafford Letters*, vol. ii. p. 56).

Troublous times were at hand and the players felt them. By an Ordinance of the Lords and Commons of September 2, 1642, "public stage-plays" were suppressed, and the players' vocation was for a time at an end.

> Queen-Hythe, Paul's Wharf, and the Fryers also,
> Where now the Players have little to do,
> Let him pass without any tokens of woe
> Which nobody can deny.
> *Ballad on Admiral Dean's Funeral*, June, 1653.

Two years later, August 5, 1655, the Blackfriars Theatre was pulled down and tenements built in the room.[1] Part of the ground on which it stood is still called Playhouse Yard. There was a void piece of ground before the Theatre "to turne coaches in."[2]

**Blacklands, Chelsea.** The former name of a district which still survives in the name of a house. When Henry Holland, architect, in 1777 was about to lay out the new portion of Chelsea to be called Hans Town, he took a lease from Lord Cadogan of 100 acres of Blacklands. The site extended from the west of Lowndes Square to Marlborough Road, and from Knightsbridge Road to the Five Fields. The buildings then erected included Sloane Street, Sloane Square, Cadogan Place, and Hans Place. Blacklands House, in Blacklands Terrace, on the north side of Marlborough Road, is supposed to have been the residence of Charles Cheyne, afterwards Lord Cheyne, and Viscount Newhaven, about 1655, before he purchased Chelsea Place. The house, according to Bowack, was occupied as a French boarding school in 1705. It has been enlarged and is now a lunatic asylum.

**Blackman Street,** SOUTHWARK, extends southward from Borough High Street to Stones End. Blackman Street is mentiond by name in a Terrier of St. Thomas's Hospital, 1536-1537, and in the Charter of 4 Edward VI. (1550), by which he granted the Great Liberty Manor of Southwark to the Corporation of London.[3]

> Farewel to the Bankside,
> Farewel to Blackman's Street,
> Where with my bouncing lasses
> I oftentimes did meet.
> *The Merry Man's Resolution*, *Roxburgh Ballads*, p. 319.

Under the Long Parliament there was constructed "a large fort with four bulwarks near the end of Blackman Street." The Southwark Police Court is in Blackman Street; the Queen's Bench Prison was at its south-western extremity; St. George's church is at its north-east end.

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[1] Notes on London Churches and Buildings, A.D. 1631-1658. Harrison's *England*, vol. ii. (New Shakspere Society).

[2] Collier's *New Facts*, p. 28.

[3] Brayley's *Surrey*, vol. v. p. 329; *Norton*, p. 386.

**Blacksmiths' Hall,** was in LAMBETH HILL, DOCTORS' COMMONS. The business of the Company (the fortieth on the list) is conducted at Guildhall. The Company was in existence as early as 1325; was united with the Spurriers Company and incorporated by Act of 13 Eliz., 1571; and reincorporated in 1639. The motto of the Company is significant—"By Hammer and Hand all Arts do stand."

**Blackwall.**

To Poplar adjoineth Blackwall, a notable harbour for ships, so called, because it is a *wall* of the Thames, and distinguished by the additional term Black, from the black shrubs which grew on it, as on Blackheath, which is opposite to it on the other side of the river [or perhaps from the bleakness of the place and situation].—*Dr. Woodward and Strype, in Strype's Appendix*, vol. ii. p. 102.

The place taketh name of the blackness or darkness of the water bankes, or wall, at that place.—Norden's *Speculum Britanniæ* (Middlesex).

From an early date Blackwall was a great place for ships, ship-building, and docks. It is often mentioned in Sir Walter Raleigh's Letters to Cecil, and is spelt indifferently Blakwale, Blakewale, and Bralkwale. Thus on May 3, 1596, he writes, "From Blakewale, reddy to go down agayne this tyde;" in the body of the letter he spells it Bralkewale. He was then toiling to organise the expedition against Cadiz, and on the following day he writes from Northfleet, "if this strong wind last I will steale to Blakewale to speak with you and to kiss your hands."

*January* 17, 1661.—So after a cupp of burnt wine at the taverne there [Woolwich] we took barge and went to Blackwall, and viewed the dock and the new West Dock, which is newly made there, and a brave new merchantman which is to be launched shortly, and they say to be called the Royal Oake.—*Pepys.*

*September* 22, 1665.—At Blackwall. Here is observable what Johnson tells us, that in digging the late Docke, they did, 12 feet under ground, find perfect trees over-covered with earth. Nut-trees, with the branches and the very nuts upon them; some of whose nuts he showed us. Their shells black with age; and their kernell, upon opening, decayed, but their shell perfectly hard as ever. And a yew-tree, upon which the very ivy was taken up whole about it, which, upon cutting with an addes [adze], we found it to be rather harder than the living tree usually is. The armes, they say, were taken up at first whole about the body, which is very strange.—*Pepys.*

Here is a well-known wet dock, called Blackwall Dock, belonging to Sir Henry Johnson, very convenient for building and receiving of ships.—Strype's *Stow*, 1720, B. iv. p. 42.

In the last century Perry's ship-building yard, which afterwards passed into the hands of Sir Robert Wigram, and later of Wigram and Green, was, as long as ships were built of wood, the most important ship-building yard on the Thames, the larger proportion of the East-India Company's magnificent fleet and many men-of-war being built there. In process of time there was a division, and the firms of Money, Wigram and Green had distinct yards each, launching ships of the largest size, and building them of iron as well as wood. The yard of Money, Wigram and Co. was sold in 1872 to the Midland Railway Company to form a great depôt, comprising a shipping basin, wharfs and warehouses. At Blackwall (but not wholly within its boundaries) are the East and West India Docks, and Millwall Dock; the river-side depôts of the Midland, Great Northern and Great Eastern Railways, and large iron-works and engineering and other establishments. Brunswick Steam Wharf is at the terminus of the Blackwall Railway, and in communication with the Great Eastern and North London lines. The view of the Reach of the river from the Wharf is very fine. Here was Lovegrove's Tavern (the Brunswick), famous for its fish and especially its white-bait dinners;[1] but the tavern was closed some few years ago, and converted into an Emigrant Depôt for (assisted) steerage passengers to New Zealand. The emigrants are lodged and fed here till the sailing of their ship from the adjacent East India Dock. On an average nearly a thousand a month are provided for in the depôt. Beyond the East India Docks are the Trinity Wharf and Stores.

**Blackwall Railway,** FENCHURCH STREET to Brunswick Wharf. Five miles 17 chains in length; built upon arches, and worked originally by two pairs of stationary engines—one at the Minories station, and one at Blackwall. The original rope was of hemp, but as this was frequently breaking, a wire rope was introduced about two years after the line had been opened. The rope extended along the whole length of the railway, guided by grooved pulleys, and coiled alternately at each extremity on drums. The expense of working the engines and ropes was about fourteenpence per train per mile. The carriages (attached to the ropes by "grips") travelled alternately along either line, and the signals for starting and the general working of the line were given by the electric telegraph. But this was found an expensive process. The stationary engines were therefore discontinued early in 1849, and the usual railway engines introduced in their stead. The portion of the line from Fenchurch Street to the Minories, a distance of only 450 yards, cost £250,000.

**Blackwell Hall.** [*See* Bakewell Hall.]

**Bladder Street,** NEWGATE STREET. [*See* Blowbladder Street.]

**Blanch Appleton,** in ALDGATE WARD, was on the east side of Mark Lane near Fenchurch Street. Strype,[2] 1720, describes it as "a large open square place, with a passage to it for carts, which is called Blanch Appleton Court, having pretty good timber houses, which are indifferently well inhabited. It hath a turning passage on the south side by an alley which encompasseth some of the houses." The name was derived from the manor of Blanch Appleton, which belonged in the reign of Richard II. to Sir Thomas Roos of Hamelake.[3] It is enumerated (9th of Henry V.) in "The Partition of the Inheritance of Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Essex," under the head of "London—Blaunchappulton."[4] Hall, in his Chronicle (ed. 1548), writes it Blanchechapelton. In Strype's Map, 1720, it is given as *Blanch Chaplin Court;* the further corruption was into *Blind Chapel Court*, by which it appears to have been commonly known.[1] The Common Council of London ordered, October 12, 1464, that "basket makers, gold wire-drawers, and other foreigners [*i.e.* persons not having the freedom of the City] using mysteries within the City, shall not henceforth hold shops within the liberty of the City, but only at Blanch Appulton, so as they might have sufficient dwelling there."

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[1] The Artichoke Tavern, where white-bait was first eaten—'tis 60 years since—is still a noted white-bait house.

[2] B. ii. p. 82.

[3] *Stow*, p. 56.

[4] *Charters of Duchy of Lancaster*, p. 175.

**Blandford Court,** PALL MALL. So called from the second title of the Marlborough family. No trace of it now remains.

> Now to the serious business of life. Up a court (Blandford Court), in Pall Mall (exactly at the back of Marlborough House), with iron gate in the front, and containing two houses, at No. 2 did lately live Lewisham, my tailor. He is moved somewhere in the neighbourhood, devil knows where. Pray find him out.—*Charles Lamb to E. Moxon.*

Some then of the famous snuff-coloured suits of Elia were made in what is now a portion of the Court Yard of Marlborough House.

**Blandford Place,** REGENT'S PARK (by Dorset Square). S. T. Coleridge writes from here, March 1, 1821.

**Blandford Square,** REGENT'S PARK (west of Dorset Square). G. H. Lewes and George Eliot lived at No 16. Here the latter wrote *Romola* and *Felix Holt.* Sir George Hayter, the painter, who died in the Marylebone Road in 1871, lived in this square for a time.

**Blandford Street,** PORTMAN SQUARE, runs from Baker Street to Manchester Square. Michael Faraday in 1804 was engaged as an errand boy by Mr. Riebau, bookseller, at No. 2 in this street, and after a year's trial was taken, October 1805, as an apprentice without premium for seven years, to learn the trade of bookbinder and stationer. The shop is still (1888) that of a "bookseller and binder."

**Bleeding Heart Yard**, familiar to the readers of *Little Dorrit*, is on the south side of CHARLES STREET, HATTON GARDEN. One of the *Ingoldsby Legends*, entitled "The House-Warming, a Legend of Bleeding-Heart Yard," relates how Lady Hatton, the wife of Sir Christopher Hatton, was carried away by the devil, with whom she was in league, and how her heart was found bleeding in the neighbourhood of Hatton House.

> The last piece of advice which I'd have you regard
> Is don't go of a night into Bleeding Heart Yard,
> It's a dark, little, dirty, black, ill-looking square,
> With queer people about, and unless you take care,
> You may find when your pocket's clean'd out and left bare,
> That the *iron* one is not the only *pump* there !

**Blenheim Street,** OXFORD STREET, runs out of Great Marlborough Street, and was so called in compliment to the great Duke of Marlborough, who was alive when it was built. Henry Cavendish, the greatest of our early chemists and one of the founders of modern chemistry, lived here. His house was afterwards tenanted by Joshua Brookes, the distinguished anatomist, who here formed a museum second only to John Hunter's. The name was changed by the Metropolitan Board of Works to Ramilies Street in 1886.

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[1] Hatton, 1708, so writes it in his list of streets.

**Blind Chapel Court,** MARK LANE, a corruption of *Blanch Appleton Court* (which see).

**Blind, School for the Indigent,** ST. GEORGE'S FIELDS, instituted 1799, "for the moral, mental, and industrial training of poor blind children of both sexes over ten years of age," a Gothic building erected 1834-1838 from the designs of J. Newman, architect. A branch has recently been established at Wandsworth Common for children under ten. The children are admitted by election. There is room for 150 inmates at Southwark and 50 at the junior school. They may be seen at work between ten and twelve in the forenoon, and two and five in the afternoon—on every day except Saturdays and Sundays.

**Blomfield Street,** MOORFIELDS, runs from the north side of London Wall to Liverpool Street, and was so named after Lord Blomfield. *West Side.*—Finsbury Chambers; No. 5, office of the German Consulate; Finsbury Circus, at the south corner of which is Finsbury Chapel, where for a long series of years the Rev. Alexander Fletcher, a very popular preacher, was minister; at the opposite corner St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church: the Metropolitan District Railway passes in a tunnel midway between the two. Beyond are large Roman Catholic schools. *East Side.*—Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital; No. 14, London Missionary Society.

**Bloody Bridge,** CHELSEA, the bridge in the King's Road (directly east of Sloane Square) which spans the stream running from the Serpentine to the Thames, at one time known as the Ranelagh River.

> *August* 30, 1742.—Mr. Smith, master of a victualling house at Chelsea, was robbed and murdered in the King's Road, by Bloody Bridge.—*Gentleman's Magazine*, August, 1742, p. 443.
>
> *August* 12, 1748.—Four gentlemen coming from Chelsea, along the King's Road, in a coach, were attacked near Bloody Bridge by two highwaymen; but they all getting out of the coach, and drawing their swords, the highwaymen made off without their booty.—Fielding's *Jacobite's Journal*, August 20, 1748.

This bridge is still so named in Lambert's Map of 1806 and Smith's of 1811.

**Bloomfield Road,** MAIDA HILL. Captain Mayne Reid died at No. 12 in 1883.

**Bloomsbury**, a district so called which lies between the north side of New Oxford Street and High Holborn and the south of Euston Road. The name is a corruption of Blemundsbury, the manor of the De Blemontes, Blemunds or Blemmots. Blemund's Dyche, which was afterwards called Bloomsbury Great Ditch, and Southampton Sewer divided the two manors of St. Giles and Bloomsbury. The manor house of the Blemunds stood on the site of the present Bedford Place, and is described in the St. Giles's Hospital Grant as "the capital messuage of William Blemund." In a document belonging to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's (November 20, 1379) a footway of the width of 6 feet of the assize called *Poulesfete*, through the field called Blemundesbury, beginning at the western end of Holburn," is granted to William de Dighton.[1] The manor passed through several hands before it came into the possession of Thomas Lord Wriothesley, who was created Earl of Southampton three days before the coronation of Edward VI. There is an absurd statement, taken from Stow's *Survey*, that the name of Bloomsbury was originally Lomsbery. This could only have occurred by a misprint, in which the B was inadvertently dropped.

**Bloomsbury Market,** established in 1662, and at first called Southampton Market.

> Bloomsbury Market is a long place with two Market houses, the one for flesh, the other for fish, but of small account, by reason the Market is of so little use and so ill served with provisions; insomuch that the inhabitants are served elsewhere.—*Strype*, B. iv. p. 84.

It never was well served, and was swept away about 1847, when New Oxford Street was formed, but Market Street still remains. Robert White, the engraver, lived in Bloomsbury Market as early as 1683, and died there suddenly in 1704.

**Bloomsbury Place,** BLOOMSBURY SQUARE, extends from the north-east corner of the square to Upper King Street (now Southampton Row), Holborn. In No. 4 died (1802) Thomas Cadell, the eminent publisher in the Strand. He was the apprentice and successor of Andrew Millar, and the publisher of the first edition, and of many consecutive editions, of Gibbon's *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*. At No. 6, in 1796, lived Vicary Gibbs, K.C., afterwards Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

**Bloomsbury Square** was first formed by Thomas Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton, the son of Shakespeare's patron, and the father of Lady Rachel Russell. In a letter to her husband, October 2, 1681, Lady Rachel Russell calls it "our square." It is said that the Duke of York (James II.) wished that the execution of Lord Russell should take place in Bloomsbury Square.[2]

> *February* 9, 1665.—Dined at my Lord Treasurer's, the Earle of Southampton, in Blomesbury, where he was building a noble Square or Piazza, a little towne; his owne house stands too low, some noble roomes, a pretty cedar chapell, a naked garden to the North, but good aire.—*Evelyn*.

In the *London Gazette* of September 8, 1666, the first issued after the Great Fire, is the following notification:—

> The Grant Office for the Excise is now kept in Southampton Fields, near the house of the Right Honourable the Lord High Treasurer of England [Lord South-

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[1] Maxwell Lyte's Report, *Historical MSS. Comm.*, Appendix to Ninth Report, p. 36.

[2] *Miss Berry*, p. 49.

ampton], and is every day open at the usual hours for receiving and performing all things relating to that affair."

A month later we read :—

> Such as have settled in new habitations since the late Fire, and desire for the convenience of their correspondence to publish the present place of their abode, or to give notice of goods lost or found, may repair to the corner house in Bloomsbury, or on the east side of the great Square, before the house of the Right Honourable the Lord Treasurer, where there is care taken for the receipt and publication of such advertisements.—*London Gazette*, October 15, 1666.

The north side of the square was wholly occupied by Southampton House [*see* Bedford House], demolished in 1804. The south side was called Vernon Street (Vernon Place still remains); the east side Seymour Row; and the west Allington or Arlington Row.[1] It was frequently called Southampton Square, and the adjoining fields Southampton Fields. As late as 1760 the centre of the square was surrounded by wooden posts and rails, and in front of Bedford House were large and clumsy stone obelisks surmounted by oil lamps.

> Lost, from my Lady Baltinglasses house in the great square of Bloomsbury, the first of this instant December [1674], a great old Indian spaniel or mongrel, as big as a mastiff. . . . If any can bring news thereof, they shall have twenty shillings for their pains.—*London Gazette*, No. 946.

The Earl of Northampton died at his house in this square in 1727. Pope alludes to this once fashionable quarter of the town.

> In Palace Yard, at nine, you'll find me there;
> At ten, for certain, Sir, in Bloomsbury Square.
> *2d Epistle of 2d Book of Horace.*

*Eminent Inhabitants.*—Sir Charles Sedley, wit and poet, died here, August 20, 1701. The Earl of Chesterfield of De Grammont's Memoirs, in 1681. He died here in 1713. Lord Arlington, writing to Lord Chesterfield, October 20, 1681, says, "I wish you would give me commission to lett your house in Southampton Square and hier you another near Whitehall; that I might with less trouble to you, enjoy the honour and satisfaction of a frequent conversation with you.[2] Richard Baxter, the Nonconformist divine. His wife died here on June 14, 1681, in what he calls "this most pleasant and convenient house." Sir Hans Sloane, in 1696, "at the corner of Southampton Street next Bloomsbury Square," for in this way Ray, the naturalist, writes to him in that year. Another correspondent, writing to him in 1704, directs his letter to Sloane, at his house at the corner of Southampton Square, Bloomsbury. Dr. Radcliffe. He removed here from Bow Street at least as early as July 1704, and at his death in 1714 was succeeded in the house by his old friend and protégé, Dr. Mead. It was in this house that Dr. Radcliffe entertained Prince Eugene with a dinner of "barons of beef, juggets of mutton, and legs of pork for the first course," washed down with ale seven years in the cask.

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[1] *Hatton*, p. 69; *Strype*, B. iv. p. 84.

[2] *Chesterfield Letters*, p. 216.

Dr. Radcliffe could never be brought to pay bills without much following and importunity; nor then, if there appeared any chance of wearying them out. A paviour, after long and fruitless attempts, caught him just getting out of his chariot at his own door in Bloomsbury Square, and set upon him. "Why, you rascal!" said the Doctor, "do you pretend to be paid for such a piece of work? Why, you have spoiled my pavement, and then covered it over with earth, to hide your bad work." "Doctor!" said the paviour, mine is not the only bad work the earth hides." "You dog, you!" said the doctor, "are you a Wit? You must be poor; come in"—and paid him.—Dr. Mead in *Richardsoniana*, p. 317.

Sir Richard Steele took a house here in 1712. On July 15 he writes to his wife, "You cannot conceive how pleased I am that I shall have the prettiest house to receive the prettiest woman, who is the darling of Richard Steele. He describes it as the "fifth door." His last letter dated from it is June 24, 1714. According to Thackeray this was the house in which the dinner party was given when the bailiffs were dressed as footmen, and waited on the guests. "Tis true, that Bloomsbury Square's a noble place."—Swift's *Horace*, B. i. Ep. v. (John Dennis's Invitation to Richard Steele). Charles Yorke was residing here when, on Wednesday, January 17, 1770, in spite of his declared resolution, and against his own judgment, the King in a manner compelled him to accept the Great Seal. He was in weak health and his nerves gave way utterly from agitation and excitement. He died here on Saturday the 20th. His brother says, "The patent of peerage [as Baron Morden] had passed all the forms, except the Great Seal, and when my poor brother was asked if the Seal should be put to it, he waved it and said 'he hoped it was no longer in his custody.'" The great Lord Mansfield (at the north end of the east side of the square); his house and library were destroyed by fire in the riots of the year 1780. The few books that escaped are now at Caen Wood House, Hampstead (Lord Mansfield's seat), and still exhibit traces of the fiery ordeal they went through.[1] Lord and Lady Mansfield made their escape in disguise by a back door a few minutes before the flames blazed out, and the rioters took possession of the premises. Three houses, Nos. 28 and 29 Bloomsbury Square, and No. 9 Bloomsbury Place, were built upon the site.

> O'er Murray's loss the Muses wept,
> They felt the rude alarm,
> Yet bless'd the Guardian care that kept
> His sacred head from harm.—Cowper.

Lord Mansfield told Single-speech Hamilton that "what he most regretted to have lost by the burning of his house was a speech that he had made on the question 'How far the privilege of Parliament extended': that it contained all the eloquence and all the law he was master of; that it was fairly written out; and that he had no other copy."[2] Chief-Justice Willes died here in 1761. Another eminent Lord Chief-Justice of England, the "bold and strong-minded Ellenborough," lived, 1803 etc., at No. 30. An apartment in his house went by the name of "Paley's Room," being reserved for the Archdeacon when he paid a visit to London.[1] Dr. Akenside for several years. Isaac D'Israeli, at No. 6, on the west side, the first house from Hart Street; here he compiled his *Curiosities of Literature.* The house was designed by Isaac Ware (d. 1766), the editor of a translation of *Palladio's* work on architecture. Edward Lodge (Lodge's Portraits) died at his house in Bloomsbury Square in 1839. Sir Anthony Panizzi, on retiring from his post as Principal Librarian of the British Museum in 1866, took the house No. 31 in this Square, "a very unfashionable quarter, though very respectable," as he wrote; and here he died, April 8, 1879. Creswick the actor lived here for several years.

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[1] A story has been preserved of a chimney-sweep having been seen dancing behind the burning books in one of Lady Mansfield's hoops.—*Delaney*, vol. v. p. 533.

[2] Prior's *Life of Malone*, p. 346.

The Rev. Thomas Hartwell Horne died at No. 47 in 1862. Charles King and John Gray were executed in the Square for complicity in the Gordon Riots, 1780.

The bronze statue of Charles James Fox on the north side of the square, facing Bedford Place, is by Sir Richard Westmacott, R.A., and is greatly admired by the historian of the parish, who explains that "the head is inclined forward expressive of attention, firmness, and complacency; whilst dignified severity is depicted on the countenance."[2]

**Bloomsbury Street** extends from Great Russell Street to Broad Street, crossing New Oxford Street, and so named in 1845; originally two streets, Charlotte Street and Plumtree Street. Here, next to each other, on the west side, are Bedford Chapel; Bloomsbury Baptist Chapel; the French Protestant Episcopal Church, first established in the Savoy; and the French Protestant School. In 1885 several houses to the south of the French chapel, including those at the then corner of Broad Street, which had been designed 1844-1845 by Sir James Pennethorne at the previous improvements, were pulled down to make room for Shaftesbury Avenue [which *see*]. No. 36, the Swedenborg Society; on the ground floor is their publishing office.

**Blossoms Inn,** LAWRENCE LANE, CHEAPSIDE. [*See* Lawrence Lane.]

**Blowbladder Street,** now the east end of NEWGATE STREET. Stow calls it "Bladder Street, of selling bladders there." It extended from Butcher Hall Lane, Newgate Street, to the Conduit, Cheapside. [*See* Butcher Hall Lane; St. Nicholas Shambles.]

> Blowbladder Street had its name from the butchers, who used to kill and dress their sheep there, and who, it seems, had a custom to blow up their meat with pipes to make it look thicker and fatter than it was, and were punished there for it by the Lord Mayor.—*De Foe,* Plague Year, ed. Brayley, p. 342.

But a more obvious derivation is from the practice of the vendors of bladders inflating them to their utmost dimensions and then suspend-ing them on poles or cords to dry, and at the same time to notify their wares to purchasers. Long strings of such inflated bladders of all sizes might be seen a few years ago in bye-streets about Newgate Market and Smithfield, and quite lately in the neighbourhood of the Central Meat Market. In 1720 the butchers and bladder-sellers had left Blowbladder Street.

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[1] Lord Campbell's *Life of Lord Ellenborough.*

[2] Dobie's *Bloomsbury,* p. 178.

Blowbladder Street is taken up by milliners, sempstresses, and such as sell a sort of copper lace, called St. Martin's lace, for which it is of note.—*Strype*, B. iii. p. 121.

Theodore Hook introduces Blowbladder Street into one of the happiest of his jingles about Queen Caroline :—

And who were the company, hey ma'am, ho ma'am ?
Who were the company, ho ?
We happened to drop in, with gemmen from Wapping,
And ladies from Blow Bladder Row,
Ladies from Blow Bladder Row, row.

But Samuel Foote had been before him. The Alderman's wife, Lady Pentweazel, in that amusing comedy *Taste* (8vo, 1752), lived here, and says to her husband, "Let us have none of your Blow Bladder breeding. Remember, you are at the Court end of the town."

**Blue Anchor (The)** must have been one of the most popular of the London signs. In Dodsley's *London* (1761) are entered thirteen Blue Anchor Alleys; three Blue Anchor Courts; one Blue Anchor Road; and six Blue Anchor Yards. Seventy years later Elmes[1] enumerates six Blue Anchor Alleys; four Blue Anchor Courts; two Blue Anchor Lanes; one Blue Anchor Road; and three Blue Anchor Yards, in all, seven less. The *Postal Guide* and the *Post Office Directory* mention only three in all, but they mention only the more substantial places. The Blue Anchor was the sign of Henry Herringman (d. 1703), the publisher, temp. Charles II.

**Blue Anchor Road,** BERMONDSEY, was named from a tavern sign, and the name was changed to Southwark Park Road in 1878.

Colonel Chester, the celebrated genealogist and antiquary, lived here for several years until his death, on May 26, 1882.

**Blue Boar Inn,** on the south side of HIGH HOLBORN. It is mentioned in the burial register of St. Andrew's, Holborn (in which parish it stood), as early as 1616. Richard Duke of York, father of Edward IV., had for one of his badges of cognisance, "a blewe Bore, with his tuskes, and his cleis, and his membres of gold." It was also the badge of the Veres, Earls of Oxford. [*See* Cannon Street.]

"The reason," says he [Cromwell to Lord Broghill], "why we would once have closed with the king was this : We found that the Scots and the Presbyterians began to be more powerful than we ; and if they made up matters with the king, we should be left in the lurch : therefore we thought it best to prevent them, by offering first to come in, upon any reasonable conditions. But while we were busied in these thoughts, there came a letter from one of our spies, who was of the king's bedchamber, which acquainted us, that on that day our final doom was decreed; that he could not possibly tell what it was, but we might find it out, if we could intercept a letter, sent from the king to the queen, wherein he declared what he would do. The letter, he said, was sewed up in the skirt of a saddle, and the bearer of it would come with the saddle upon his head, about ten of the clock that night, to the Blue Boar Inn in Holborn; for there he was to take horse and go to Dover with it. This messenger knew nothing of the letter in the saddle, but some persons at Dover did. We were at Windsor, when we received this letter; and immediately upon the receipt of it, Ireton and I resolved to take one trusty fellow with us, and with troopers' habits to go to the Inn in Holborn; which accordingly we did, and set our man at the gate of the Inn, where the wicket only was open to let people in and out. Our man was to give us notice, when any one came with a saddle, whilst we in the disguise of common troopers called for cans of beer, and continued drinking till about ten o'clock: the centinel at the gate then gave notice that the man with the saddle was come in. Upon this we immediately arose, and, as the man was leading out his horse saddled, came up to him with drawn swords and told him that we were to search all that went in and out there; but as he looked like an honest man, we would only search his saddle and so dismiss him. Upon that we ungirt the saddle and carried it into the stall, where we had been drinking, and left the horseman with our centinel: then ripping up one of the skirts of the saddle, we there found the letter of which we had been informed: and having got it into our own hands, we delivered the saddle again to the man, telling him, he was an honest man and bid him go about his business. The man, not knowing what had been done, went away to Dover. As soon as we had the letter we opened it; in which we found the king had acquainted the queen, that he was now courted by both the factions, the Scotch Presbyterians and the Army; and which bid fairest for him should have him; but he thought he should close with the Scots, sooner than the other. Upon this," added Cromwell, "we took horse, and went to Windsor; and finding we were not likely to have any tolerable terms from the king, we immediately from that time forward resolved his ruin."—*Memoirs of Roger, Earl of Orrery*, by Rev. Mr. Thomas Morrice, his Lordship's Chaplain, (*Earl of Orrery's State Letters*), fol. 1742, p. 15.[1]

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[1] *Top. Dict. of London*, 1831.

*Zek. Homespun.* So here we be, at last, in London, at the —— what be your sign, young man?

*Waiter.* The Blue Boar, Sir; one of the oldest houses in Holborn.

*Zek.* Oldest! why as you so say, young man, it do seem in a tumble-downish kind of a condition, indeed!—Colman's *Heir at Law*, Act i. Sc. 2.

It stood, however, till 1864, when it was pulled down to make way for the Inns of Court Hotel.

There was, as early as 1690, another noted coach and posting inn with the sign of the Blue Boar, on the north side of Aldgate. It remained till railway times a great house for Essex coaches. The site (No. 31) is now a tobacco manufactury.

**Blue Boar's Head Inn.** [*See* King Street, Westminster.]

**Bluecoat School.** [*See* Christ's Hospital.]

**Blue Coat School,** WESTMINSTER, at the east end of James Street. The school (for boys) was instituted in 1688, and in 1714 a school for girls was added.

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[1] On the subject of this intercepted letter of the king's, see *Richardsoniana*, 8vo, 1776, p. 132.

**Blue Gate Fields,** RATCLIFF HIGHWAY (but now Blue Gate Fields, is called RATCLIFF STREET, and Ratcliff Highway, ST. GEORGE'S STREET), the first turning east of St. George's Church. It is the favourite haunt of degraded Lascars, Malays, and Chinamen, who may, in some of the dens, be seen smoking opium in the fashion common in Eastern Asia, and described by Dickens.

**Blue Maid Alley,** ST. MARGARET'S HILL, SOUTHWARK. Here Timothy Fielding, the actor of Drury Lane Theatre who has been confused with Henry Fielding, the great author, set up his booth at Southwark Fair in 1728.

At FIELDING and REYNOLDS'S Great Theatrical Booth, at the lower end of Blue Maid Alley, on the Green in Southwark, during the time of the Fair, will be performed *The Beggar's Opera* by the Company of Comedians from the Haymarket. All the songs and dances set to music, as performed at the Theatre in Lincoln's Inn Fields. *N.B.* There is a commodious passage for the Quality, and coaches through the Half Moon Inn, and care will be taken that there shall be lights, and people to conduct them to their places.

**Blue Posts Tavern,** NO. 13 CORK STREET. [*See* Cork Street.]

**Blue Posts Tavern,** NO. 59 HAYMARKET, a house that continued for two centuries in favour for dinners.

*Beauregard.* Run like a rogue as you are, and try to find Sir Jolly, and desire him to meet me at the Blue Posts in the Haymarket, about twelve; we'll dine together.

*Sir Jolly Jumble.* The maw begins to empty; get you before and bespeak dinner at the Blue Posts.—Otway, *The Soldier's Fortune*, 4to, 1681.

*October* 4, 1686.—I entertained the Bishops of Oxon and St. David's, Mr. Ashton, Mr. Brookes, my son, Mr. Callis, etc., at the Blue Posts in the Haymarket.—Bishop Cartwright's *Diary*.

The close of the last week, one Mr. Moon and one Mr. Hurst quarrelled at the Blue Posts in the Haymarket; and as they came out at the door they drew their swords, and the latter was run through and immediately died. It appears that he began the fray and drew first, pressing the other gentleman to fight.—*The Post Boy, ending July* 23, 1695.[1]

**Blue Posts Tavern,** SPRING GARDENS, a great resort of the Jacobites during the reign of William III. It was here that Charnock and his fellow-conspirators met for breakfast, February 22, 1696, before starting for Turnham Green in order to assassinate the King, and whilst at their meal received intelligence which convinced them that their plot was discovered. When, on the death of James II. and public recognition of his son as King of England by Louis XIV. a royal messenger was sent from Kensington to order M. Poussin, the French Ambassador, to leave the country without delay, he was found to be supping at the Blue Posts in Spring Gardens, along with three of the most prominent Jacobite members of the House of Commons. "This supper party," says Macaulay, "was during some weeks the chief topic of conversation."[2]

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[1] See also *Diary* of Henry, Earl of Clarendon, vol. ii. p. 153, and *Comparison between the Two Stages*, 12mo, 1702, p. 68.

[2] *History of England*, vol. vii. p. 296; vol. viii. p. 294.

**Board of Control,** or BOARD OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE AFFAIRS OF INDIA; established by Act of Parliament in 1784, it lasted till the transfer of the Government of India to the Crown in 1858, when the Board merged in the Indian Department of the Government. The Office was the building with an Ionic portico on the east side of Canon Row, Westminster; of which William Pilkington was the architect about 1816 (it is often attributed to W. Atkinson). It was originally designed for the Transport Office, but was found too small for the business of the department. It is now the Office of the Civil Service Commission.

**Board of Green Cloth,** BUCKINGHAM PALACE, the office of the Lord Steward of Her Majesty's Household, and so called from the table at which the Lord Steward and his officers usually sit. The Board took cognisance of "all matters of Government and justice within the King's Court Royal." Its jurisdiction extended over what is called "The Verge of Court," or twelve miles round the residence of the Sovereign, wherever the residence may be, and was even extended to "progresses," though not to "huntings." This limit was first defined by 13 Rich. II., stat. 1. c. 3. All offences were tried within what was called "The Session of Verges," and all committals were made to the Marshalsea, of which "The Court of Verge" was a branch. [*See* Verge, Court of The.] To the Board belonged the sole right of arresting within the limits and jurisdiction of the Palace. The Countess of Dorset, wishing to arrest a person of the name of Kirk, who had sought shelter within the precinct of the palace at Whitehall, applied to the Board for permission to arrest him, which permission was granted May 2, 1684. In 1630 Maurice Evans was imprisoned for serving a subpœna in the King's House upon John Darson. In 1631 Peter Price was committed to the Marshalsea for serving a subpœna upon George Ravenscroft in the Council Chamber; and in 1632 John Perkins, a constable, was imprisoned for serving the Lord Chief-Justice's warrant upon John Beard in St. James's Park.[1] Offences committed within the jurisdiction of the Board were punished with a severity peculiar to the Court that tried them. Baker describes one very graphically:—

> On June 10, 1541, Sir Edmund Knevet of Norfolk, Knight, was arraigned before the officers of the Green Cloth, for striking one Master Cleer of Norfolk, within the Tennis Court of the King's House; being found guilty he had judgment to lose his right hand, and to forfeit all his lands and goods; whereupon there was called to do execution, first the Serjeant Surgeon, with his Instruments pertaining to his office, then the Serjeant of the Wood Yard, with a mallet and a block to lay the hand upon, then the King's Master Cook with a knife to cut off the hand, then the Serjeant of the Larder to set the knife right on the joint, then the Serjeant Ferrier with searing irons to sear the veins, then the Serjeant of the Poultry with a Cock, which Cock should have his head smitten off upon the same block and with the same knife; then the Yeoman of the Chandry with Sear cloaths, then the Yeoman of the Scullery, with a pan of fire to heat the Irons, a chafer of water to

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[1] Warrant Book in the Lord-Steward's Office, Anno 1677, fol. 381.

cool the ends of the Irons, and two forms for all officers to set their stuff on, then the Serjeant of the Cellar with Wine, Ale, and Beer; then the Serjeant of the Ewry with Bason, Ewre, and Towels: all things being thus prepared, Sir William Pickering, Knight Marshal, was commanded to bring in his prisoner Sir Edmund Knevet, to whom the Chief-Justice declared his offence, which the said Knevet confessed, and humbly submitted himself to the King's mercy; only he desired, that the King would spare his right hand and take his left, because (said he) if my right hand be spared, I may live to do the King good service: of whose submission and reason of his suit, when the King was informed, he granted him to lose neither of his hands, and pardoned him also of his lands and goods.—Baker's *Chronicle*, ed. 1674, p. 288.

A few years later (March 2, 1551) King Edward VI. notices in his Diary the committal "to ward" of "the Lord of Bergavenny" for striking the Earl of Oxford "in the Chamber of Presence." William, Earl of Devonshire (the patriot earl, and afterwards the first duke), was fined in the sum of £30,000 for caning Colonel Colepepper and pulling his nose in the Vane Chamber at Whitehall. "It is to be noted," says Sir John Bramston, "that this Colepepper had struck the Earl some months since, in the same or in the next room, and was tried for it at the Verge, and was sentenced to lose his hand, and was at the great instance of the Earl pardoned."[1] The notorious Palace Court, long an oppressive tribunal for the adjudication of matters within the jurisdiction of this Board, was abolished in 1849. The name of "blackguard" is said to have its origin in the office of the Board of Green Cloth; the meanest drudges in royal residences, who carried coals, being called the "Blackguard."[2] The term was afterwards applied to vicious, idle, and masterless boys and rogues; and was so used, as appears by the books in the Board of Green Cloth, as early as 1683, if not before. The following order, copied from the original Warrant Book of the Board, will show the nature of the duties of the Lord Steward at certain times:—

BOARD OF GREEN CLOTH, *June* 12, 1681.

Order was this day given, that the Maides of Honour should have Cherry Tarts instead of Gooseberry Tarts, it being observed that Cherrys are at threepence per pound.

It appears from the same books that Henry, Duke of Kent, when Lord Steward of the Household in part of the reign of George II., had £100 allowed him, and sixteen dishes daily at each meal, with wine and beer. The dishes have since been done away with; and the income of the Lord Steward is now a settled salary. The Poets Laureate used to receive their annual tierce of canary from this office. Cibber was the last who took the tierce; and since his time the Lord Steward has paid to the Poets Laureate an annual allowance in lieu of wine.

**Board of Works.** [*See* Metropolitan Board of Works; Woods and Forests; and Works, Office of.]

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[1] *Autobiography of Sir John Bramston*, p. 275.

[2] Gifford's *Ben Jonson*, vol. ii. p. 169.

**Boar's Head,** Southwark, one of the famous borough taverns, stood on the east side of the High Street, but the site is now covered by the approaches to London Bridge. The inn belonged to Sir John Falstolf, who lived in Southwark. Among the Paston Letters is one dated August 1479 from Henry Wyndesore, one of Falstolf's household, to John Paston, asking him to remind Sir John of his promise respecting the setting up of Wyndesore at the Boar's Head. The house became the property of Magdalen College, Oxford, "the gift of William Waynflete, late Bishop of Winchester, to the president and scholars, which he and others had of the gift of John Fastolfe, Knight, which he obtained for long services and course of justice."—Ashburnham MS., British Museum. The inn was at one time leased to the father of John Timbs the antiquary, who let it out in tenements.

**Boar's Head Tavern,** Eastcheap, a celebrated tavern, commemorated by Shakespeare, destroyed in the Great Fire, rebuilt immediately after, and finally demolished (to allow of the new London Bridge approaches) in 1831. It stood in Great Eastcheap, between Small Alley and St. Michael's Lane, four taverns filling up the intervening space — The Chicken, near St. Michael's Alley; The Boar's Head; The Plough; and The Three Kings. The back part of the house looked upon the burying-ground of St. Michael's, Crooked Lane. The statue of William IV. nearly marks the site. Stow tells us, in a sidenote to his *Survey* (p. 82), that in the time of Henry IV. "there was no tavern then in Eastcheap." Shakespeare alone refers to this tavern.[1] It first appears as a tavern in a lease dated 1537, of "all that tavern called the Bore's Hedde, cum cellariis sollariis et aliis suis pertinentiis in Estchepe," etc. It was kept by Thomas Wright in 1588.—Index to *Remembrancia*, p. 355 (*note*). It was probably the best tavern in the street; it must have been of considerable size, as plays were acted in it. John Rhodoway, "Vintner at the Bore's Head," was buried, in 1623, in the adjoining church of St. Michael.[2] The tavern was rebuilt of brick after the Great Fire, with its door in the centre, a window above, and then a boar's head cut in the stone, with the initials of the landlord (I. T.), and the date (near the snout) of 1668. This stone is now in the City Museum, Guildhall. Hutton, writing in 1785, says that "on each side of the doorway is a vine branch, carved in wood, rising more than three feet from the ground, loaded with leaves and clusters; and on the top of each a little Falstaff, eight inches high, in the dress of his day."[3] The Boar's Head was subsequently divided into two and ceased to be a tavern. At the time of its demolition the house was occupied by a gunsmith.

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[1] The Boar's Head is not named by Shakespeare in the text of either the first or second part of *Henry IV*. The scene headings (*Henry IV*. part i. Act ii. Sc. 4, and elsewhere)—"Eastcheap. A Room in the Boar's Head Tavern," does not occur in the early editions; but a passage in the second part of *Henry IV*., Act. ii. Sc. 2, where Prince Henry inquires after Falstaff, supports the tradition:—

*P. Hen.* Where sups he? doth the old boar feed in the old frank?

*Bard.* At the old place, my lord; in Eastcheap.

[2] In his will (in Doctors' Commons), he calls himself "Citizen and Vintner," but does not mention "The Boar's Head."

[3] Hutton's *Journey from Birmingham to London*, 1785.

There was with me at that time [June 1588] out of the school [Merchant Taylors'], George Wrighte, son of Thomas Wrighte, of London, Vintner, that dwelt at the Boar's Head in Eastcheap, who sithence having good inheritance, descended to him, is now clerk of the King's Stable, and a knight, and a very discreet and honest gentleman.—*Liber Familiaris of Sir James Whitelocke* (*Cam. Soc.*), p. 12.

*March* 31, 1602.—Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor, granting permission to the Servants of the Earl of Oxford and the Earl of Worcester to play at the Boar's Head in Eastcheap.—*Remembrancia*, p. 54.

I mentioned a club in London at the Boar's Head in Eastcheap, the very tavern where Falstaff and his joyous companions met; the members of which all assume Shakespeare's characters. One is Falstaff, another Prince Henry, another Bardolph, and so on. *Johnson*:—"Don't be of it, Sir. Now that you have a name you must be careful to avoid many things not bad in themselves, but which will lessen your character."—*Boswell*, by Croker, p. 348.

Among the many convivial parties which have assembled in this old tavern, one deserves particular mention:—

He [William Pitt] was the wittiest man I ever knew, and what was quite peculiar to himself, had at all times his wit under entire control. Others appeared struck by the unwonted association of brilliant images; but every possible combination of images seemed always present to his mind, and he could at once produce whatever he desired. I was one of those who met to spend an evening in memory of Shakespeare at the Boar's Head in Eastcheap. Many professed wits were present, but Pitt was the most amusing of the party, and the readiest and most apt in the general allusions.—*Wilberforce* [1780], *Life*, vol. i. p. 18.

Goldsmith wrote *A Reverie* in this tavern (Essay No. 4); and Washington Irving an entertaining paper in *The Sketch Book*. The former, forgetting the Fire, fancied himself (Boswell, we have seen, did the same) in the *very* tavern that Falstaff frequented; and the latter, in his enthusiasm, has converted a sacramental cup, preserved at that time in the vestry of St. Michael's, into Dame Quickly's parcel-gilt goblet.

**Bolt Court,** on the north side of FLEET STREET, over against *The Bolt-in-Tun*, from which circumstance it perhaps derives its name.

Bolt Court, very good and open, with a freestone pavement; hath good houses, well-inhabited.—*Strype*, B. iii. p. 277, ed. 1720.

*Eminent Inhabitants.*—Dr. Johnson, in No. 8, on the right-hand side as you ascend from Fleet Street, from 1776 till his death in 1784. He died in the back room of the first floor. Johnson's house, for which he paid £40 a year to Allen, the printer, was afterwards inhabited by Mr. Bensley, Allen's successor in his printing business in Bolt Court. A fire (November 1807) nearly destroyed Johnson's rooms. A second fire (June 26, 1819) destroyed them entirely. Mr. Bensley rebuilt the house as a printing office, but it was sold in 1858, with three adjoining houses, to the Stationers' Company, whose excellent Middle-Class School (opened 1861) now occupies the site. Long before Dr. Johnson went to live in Bolt Court his blind friend Miss Williams had lodgings there, and Boswell describes him in 1763 as drinking tea with her every night before he went home to the Temple, however late it was, and that she always sat up for him.[1] Miss Williams became an inmate of his house in Bolt Court, along with his other pensioners, who however could not agree among themselves, and hardly with their forbearing benefactor. "We have tolerable concord at home," he writes to Mrs. Thrale, November 14, 1778, "but no love. Williams hates everybody. Lovet hates Desmoulines, and does not love Williams. Desmoulines hates them both. Poll loves none of them." And a year later (October 16, 1779) he writes, "Discord and discontent reign in my humble habitation as in the palaces of monarchs."[2]

> Behind it was a garden,[3] which he took delight in watering; a room on the ground floor was assigned to Mrs. Williams, and the whole of the two pair of stairs floor was made a repository for his books, one of the rooms thereon being his study. —*Sir John Hawkins*, p. 530.
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> He [Johnson] particularly piqued himself upon his nice observance of ceremonious punctilios towards ladies. A remarkable instance of this was his never suffering any lady to walk from his house to her carriage through Bolt Court, unattended by himself to hand her into it; and if any obstacle prevented it from driving off, there he would stand by the door of it, and gather a mob around him; indeed they would begin to gather the moment he appeared handing the lady down the steps into Fleet Street. Sometimes he exhibited himself at the distance of eight or ten doors from Bolt Court to get at the carriage, to the no small diversion of the populace.—*Miss Reynolds.*

But there was refined courtesy as well as "ceremonious punctilios" in his behaviour to his fair visitors. When Mrs. Siddons called upon him in Bolt Court and Frank Barber could not immediately provide her with a chair, he said, "You see, Madam, wherever you go there are no seats to be got." Among his visitors at Bolt Court was John Howard, who (April 1784) brought him the enlarged edition of his work on Prisons.

James Ferguson, the astronomer, at No. 4, where he died in November, 1776. William Cobbett, at No. 11: here he published his Register.

**Bolt-in-Tun,** Fleet Street, a noted inn and coach office, No. 64, on the south side. The inn is gone; the coach office has become a railway office, and only the name is left of Bolt-in-Tun Yard. The Bolt-in-Tun was the rebus of the Bolton family. The White Friars had a grant of the "Hospitium vocatum Le Bolt en ton" in 1443.[4]

**Bolton Street,** Piccadilly, the second turning west of Devonshire House; at the top is Bolton Row. It was built circ. 1699,[5] and described in 1708 as "the most westerly Street in London, between the road to Knightsbridge, south, and the Fields, north."[1] *Eminent Inhabitant.*—The celebrated Earl of Peterborough, from 1710 to 1724.[2]

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[1] Croker's *Boswell*, p. 143.

[2] There is a view of the house and of Johnson's sitting-room in vol. vii. of Croker's *Boswell*, ed. of 1835. An engraving in vol. lvii. of the *European Magazine* (1810) shows the house as it was before injury by fire or alteration.

[3] There are several references to the garden in *Boswell*, and in Johnson's letters. On one occasion he writes to Mrs. Thrale (August 14, 1784), "I have three bunches of grapes on the vine in my garden."

[4] Rot. Pat. 21 Hen. VI.; and Coll. Top. et Gen. v. 383.

[5] Rate-books of St. Martin's.

I lie at my Lord Peterborough's, in Bolton Street, where any commands of your's will reach me.—Pope, *Works*, ed. Roscoe, vol. vii. p. 126.

The extraordinary Choice Collection [of Mr. Streeton late Serjeant Painter] consisting of models, figures, etc. . . . will be sold by Auction on the 5th Inst. at 3 in the afternoon, at his late dwelling-house Next Bolton Street in Hide Park Road.—Advertisement in *Spectator* of October 2, 1711 (No. 185).

About 1715 Pope writes to Martha and Theresa Blount as the "Young Ladies in Bolton Street." George Grenville the minister (d. 1770) lived here for several years before his death. Jonathan Shipley, Bishop of St. Asaph, died here in 1778. Madame D'Arblay removed here, October 8, 1818, shortly after her husband's death. Rogers took Sir Walter Scott to visit her here, and the latter found she had not lost the power of saying pleasant things. "She told me she had wished to see two persons—myself, of course, being one, the other George Canning. This was really a compliment to be pleased with."[3] Lord Melbourne lived here, and here gave his noted "little dinners." The young Pretender in his asserted visit to London in 1760 is said to have lodged in Bolton Street. *Watier's Club* was held in Bolton Street. Watier was cook to the Prince of Wales, under whose auspices the club was started. The dinners were unequalled in London. Mrs. Delaney was living in *Bolton Row* in 1753; and Mrs. Vesey gave her fashionable and literary evening parties (conversations) at her house in Bolton Row till her removal to Clarges Street in 1780.

**Bond Street** (OLD), PICCADILLY, built 1686,[4] and so called after Sir Thomas Bond, of Peckham, in the county of Surrey, Bart., Comptroller of the Household to the Queen-Mother (Henrietta Maria). The Street occupies part of the site of Clarendon House. The east side was the last built, previously to which the west side was known as Albemarle Buildings. Hatton (1708) calls it "a fine new street mostly inhabited by the nobility and gentry."

Clarendon House, built by Mr. Pratt; since quite demolished by Sir Thomas Bond, etc., who purchased it to builde a streete of tenements to his undoing.—Evelyn, *Note to his copy of a letter to Lord Cornbury.* [*See* Clarendon House.]

*Eminent Inhabitants.*—The first Duke of St. Albans (d. 1726), the son of Nell Gwynne and Charles II.

To be let or sold . . . A House in Old Bond Street, Piccadilly, of four Rooms on a Floor with Closets, good Cellar, and all other conveniences. Being the House in which the late Duke of St. Alban's lived. Inquire at the said House.—*London Gazette*, June 27; July 1, 1727.

Lavinia Fenton, original Polly in the *Beggar's Opera.* She came here in September 1730, taking the house "in which the Lady

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[1] Hatton, 8vo, 1708, p. 815.

[2] Rate-books of St. Martin's.

[3] Diary in Lockhart's *Life of Scott*, chap. 72.

[4] Rate-books of St. Martin's.

Elizabeth Wentworth lived."[1] The Countess of Macclesfield, the supposed mother of Richard Savage. She died here, October 11, 1753, surviving Savage and the publication of Johnson's life of him. Edmund Gibbon, 1758. "In Bond Street with my books." Laurence Sterne, author of *Tristram Shandy*, died March 18, 1768, "at the silk-bag shop" (No. 41, now a tailor's), on the west side.

> About this time Mr. Sterne, the celebrated author, was taken ill at the silk bag shop in Old Bond Street. . . . I went to Mr. Sterne's lodging; the mistress opened the door; I inquired how he did. She told me to go up to the nurse; I went into the room, and he was just a-dying. I waited ten minutes; but in five he said "Now it is come!" He put up his hand as if to stop a blow, and died in a minute.—*Travels of John Macdonald* (a footman).

Richard West writes to Gray from Bond Street, 1740. Archibald Bower, the ex-Jesuit, author of *Lives of the Popes*, died here, September 3, 1766. James Boswell, the biographer of Johnson, gave (October 16, 1769) a dinner to Johnson, Reynolds, Goldsmith, and Garrick, at his lodgings in this street, Goldsmith appearing in the "bloom-coloured coat" made for him by John Filby, at the Harrow in Water Lane.[2] James Northcote, R.A., at No. 2 in 1781. Sir Thomas Lawrence, at No. 24, before his election into the Royal Academy, 1791, and at No. 29, when elected; he finally left the street on August 24, 1794. Ozias Humphrey, the miniature painter (d. 1810), at No. 13 in 1796. In the first edition of *Amelia*, published 1752, Fielding describes Booth as walking by the side of the wounded Colonel Bath from Grosvenor Gate to Bond Street, "where then lived the most eminent surgeon in the kingdom, perhaps in the world." In subsequent editions this was modified to "where then lived a very eminent surgeon."

**Bond Street** (NEW), the extension northward of Old Bond Street to Oxford Street, built circ. 1721, in which year it is rated for the first time in the books of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.

> What's not destroyed by Time's devouring hand?
> Where's Troy, and where's the Maypole in the Strand?
> Pease, cabbages and turnips once grew where
> Now stands New Bond Street, and a newer Square;
> Such piles of building now rise up and down,
> London itself seems going out of town.
> Bramston's *Art of Politicks*, Dodsley's Coll., 1751, vol. i. p. 266.

*Eminent Inhabitants.*—Swift spent his last three weeks in London at his cousin Lancelot's house "in New Bond Street, over against the Crown and Cushion." Here he came (August 31, 1727), after hurriedly quitting Pope's house at Twickenham, to brood over the news of Stella's sufferings.[3] Johnson wrote from Lichfield, October 10, 1767, to "Benet Langton, Esq. at Mr. Bothwell's Perfumer, in New Bond Street."[4] Mrs. and Miss Gunning at No. 147 in 1792.

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[1] *Grubb Street Journal*, for September 1, 1730.

[2] Frith's picture of this scene was sold for £4567 : 10s. at Christie's on April 24, 1875.

[3] Scott's *Swift*, vol. xvii. p. 143.

[4] Croker's *Boswell*, p. 188.

Lord Nelson at No. 141, in 1797, after the Battle of Cape St. Vincent, and the expedition against Teneriffe, where he lost his arm.

He had scarcely any intermission of pain, day or night, for three months after his return to England. Lady Nelson, at his earnest request, attended the dressing of his arm, till she had acquired sufficient resolution and skill to dress it herself. One night, during this state of suffering, after a day of constant pain, Nelson retired early to bed, in hope of enjoying some respite by means of laudanum. He was at that time lodging in Bond Street, and the family was soon disturbed by a mob knocking loudly and violently at the door. The news of Duncan's victory had been made public, and the house was not illuminated. But when the mob was told that Admiral Nelson lay there in bed, badly wounded, the foremost of them made answer, "You shall hear no more from us to-night."—Southey's *Nelson*, p. 130.

Lady Hamilton at 150 in 1813. Sir Thomas Picton at No. 146 in 1797-1800. He fell in the Battle of Waterloo. Lord Camelford, the celebrated bruiser and duellist (shot in a duel with Mr. Best, March 7, 1804, d. 10th), at No. 148, in 1803 and 1804.

Over the fireplace in the drawing-room of Lord Camelford's lodgings in Bond Street were ornaments strongly expressive of the pugnacity of the peer. A long thick bludgeon lay horizontally supported by two brass hooks. Above this was placed parallel one of lesser dimensions, until a pyramid of weapons gradually arose, tapering to a horsewhip.—Note by the Messrs. Smith in *The Rejected Addresses*.

At the time of the duel Lord Camelford and Best had a bet of £200 depending as to which was the better shot! The cause of the duel was a worthless but pretty woman of the name of Symons. "The Rooms" of Jackson, "professor of pugilism," Byron's "old friend and corporeal pastor and master."

All men unpractised in exchanging knocks
Must go to Jackson ere they dare to box.
BYRON, *Hints From Horace*.

Cruikshank drew the rooms for Pierce Egan's *Tom and Jerry*. From that sufficient authority we learn that "His room is not common to the public eye. . . . No person can be admitted without an introduction." Further we learn that "In one corner of the room a picture is to be seen, framed and glazed, representing a person lying dead, killed by an assassin, who is escaping with a dagger in his hand. Underneath is the inscription, *From the Rt. Hon. W. Windham, M.P., to Mr. Jackson.* New Bond Street has now become celebrated for exhibition rooms of a very different class of art. On the west side is the magnificent Grosvenor Gallery, erected for Sir Coutts Lindsay, Bart., at a cost of about £120,000, and opened in May 1877, and almost directly opposite to it the Doré Gallery, where for several years there has been a continuous exhibition of the works of that popular and prolific artist, the late Gustave Doré, whilst in other parts are several other art galleries, and rooms let for temporary exhibitions.

Long's Hotel (No. 16) was rebuilt and enlarged in 1888.

I saw Byron for the last time in 1815. He dined or lunched with me at Long's in Bond Street. I never saw him so full of gaiety and good-humour, to which the

> presence of Mr. Mathews, the comedian, added not a little. Poor Terry was also present.—Sir Walter Scott (Moore's *Life of Byron*, p. 280).

Steven's Hotel was at No. 18; it is now a jeweller's.

> During the first months of our acquaintance we [Byron and Moore] frequently dined together alone; and as we had no club in common to resort to—the Alfred being the only one to which he at that period belonged, and I being then a member of none but Watier's—our dinners used to be at the St. Alban's, or at his old haunt, Stevens's.—Moore, *Life of Byron*, p. 150.

Clarendon Hotel (No. 169), was in its day perhaps the best hotel in London, but differences as to the renewal of the lease led to its being closed a few years ago, and the site is now occupied by a row of handsome shops and a picture gallery.

Canning in his early days practised speaking at a Debating Society in Bond Street at the corner of Clifford Street.

Bond Street—including both Old Bond Street and New—has long stood as the representative of fashionable habits as well as the resort of the fashionable lounger. Bond Street loungers are mentioned in the *Weekly Journal* of June 1, 1717:—

> *Lord Daberly*. But why don't you stand up? The boy rolls about like a porpus in a storm.
>
> *Dick Dowlas*. That's the fashion, father; that's modern ease. A young fellow is nothing now, without *the Bond Street roll*, a toothpick between his teeth, and his knuckles cramm'd into his coat-pocket.—Then away you go, lounging lazily along!—Colman's *Heir at Law*, vol. iii. p. 2 (1797).

> And now our Brothers Bond Street enter,
> Dear Street, of London's charms the center,
> Dear Street! where at a certain hour
> Man's follies bud forth into flower!
> Where the gay minor sighs for fashion;
> Where majors live that minors cash on;
> Where each who wills may suit his wish
> Here choose a Guido—there his fish.
> LORD LYTTON, *Siamese Twins*, 1831, p. 160.

**Bonner's Fields,** BETHNAL GREEN, were a wide open space lying east of Bethnal Green and stretching away to Old Ford. The name was traditionally derived from Bishop Bonner's residence at Bishop's Hall, in its later days better known as Bonner's Hall, of old an occasional seat of the Bishops of London (the owners of the manor), but decayed and let out in tenements at the end of last century and long since pulled down. The popular belief was that when Bonner dwelt at Bishop's Hall these fields were his favourite place for burning heretics. Whether he ever lived here is not certain. The last episcopal act known to have been issued from Bishop's Hall was by Bishop Braybroke, 150 years before Bonner held the see.[1] The eastern end of Bonner's Fields was absorbed in Victoria Park. The City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, erected 1851 from the designs of F. W. Ordish, occupies another portion. The Chapel was erected in 1858, E. B. Lamb architect, and new wings in 1863 and 1870 by W. Beck, architect. The rest is covered with streets, one of which is named Bonner's Road.

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[1] *Lysons*, vol. ii. p. 17.

**Boodle's Club House,** No. 28 St. James's Street, early famed for gaiety, play, and good dinners. It was popularly named the "Savoir vivre."

> And they, true members of the Scavoir vivre,
> Will tell the wondrous things that love receives.
> Lampoon addressed to Duke of Queensbury.
> (Jesse's *Selwin*, vol. iv. p. 375.)

*May* 12, 1770.—A new assembly or meeting is set up at Boodle's, called Lloyd's Coffee-room; Miss Lloyd, whom you have seen with Lady Pembroke, being the sole inventor. They meet every morning, either to play cards, chat, or do whatever else they please. An ordinary is provided for as many as choose to dine, and a supper, to be constantly on the table by eleven at night: after supper they play loo. . . . I think there are twenty-six subscribers, others are to be chosen by ballot: my intelligence is that the Duchess of Bedford and Lord March have been black-balled; this I cannot account for.—*Mrs. Harris to her Son* (*Earl of Malmesbury*), *Malmesbury Diary and Corr.*, vol. i. p. 203.

> So, when some John his dull invention racks
> To rival Boodle's dinners or Almack's.
> *Heroic Epistle to Sir William Chambers*, 4to, 1773.

The Club House was erected about 1765 by John Crunden, from designs by Adam, architect. In the years 1821-1824 the reading-room was added and large improvements made from the designs of John B. Papworth, architect.

Gibbon, the historian, dates several of his letters in 1772 and 1774 from this Club, and Wilberforce was also a member. No. 464 of Gillray's Caricatures is "A Standing Dish at Boodle's," representing Sir Frank Standish sitting at one of the Club windows.

**Booksellers Row.** A name given to Holywell Street, Strand, by some of the inhabitants without the slightest authority. [*See* Holywell Street.]

**Boolyes Lane,** Wapping.

A great blow by gun-powder houses in a place called Boolyes Lane neere the Armitage in Wapping on Tuesday the 3 day of July 1657. In which were 250 barrell of gunpowder consumed.—*Notes on London Churches and Buildings*, A.D. 1631-1658, Harrison's *England*, vol. ii. (New Shakspere Society).

**Borough (The),** a short name for the Borough of Southwark, or the twenty-sixth ward of London, called Bridge Ward Without. It is also a name commonly given to part of the High Street, Southwark.

**Borough Compter.** [*See* Compter (The), Southwark.]

**Borough Market,** Southwark, a considerable market for fruit and vegetables. It lies immediately south of St. Saviour's church. The first market of which we have notice was held in the 14th century and before, outside the church of the Hospital of St. Thomas in Trivet

Lane, and at its gates. In Visscher's London, 1616, is a view of Southwark with, in the centre of the High Street, a picture of tables placed up and down with sellers and buyers, in fact the Borough Market as it was then. In 1755 this market was abolished, and an Act was passed, Geo. II. c. 23, "to enable the churchwardens and others of St. Saviour in the Borough of Southwark to hold a market within the said parish, not interfering with the High Street in the said Borough"; and on "a piece of ground close at hand called the Triangle, abutting on the Turnstile, on Fowle Lane, Rochester Yard and Dirty Lane," etc. The market was rebuilt in 1851 under H. Rose, architect, and largely added to or rebuilt 1863-1864 under E. Habershon, architect, consequent on alterations for the Charing Cross Railway.

**Borough Road,** SOUTHWARK, extends from the Queen's Bench prison, Stone's End, to the Obelisk, Blackfriars Road. Joseph Lancaster opened his first school for neglected children in Kent Street in 1798, his second in Newington Causeway, and his third in Borough Road, where is now the central establishment of the British and Foreign Schools Society, comprising a Normal College for training young men as teachers and a large Model School for children.

**Bosoms Inn.** [*See* Lawrence Lane.]

**Boss or Boss Court Alley,** UPPER THAMES STREET, between St. Peter's Hill and Lambeth Hill.

> Bosse Alley, so called of a bosse [or reservoir] of water, like unto that of Billingsgate, there placed by the executors of Richard Whittington.—*Stow*, p. 135.

This Boss Alley is shown in Aggas's Map. There was a Boss Alley in Lower Thames Street, opposite Billingsgate, and another by Shad Thames, Horselydown, as well as a Boss Court and a Boss Street. A water tower is shown in several of the old maps on the spot or near Boss Alley, Thames Street.

**Boswell Court,** CAREY STREET, cleared away for the New Law Courts, so called from the house of a Mr. Ralph Bosvile or Boswell, from whence (1589) Gilbert Talbot writes a letter of London gossip to his father, the celebrated Earl of Shrewsbury of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. In the Calendar of State Papers of the year 1606, three letters from the Speaker, Sir Edward Philips, to the Earl of Salisbury, are dated from Boswell House; and in August 1610, Ralph Ewens writes from Bosvile House to the same statesman.

> *September* 5, 1611.—Mr. Ewins, Esquier, from Boswell-howsse.—*Burial Register of St. Clement's Danes.*

The yard or court was built upon and inhabited as early as 1614. *Eminent Inhabitants.*—Lady Raleigh (widow of Sir Walter) 1623-1625. The Lord Chief-Justice, and Sir Edward Lyttleton, the Solicitor-General, in 1635.[1] Sir Richard and Lady Fanshawe.

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[1] Rate-books of St. Clement's Danes.

In his absence, I, on the 16th, took a house in Boswell Court, near Temple Bar, for two years, immediately moving all my goods thereto.—Lady Fanshawe's *Memoirs*, p. 159.

Francis Hargreave (d. 1821) lived at No. 9 from 1789 to 1813, when his library was purchased by the nation for £8000. It was more remarkable for its extent and quality than its condition, the greater number of the volumes having been purchased at book-stalls, where he was a keen hunter. When the ill-advised measure of selling off the duplicate copies in the Museum was resolved upon by the Trustees, the Hargreave copies were generally the victims. They are easily recognised by the neat autograph of the former owner. Walter Savage Landor, at "R. Bevan's, Esq., No. 10 Boswell Court, Carey Street," April 1801. Dr. Johnson had lodgings here for a short time in his early London days—after leaving Castle Street, 1738, and before removing to the Strand in 1741.[1] The Black Horse in Boswell Court was for many years one of the most noted of the London "harmonic meetings," so popular among "fast" men before the days of Alhambras and music halls. The popular belief that Johnson's Court and Boswell Court were so called after Dr. Johnson and James Boswell is only a natural error. New Boswell Court was entered by a flight of steps from Old Boswell Court.

**Botanic Garden,** CHELSEA, by the Thames, near Chelsea Church, formerly called "The Physic Garden": a garden appertaining to the Company of Apothecaries of London. It was the first garden of the kind, but there is an undated petition from the College of Physicians to James I. in which it is stated that "Some of the nobility of the kingdom have proffered large contributions towards establishing a garden for trees, plants, fruits, etc., and they therefore pray that the King will further the undertaking, and permit them to make choice of a fitting site for the said garden."[2] The Company of Apothecaries obtained a lease of the ground at Chelsea in 1673, with a view to the formation of a garden for the cultivation of medical and other plants which might assist the student of medicine and botany. In 1676 they "agreed to purchase the plants growing in Mrs. Gape's garden in Westminster;"[3] but the ground was not enclosed till 1686. Sir Hans Sloane, when he purchased the manor of Chelsea in 1721, granted the freehold to the Company of Apothecaries, upon condition that they should present annually to the Royal Society 50 new plants, till the number should amount to 2000. In 1732 a greenhouse and several new hothouses were added to the garden, and in 1733 a statue of Sir Hans Sloane, by Michael Rysbrack. Two cedars (which grew to be two of the finest in the neighbourhood of London) were planted in 1683, being then about 3 feet high. In 1750 they measured upwards of 11 feet in girth, and in 1793—at 3 feet from the ground—upwards of 12, afterwards increased to 15 feet. They formed a most picturesque group from the river, till the larger of the two was blown down during a storm in the autumn of 1853. Philip Miller, author of the *Gardeners' Dictionary*, was during a period of nearly fifty years the Company's gardener in these grounds. In 1736 the garden was visited by the great Linnæus, then in his twenty-fifth year. Miller at first thought him conceited and ignorant, particularly of botany, but after three visits completely altered his mind, and furnished Linnæus with all the plants he required. Miller resigned in 1770, at the age of eighty, and, dying the next year, was buried in the churchyard of St Luke's, Chelsea.

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[1] Croker's *Boswell*, p. 30.

[2] *Cal. Jac.* 1, vol. iv. p. 517.

[3] *London*, p. 1063.

*August* 7, 1685.—I went to see Mr. Watts, keeper of the Apothecaries' Garden of Simples at Chelsea, where there is a collection of innumerable rarities of that sort particularly, besides many rare annuals, the tree bearing jesuit's bark, which had done such wonders in quartan agues. What was very ingenious was the subterranean heat, conveyed by a stove under the conservatory, all vaulted with brick, so as he has the doors and windows open in the hardest frosts, secluding only the snow.—*Evelyn.*

*May* 17, 1689, Friday.—Being my usual fast-day, I was for above three hours at the Apothecaries' Garden at Chelsea ; where I was not disturbed by any company. . . .

*May* 20.—I stayed all day at home, till, towards evening, I went to the Apothecaries' Garden.—Henry, Earl of Clarendon, *Diary*, p. 276.

This was after he had refused to take the oaths to William and Mary.

*Admission to the Garden at Chelsea is by an order, which can be obtained on application to the Beadle at Apothecaries' Hall.*

**Botanic Gardens,** Inner Circle, Regent's Park, about 18 acres in extent, are tastefully laid out and maintained at the expense of the Royal Botanic Society of London—a Society founded and incorporated in 1839 for the promotion of botany in all its branches. The ground, which occupies the site of what is called Willan's Farm in old maps, is held on lease from the Crown, and was laid out ornamentally and for scientific purposes by Robert Marnock. Before its conversion into a Botanic Garden in 1840 it had been for some years occupied as a nursery garden, many of the ornamental trees and plants belonging to which were retained. The conservatory (designed by Decimus Burton) is filled with rare and beautiful plants. Exhibitions are held annually, in the months of May, June, and July, when a very large number of gold, silver, and bronze medals are distributed.

**"Botany Bay,"** a popular name once applied to Somers Town.

Somers Town, in consequence of being the favourite residence of the French refugees, was nicknamed Botany Bay.—Palmer's *St. Pancras*, 1870, p. 59.

**Botolph (St.) Without Aldersgate,** a church in the ward of Aldersgate, at the corner of Little Britain. Only a portion of the old church was burnt in the Great Fire of 1666, but becoming decayed was taken down and the present building erected on the site, 1754-1757. It has since been several times "repaired and beautified," as in 1833 and 1851. The right of presentation belongs to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. Three churches dedicated to this saint stood near the gates of London—St. Botolph, Aldersgate ; St. Botolph, Aldgate ; St. Botolph, Bishopsgate. *Observe.*—Tomb (with brass) to

Dame Anne Packington (d. 1563). Monument to Elizabeth, wife of Sir Thomas Richardson (d. 1639). Tablet to Richard Chiswell, bookseller (d. 1711). Monument to Dr. Francis Bernard, the Horoscope of Garth's *Dispensary* (d. 1698). Tablet to Daniel Wray, F.R.S., F.S.A. (d. 1782). Monument to Elizabeth Smith, with cameo bust by Roubiliac. Robert Cawood (d. 1466). Sir William Cavendish, husband of Elizabeth, Countess ("the Bess") of Hardwick (d. 1557). Alexander Gill, D.D., master of St. Paul's School (1597-1642), Rev. Edward Chilmead (1610-1653), and Thomas Rawlinson (d. 1725) were among the celebrities buried here.

The case of Edward Topsall and others *v.* Ferrars, tried 15 Jac. (Hobart's *Reports*, ed. 1678, p. 175), refers to the custom of the parish that a passenger dying there should pay fees there, though buried elsewhere. "Edward Topsall, clerk, Parson of Saint Botolphs Without Aldersgate, and the churchwardens of the same, libelled in the Court Christian against Sir John Ferrers, knight, and alledged that there was a custome within the city of London, and especially within that Parish, that if any person die within that Parish, being man or woman, and be carried out of the same parish, and buried elsewhere, that there ought to be paid to the Parson of this Parish, if he be buried elsewhere, in the Chancel so much, and to the Churchwardens so much." Sir John Ferrers had buried his wife (who died in this parish) in the chancel of another church. A prohibition of the demand made by the parish was granted on the ground that the custom was against reason.

Milton's "pretty garden-house" in Aldersgate Street was in this parish. Richard Baxter, the famous Nonconformist divine, was resident in it at the time of his marriage.

> *April* 29, 1662.—Richard Baxter, of St. Botolph's, Aldersgate, London, *Clerk*, aged about forty years, batchelor; and Margaret Charleton of Christ Church [Newgate Street], London, about twenty-eight years, spinster; and at his own disposal, to marry at Christ Church aforesaid. Alledged by Francis Tyton, of St. Dunstan's in the West.—*Marriage Licence in Vicar General's Office.*

The churchyard has been converted into a garden.

**Botolph (St.) by Aldgate,** a church in the ward of Portsoken, at the corner of Houndsditch and Aldgate, High Street, built on the site and in place of the old church described by Stow, as lately built at the charges of the Priors of the Holy Trinity—"as appeareth," he adds, "by the arms of the house engraven on the stonework." The church escaped the Fire, and was ruinous when taken down. The present edifice was designed, 1725 or 1741-1744, by George Dance, (d. 1768). It cost £5536 : 2 : 5. It was repaired and beautified, 1875. *Observe.*—Monument with recumbent figure, in the vestibule, to Thomas, Lord Darcy, of the North (beheaded 1537), and Sir Nicholas Carew, of Beddington (beheaded 1538). There is a good deal of sculptural merit in the extended figure. Monument with effigy in marble to Robert Dow, citizen and merchant tailor (d. 1612). Mr. Robert Dow gave a sum of money to the parish of St. Sepulchre's, to remunerate the clerk for ringing a bell at midnight under the wall of Newgate, and calling the poor prisoners condemned to death to prayer and supplication. [*See* St. Sepulchre's.] William Symington, the first to apply steam power to navigation, died in poverty, March 22, 1831, and was buried in the churchyard.[1] White Kennet, editor of *The Complete History of England*, and subsequently Dean and Bishop of Peterborough, obtained the living in 1700.

**Botolph (St.) Billingsgate,** WARD OF BILLINGSGATE, a church destroyed in the Great Fire, and not rebuilt. "A proper church," says Stow, "and hath had many fair monuments therein; now defaced and gone, by bad and greedy men of spoil." The old burying-ground of the parish, now built on, lay between Botolph Lane and Love Lane. The church of the parish is St. George's Botolph Lane.

**Botolph (St.) Without Bishopsgate,** a church in the ward of Bishopsgate, opposite Houndsditch, said to have been built from the designs of James Gold, but a print of the church published in 1802 has the name of "G. Dance, 1727, architect," this was probably Giles Dance, father of the first George Dance. The first stone was laid April 10, 1725, and the building completed in 1728. The living is in the gift of the Bishop of London, and is the richest in the City and Liberties of London. *Observe.*—Monument on the north wall to Sir Paul Pindar (d. 1650), an eminent English merchant of the time of Charles I., described as "Ambassador to the Turkish Emperor," whose house in Bishopsgate Street Without was converted into an inn. Brass plate in wall of chancel to Sir William Blizard, President of the Royal College of Surgeons, "an old resident of Bishopsgate," who died 1835, aged ninety-two. The registers of the church record the baptism of Edward Alleyn, the player, and founder of Dulwich College (b. 1566), whose father kept the Pye inn; the burial in 1600 of an infant son of Ben Jonson; and the baptism of John Keats, October 31, 1795; the marriage, in 1609, of Archibald Campbell, seventh Earl of Argyll (the great marquis of the Scottish Covenant), to Ann Cornwallis, daughter of Sir William Cornwallis; and of John Lowen, the Shakesperian actor, to Joane Hall, widow, by special license—an expensive luxury rare with players. Also the burials of the following persons: September 13, 1570, Edward Allein, "poete to the Queene;" February 17, 1623, Stephen Gosson, rector of this church, and author of *The School of Abuse, containing a Pleasant Invective against Poets, Pipers, Plaiers, Jesters, and such like Caterpillars of a Commonwealth*, 4to, 1579; June 21, 1628, William, Earl of Devonshire (from whom Devonshire Square adjoining derives its name); and 1691, John Riley, the painter. The churchyard of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, has been very prettily laid out as a garden, and is now a favourite resort for the young folk of the neighbourhood. The infant school in the churchyard has old figures in costume of a boy and girl.

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[1] *Life*, by J. and W. H. Rankine, 1862.

**Botolph Lane,** Billingsgate, so called from the church of St. Botolph, Billingsgate. The last of the Fitz-Alans, Earls of Arundel, (d. 1579), had a house in this lane.[1] The original London Bridge is said to have abutted on Botolph's Wharf. The church of St. George and St. Botolph is in this lane.

**Bouverie Street,** Fleet Street, and Whitefriars. At No. 3 Hazlitt was living on the first floor in 1829.—*Life*, vol. ii. p. 233. On the west side is the large printing establishment of Messrs. Bradbury and Agnew, and the printing office of *Punch*, and on the east side the printing offices of the *Daily News*.

**Bow.** [*See* Stratford-le-Bow.]

**Bow Church** and **Bow Bells.** [*See* St. Mary-le-Bow.]

**Bow Churchyard,** Cheapside, on the west side of St. Mary-le-Bow Church, with a passage into Bow Lane. Here John Bacon, R.A., the sculptor, served his apprenticeship to one Crispe, "an eminent maker of porcelain." On the west side of Bow churchyard is the extensive warehouse, a handsome new building, of Messrs. Copestake, Moore, and Co., whose great business was made by the late Mr. George Moore, so widely known as a philanthropist.

**Bow Lane,** Cheapside, extends from the church of St. Mary-le-Bow, whence its name, to Cannon Street, crossing the new Queen Victoria Street. The church of St. Mary, Aldermary, is at its lower end. Originally it was called Cordwainer Street, "of the cordwainers, or shoemakers, dwelling there," "whereof the whole ward taketh name." Afterwards "the upper part of this street towards Cheape was called Hosier Lane, of hosiers dwelling there in place of shoemakers; but now those hosiers being worn out by men of other trades (as the hosiers had worn out the shoemakers), the same is called Bow Lane of Bow Church." [2]

In 1532 James Bainham, a barrister of the Middle Temple, having been persuaded by Sir Thomas More to recant, "was never quiet in mind and conscience until the time he had uttered his fall to all his acquaintance, and asked God and all the world forgiveness, before *the Congregation*, in those days *in a warehouse in Bow Lane*."—*Foxe*, vol. iv. p. 702.

*Eminent Inhabitants.*—Tom Coryat, the traveller (d. 1617).[3] Parsons, the comedian (d. 1795), was the son of a builder in Bow Lane.

**Bow Street,** Covent Garden, built 1637, and so called "as running in shape of a bent bow." Strype, who tells us this, adds, that "the street is open and large, with very good houses, well inhabited, and resorted unto by gentry for lodgings, as are most of the other streets in this parish."[4] This was in 1720; and it ceased to be well inhabited about five years afterwards. The Theatre (*see* Covent Garden

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[1] *Strype*, B. ii. p. 171.

[2] *Stow*, p. 94.

[3] Birch's *Prince Henry*, p. 216.

[4] *Strype*, B. vi. p. 93.

Theatre) was built in 1732, and the Bow Street Police Office, celebrated in the annals of crime, established in 1749. *Eminent Inhabitants.*—Edmund Waller, the poet, on the east side of the street, from 1654 to 1656; here then he was living when he wrote, in 1654, his famous panegyric upon Cromwell. Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford, was born in this street, October 5, 1661. William Longueville, the friend of Butler, on the east side. The witty Earl of Dorset, in a house on the west side, in the years 1684 and 1685. Major Mohun, the famous actor, in a house on the east side, from 1671 to 1676 inclusive. Dr. John Radcliffe, on the west side, from 1687 to 1714: the house was taken down in 1732 to erect Covent Garden Theatre. Grinling Gibbons, in a house on the east side (about the middle of the street), from 1678 to 1721, the period of his death. The house was distinguished by the sign of "The King's Arms."[1]

> On Thursday the house of Mr. Gibbons, the famous carver, in Bow Street, Covent Garden, fell down; but by a special Providence none of the family were killed; but 'tis said a young girl, which was playing in the court [King's Court ?] being missing, is supposed to be buried in the rubbish.—*Postman* of January 24, 1701-1702.

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|---|---|
| Grinlin Gibbins gen. and wife | £1 |
| Mr. Gibbons more for a fine refusing to take upon him the office of an assessor | 5 |
| 5 Children—Eliz., Mary, Jane, Katherine, and Ann | |
| Appr. Robert Bing [King in another place] | |
| Servts. { Mary Guff<br>Mary } | |
| Lodger Madam Titus | 1 |
| Her servant | |

*Poll Tax Bks. of St. Paul's, Cov. Gar., anno* 1692.

Marcellus Laroone ("Captain Laroon"), who drew the Cries of London, known as "Tempest's Cries," in a house on the west side, three doors up, from midsummer 1680 to his death in 1702. William Wycherley, the dramatist, in lodgings (widow Hilton's, on the west side), three doors beyond Radcliffe, and over against the Cock. King Charles II. paid him a visit here, when ill of a fever; and here, when seventy-five and too unwell to attend the church, and only anxious to burden the estate descending to his nephew, he was married in his own lodgings to a woman with child. He died eleven days after his marriage (in 1715); but his widow had no child to succeed to the property Edmund Curll, "next door to Will's Coffee-house."[2] Robert Wilks, the actor, "Gentleman Wilks" (d. 1732), at No. 6, the sixth house on the west side walking to Long Acre. Wilks built the house, next door but one to the Theatre,[3] and in it, in 1742, Macklin, Mrs. Woffington, and David Garrick lodged.[4] They took it by turns to keep house, and it was here that Johnson heard Garrick blame the Woffington's extravagance in having the tea "as red as blood." Spranger Barry, the actor, in 1749, in the corner house on the west side, formerly Will's

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[1] Black's Ashmole MSS. col. 209.

[2] Advertisement of Ashmole's "Berkshire," in *Daily Post Boy*, February 7, 1729-1730.

[3] T. Dibdin's *Autobiography*, vol. ii. p. 18.

[4] Fitzgerald's *Garrick*, vol. i. p. 132.

Coffee-house. Dr. Johnson, for a short time. Henry Fielding, the novelist, and acting magistrate for Westminster, in a house (destroyed in the Gordon riots of 1780, it being then in the occupation of Sir John Fielding), on the site of the late Police Office (No. 4). It was Fielding (d. 1754), and his half-brother, Sir John Fielding (d. 1780), who made Bow Street Police Office and Bow Street officers famous in our annals. Here the former wrote his *Tom Jones.*

A predecessor of mine used to boast that he made one thousand pounds a year in his office; but how he did this (if, indeed, he did it) is to me a secret. His clerk, now mine, told me I had more business than he had ever known there; I am sure I had as much as any man could do.—Fielding, *Journal of a Voyage to Lisbon.*

He [Rigby] and Peter Bathurst t'other night carried a servant of the latter's, who had attempted to shoot him, before Fielding; who to all his other vocations has, by the Grace of Mr. Lyttelton, added that of Middlesex Justice. He sent them word that he was at supper with a blind man, three Irishmen, and a whore, on some cold mutton and a bone of ham, both in one dish, and the cursedest Dirty cloth. He never stirred nor asked them to sit. Rigby who had seen him so often come to beg a guinea of Sir C. Williams, and Bathurst at whose father's he had lived for victuals, understood that dignity as little, and pulled themselves chairs, on which he civilised.—*Horace Walpole to H. W. Montague*, May 18, 1749.

On Thursday night they pulled down Fielding's house and burnt his goods in the street. . . . Leaving Fielding's ruins they went to Newgate to demand their companions who had been seized demolishing the chapel.—*Johnson to Mrs. Thrale*, June 9, 1780.

George M. Woodward, caricaturist, died in 1809 at the Brown Bear public house, and was "buried by the humane landlord."

Till the passing of Sir Robert Peel's Police Act, the Bow Street police officers—*Bow Street Runners*, or *Red-breasts* (from their red waistcoats), as they were commonly called by the populace—were chiefly charged with the detection and apprehension of criminals.

At home our Bow Street gemmen keep the laws,

says Lord Byron in *Beppo;* but now they are an extinct genus.

I have actually come to Bow Street in the morning, and while I have been leaning on the desk, had three or four people come in and say, "I was robbed by two highwaymen in such a place;" "I was robbed by a single highwayman in such a place." People travel now safely by means of the horse patrol. That Sir Richard Ford planned. Where are the highway robberies now?—*Townsend, the Bow Street Officer* (Evidence before the House of Commons, June 1816).

To the list of celebrated personages living in lodgings in this street may be added the name of Sir Roger de Coverley.[1] *Remarkable Places.*—Will's Coffee-house; No. 1, on the west side. [*See* Will's Coffee-house.] The Cock Tavern, about the middle of the street, on the east side.

Their lodgings [Wycherley and his first wife the Countess of Drogheda] were in Bow Street over against the Cock, whither if he at any time were with his friends, he was obliged to leave the windows open, that the lady might see there was no woman in the company, or she would be immediately in a downright raving condition.—Dennis's *Letters*, p. 224.

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[1] *Spectator*, No. 410.

Here Wycherley has laid two of the best scenes in *The Plain Dealer* (4to, 1677). Here Sedley, Buckhurst, and Ogle exposed themselves in very indecent postures to the populace; Sedley stripping himself naked, and preaching blasphemy from the balcony. Here Sir John Coventry supped for the last time with a whole nose, being waylaid, by order of Charles II., on his way home from the Cock to his brother's in Suffolk Street, and his nose cut to the bone.[1] The house was kept, when Sedley exposed himself, by a woman called "Oxford Kate."[2] Jacob Tonson's printing office.

The Bow Street Police Court, the wretched den in which the chief magisterial business of the Metropolis was for so many years carried on, was on the east side of the street, but a very large space was cleared on the opposite side and a new court erected, more convenient for the officials and the public and more suitable to the important character of the functions performed there. The new Police Courts and Station possess the advantage of being in great part detached, having frontages also to Broad Court and Cross Court. They cover nearly half an acre.

The courts are placed on the northern portion of the ground, with the necessary rooms for the attorneys, etc. The magistrates' rooms are on the first floor, where is placed the second court intended for extradition and special cases. The police station occupies the southern end, and has series of rooms for all concerned, including living and sleeping accommodation for 100 policemen. The whole is of fire-proof construction, and was admirably arranged by Mr. John Taylor, architect, of H.M. Office of Works and Public Buildings. The building was completed in 1881 at a total cost of about £40,000.

*Remarkable Circumstances.*—"At the large rooms at the upper end of Bow Street, nearly opposite the Play House passage," Bonnell Thornton, in the name of "The Society of Sign Painters," opened on the same day as the exhibition of the Royal Academy an exhibition of sign-paintings, a piece of inoffensive drollery in which Hogarth did not disdain to lend the aid of his pencil. The Catalogue, in imitation of that of the Royal Academy, was in 4to, price 1s. The painters treated the affair seriously and the burlesque was not repeated.

At the Garrick's Head, facing the Theatre, the disreputable Renton Nicholson, editor of *The Town*, held for some years his meetings of "Judge and Jury," when he styled himself "Lord Chief Baron."

**Bowl Yard,** ST. GILES'S-IN-THE-FIELDS, a narrow court on the south side of High Street, St. Giles's, over against Dyot Street, St. Giles's, cleared away when Endell Street was formed out of Old Belton Street.

> At this hospital [St. Giles's] the prisoners conveyed from the City of London towards Teyborne, there to be executed for treasons, felonies, or other trespasses, were presented with a great *bowl* of ale, thereof to drink at their pleasure, as to be their last refreshing in this life.—*Stow*, p. 164.

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[1] See Marvell's *Letters*, and article "Haymarket."

[2] *Pepys*, July 1, 1663; *Shadwell*, vol. i. p. 45.

> The morning that he [Raleigh] went to execution, there was a cup of excellent sack brought him, and being asked how he liked it, "As the fellow," said he, "that, drinking of St. Giles's bowl as he went to Tyburn, said,—That were good drink if a man might tarry by it."—*John Chamberlain to Dudley Carleton*, October 31, 1618.

Parton, in his History of the parish, mentions a "Bowl" public house.

**Bowling Alley,** now Bowling Street, leading from DEAN'S YARD to TUFTON STREET, WESTMINSTER. Colonel Blood, who stole the Crown from the Tower in the reign of Charles II., died (August 24, 1680) in a house at the south-west corner of this alley, and was buried in the adjoining churchyard of the New Chapel, Tothill Fields. But so numerous had been his tricks that after the funeral many people began to suspect that the real Colonel Blood had never died at all. The coffin was taken up, and opened before the coroner and jury, and the corpse was identified by the extraordinary size of one of the thumbs. The house, of course, is no longer the same; but drawings of it exist. In the Overseer's Books of St. Margaret's parish for 1565 the "Myll next to Bowling Alley" is rated. There are other Bowling Alleys, and a Bowling Green Lane in Clerkenwell and another in Southwark.

**Bowyers' Hall.** The bowyers or bowmakers were an ancient guild; and in the days when the long-bow was a powerful military weapon, and its use was inculcated as a duty on all citizens, theirs was an important craft, but they were not incorporated till the 18th year of James I. (May 28, 1620),[1] long after the bow had fallen into disuse as a weapon of offence. When Stow wrote the Bowyers' Hall was by the corner of Monkwell Street.[2] Before the Great Fire it is usually said to have been in Noble Street,[3] but Strype gives a different account: "Their Hall anciently was in Hart Street, in the ward of Cripplegate Within: and before the Great Fire, upon St. Peter's Hill, in the ward of Castle Bainard. Since the Fire they use to meet at some public house to confer about their affairs."[4] They are still without a hall; but have a livery.

**Bowyer's Row,** LUDGATE STREET.

> Ordinance by the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's concerning some houses lately erected in Ludgatstrete, commonly called "Bowiarresrowe" by the executors of the wills of John de Tenersham, Nicholas Housebonde, and John de Claktone, late Minor Canons of St. Paul's, A.D. 1359.—*Historical MSS. Comm.*, Ninth Report, Appendix, p. 49.

**Boyle Street,** NEW BURLINGTON STREET, was so called from the Boyles, Earls of Burlington. [*See* Burlington House.] In this street was built the Burlington Charity Schoolhouse about the year 1720. The school was originally founded in 1699 for the maintaining, clothing, and educating sixty girls belonging to or residing in the parish of St. James's. The Schoolhouse was enlarged a few years ago for the purpose of accommodating a middle class girls' school.

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[1] Strype's *Stow*, App. 2, p. 6.

[2] *Stow*, p. 112.

[3] *Maitland*, p. 602.

[4] *Strype*, B. v. p. 217.

**Bozier's Court,** Tottenham Court Road, a foot passage leading into Oxford Street, formed by a narrow block of houses erected between it and the opening of the road into Oxford Street.

**Braziers' Hall.** [*See* Armourers' and Braziers' Hall.]

**Bread Street (Ward of),** one of the twenty-six wards of London, taking its name from Bread Street, the chief street within the ward. Friday Street and part of Watling Street are within this ward, as are the Church of St. Mildred the Virgin, in Bread Street, and Cordwainers' Hall, in Distaff Lane. The Compter in Bread Street was, in 1555, moved to Wood Street. The Church of St. John the Evangelist, in Friday Street, described by Stow, was destroyed in the Great Fire and not rebuilt. The Church of Allhallows, Bread Street, was pulled down in 1878, and the Tavern, which occupied the site of Gerard's Hall, Basing Lane, in 1852.

**Bread Street,** Cheapside, the third turning on the south side from St. Paul's churchyard. It crosses Cannon Street and terminates in Queen Victoria Street. The cooks of Bread Street are particularly referred to in ordinances of the 14th century.

> So called of bread in old time there sold; for it appeareth by records, that in the year 1302, which was the 30th of Edward I., the bakers of London were bound to sell no bread in their shops or houses, but in the market; and that they should have four hall-motes in the year, at four several terms, to determine of enormities belonging to the said Company.—*Stow*, p. 129.
>
> Bread Street is now wholly inhabited by rich merchants; and divers fair inns be there,[1] for good receipt of carriers and other travellers to the city. It appears in the will of Edward Stafford, Earl of Wylshire, dated March 22, 1498, and 14 Hen. VII., that he lived in a house in Bread Street in London, which belonged to the family of Stafford, Duke of Bucks afterwards; he bequeathing all the stuff in that house to the Lord of Buckingham, for he died without issue.—*Strype*, B. iii. p. 199.

Milton was born in this street (December 9, 1608), and baptized in the adjoining church of Allhallows (pulled down in 1878), where the register of his baptism is still preserved. Aubrey, a contemporary, tells us that "The only inducement of several foreigners to visit England was to see the Protector Oliver and Mr. John Milton, and they would see the house and chamber where he was born."[2] The poet's father was a scrivener in this street, living at the sign of "The Spread Eagle," the armorial ensign of his family. The first turning on the left hand, as you enter from Cheapside, was called "Black Spread Eagle Court," and not unlikely from the family ensign. Aubrey says the father "had also in that street another house, the Rose, and other houses in other places." A bust of Milton has been set up in the wall with this inscription: "Born in Bread Street 1608, baptized in Church of All Hallows, which stood here *ante* 1878." It stood on the east side, at the corner of Watling

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[1] Taylor, the Water Poet, enumerates three: The Star, The Three Cups, and The George. The Star is mentioned in "A Chronicle of London of the 15th Century," ed. Nicolas, p. 126. None of them exist now.

[2] A fire broke out in Bread Street on November 12, 1623, when the poet was in his fourteenth year. Laud, in his Diary, calls it "a most grievous fire. Alderman Cocking's house with others burnt down."

Street. The Church of St. Mildred, Bread Street, is on the east side, a little lower down. [*See* Mermaid Tavern.]

### Bread Street Compter.

Now on the west side of Bread Street, amongst divers fair and large houses for merchants, and fair inns for passengers, had ye one prison-house pertaining to the Sheriffs of London, called the Compter in Bread Street; but in the year 1555 the prisoners were removed from thence to one other new Compter in Wood Street, provided by the City's purchase, and built for that purpose.—*Stow*, p. 131.

*Item.*—the xxvij day of September [1555] was the Counter in Bred strete removyd into Wood strete.—*Greyfriars Chronicle*, p. 96.

By statute of the 1st Henry V. [1413, but entered in the *Liber Albus* at a later date] it was ordained that "the Compters from henceforth shall not be to ferm let [let to farm] by any Sheriff, or by any other person in their name, unto the porters of such Compters, or unto any other officer of the Sheriffs; but that the Sheriffs shall be bound to bear the charge of the rent, candles, and other such costs as the porters of the Compters have borne in time past, by reason of their ferm.

*Item.*—that prisoners who are staying in the Compters shall pay nothing for their customary fees unto the porters, or unto the Sheriffs, for one night by reason of their so staying in the said Compter, save only for a bed, one penny the first night.—And if such person shall wish in preference to stay in the Compter rather than go to Neugate or to Ludgate, whether for debt, trespass, or any other cause, felony and treason excepted, in such case it shall be fully lawful for the said Sheriffs to leave such prisoners in the Compter for their comfort, they paying to the use of the said Sheriffs four pence, six pence, eight pence, or twelve pence per week, each person, towards the rent of the said house, without more; and this by assessment of the clerks of the Compter, who shall take into consideration their arrest and also their estate." The prisoner might "have his own bed there, if," as is very considerately added, "he have one," otherwise the porter may find him a bed, "taking each night one penny for the same, *as the manner is in all lodging-houses.*" And "neither porter, nor any other officer of the Compter shall sell unto the prisoners bread, ale, charcoal, firewood, or any other provisions whatsoever, under pain of imprisonment and of paying a fine, at the discretion of the Mayor and Aldermen, except [and the exception is worth noting] by measure and at a reasonable price."—*Liber Albus*, p. 447.

The Borough Compter was farmed until it was burned in the fire of 1676.

**Bread Street Hill,** the southern extension of Bread Street, from Queen Victoria Street to Upper Thames Street. The burial-ground on the west side is that of St. Nicholas Olave, a church in the ward of Queenhithe, destroyed in the Great Fire and not rebuilt. Dr. Dee's Letter to King James, 1603, was "printed by E. Short, dwelling on Brede Streete Hill, neere to the end of old Fish Streete, at the signe of the Starre."

**Breakneck Steps (or Stairs),** a former narrow court with a steep ascent from Fleet Street to the Old Bailey, opposite the Session House. Lord Macaulay, in his Memoir of Goldsmith, says that soon after settling in London "Goldsmith took a garret in a miserable court, to which he had to climb from the brink of Fleet Ditch by a dizzy ladder of flagstones. The court and the ascent have long disappeared; but old Londoners well remember both." When Macaulay wrote "the court and the ascent" were both in existence, though somewhat ameliorated in character, but in recent changes both have disappeared. In Goldsmith's time, when the court was only lighted with oil, if lighted at all, it must on dark nights have well merited its name. There was another court named Breakneck Steps, on St. Andrew's Hill, but it presented a much less dangerous appearance.

**Brecknock Road,** HOLLOWAY, formerly Maiden Lane, named after the second title of the Marquis Camden. The Brecknock Arms formerly had tea gardens attached to it. On July 1, 1843, a fatal duel was fought in a field at the back of the Brecknock between Colonel Fawcett and Lieutenant Munro, when the former was so severely wounded that he died two days afterwards.

**Bretask (The),** by the Tower; (Fr. *bretèche*, a bartizan—fortified place), seems to have been a magazine for warlike stores, built by Edward III. in the immediate neighbourhood of the Tower of London, in anticipation of the Continental wars.

> 13 Edward III. (1339).—Be it remembered that in the house called *La Bretaske*, near the Tower of London, there are 7 springalds [instruments for casting stones, arrows, etc.] and 380 quarels [arrows with square heads], for the same, feathered with *latone* [*laten*, a hard brass], and with heads; and 500 quarels, feathered, of wood, with heads, and 29 cords, called *strenges*. Also 8 bowes of ash for the same springalds. Also, at Alegate, namely, beyond the gate thereof, one springald with two *strenges*, and one faussecord for the same. Also 40 quarels, feathered with latone and headed with iron. Also, in the chamber of the Guildhall, there are six instruments of latone, usually called *gonnes*, and five roleres to the same. Also pellets of lead for the same instruments, which weigh four hundred-weight and a half. Also 32 pounds of powder for the said instruments.[1]—Riley's *Memorials*, p. 204.

In the same year is another entry for expenses incurred in "driving piles in the water of Thames and making a certain house called the Bretask near the Tower of London." In the *Liber Albus* (B. iv.) is an entry of a "Composition between the Citizens of London and Richard de Basyngstoke, as to a certain Lane, called *Bretask*," no doubt so called from its leading to the "house called La Bretaske, near the Tower of London."

**Brewer Street,** GOLDEN SQUARE, leads from Great Windmill Street to Warwick Street. Built circ. 1679. Esquire Sherwood, from whom "Sherwood Street" adjoining derives its name, was living here in 1680; and in 1683 Mons. Foubert, from whom Foubert Place derives its name. In 1765 David Hume desires a letter to be sent to him at "Miss Elliot's, Brewer Street, Golden Square." He was also there in 1767. The Chevalier D'Eon dates his advertisement entreating the People of England "not to renew any policies on his sex," "Brewer Street, Golden Square, November 11, 1775." The validity of one of these policies was tried before Lord Mansfield,

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[1] The last part of this entry is of so much importance that it is worth while to give the original Latin words: "*Item*: in Camera Gildaulæ sunt sex Instrumenta de latone, vocitata *gonnes*, et quinque roleres ad eadem. *Item*, peletæ de plumbo pro eisdem Instrumentis, quæ pouderant iiii$^{c}$ libræ et dimidium. *Item*, xxxii libræ de pulvere pro dictis Instrumentis."

July 1, 1777. Nancy Parsons and the Duke of Grafton had "a quiet house" in this street.[1] George Dawe, R.A., the portrait painter, was born here, February 8, 1781. Before Nelson embarked for the last time he went to Peddieson's, the undertaker, in Brewer Street, where he kept his Aboukir coffin, and gave instructions respecting it.[2]

**Brewer Street,** PIMLICO, derives its name from the *Stag Brewery*, formerly belonging to Messrs. Elliot and Co. Sir Henry Elliot, K.C.B., Lord Dalhousie's Foreign Secretary, and Editor of the *Muhammedan Historians of India*, was of this family, and was born at Pimlico Lodge in 1808. Within the enclosure was the London residence of Richard Heber, his books being visible from the outside, piled in heaps from floors to ceilings.

**Brewers' Hall,** 18 ADDLE STREET, WOOD STREET, CHEAPSIDE, the Hall of the Brewers, the fourteenth on the list of the City Companies. The Guild was of very early foundation, and its records are among the most ancient and most interesting, for the illustrations they afford of the habits and customs of the citizens of London, of any of the City Companies. Originally kept in Norman French, it was, by a formal resolution passed in the reign of Henry V., decided that henceforth should "be noted down in our mother tongue the needful things which concern us." The Company was incorporated 16th of Henry VI. (1438), and confirmed 19th of Edward IV., by the name of St. Mary and St. Thomas the Martyr, and again by Elizabeth (1562 and 1579) and by Charles I. (1639); and James II. gave a new charter in 1685. The hall was destroyed in the Great Fire and rebuilt shortly after. It is spacious, and stands in a large courtyard, to which there is a handsome entrance in Addle Street. The hall was repaired in 1828, under W. F. Pocock, architect. The court-room was wainscoted in 1670. The houses in front were rebuilt about 1875.

**Brick Court,** DEAN'S YARD, WESTMINSTER. John Gadbury, "student in Physic and Astrology," pupil and successor of William Lilly, and a well-known almanac-maker, lived here for some years. He quarrelled with his master and called him an impostor. He died in 1704, and was buried in St. Margaret's, Westminster.

**Brick Court,** MIDDLE TEMPLE, leading from Middle Temple Lane to New Court and Essex Street: so called from its being one of the earliest erected brick buildings in the Temple; erected in the eleventh year of Elizabeth's reign, at the expense of Thomas Daniel, Treasurer.[3] Spenser, the poet, speaks of those "bricky towers" where "whilom wont the Templar Knights to bide." *Eminent Inhabitants.*—Oliver Goldsmith, in "No. 2, up two pair of stairs," for so Mr. Filby, his tailor, describes him. His rooms were on the right hand on ascending the staircase, and here he died, April 4, 1774. Speaking of rooks, he says:—

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[1] Grenville *Corr.*, vol. iv. p. 276.

[2] *Despatches*, vol. vii. p. 35, *note*.

[3] Herbert's *Inns of Court and Chancery*, 1804, p. 244.

> I have often amused myself with observing their plan of policy from my window in the Temple, that looks upon a grove, where they have made a colony in the midst of the City. At the commencement of Spring the rookery, which, during the continuance of Winter, seemed to have been deserted, or only guarded by five or six, like old soldiers in a garrison, now begins to be once more frequented; and in a short time all the bustle and hurry of business is fairly commenced.—Goldsmith's *Animated Nature*, vol. v. p. 231.

> I was in his chambers in Brick Court the other day. The bedroom is a closet without any light in it. It quite pains one to think of the kind old fellow dying off there. There is some good carved work in the rooms; and one can fancy him with General Oglethorpe and Topham Beauclerc, and the fellow coming with the screw of tea and sugar. What a fine picture Leslie would make of it!—*Thackeray to Forster*, *Life of Goldsmith*, vol. ii. p. 423, *note*.

Thackeray himself had chambers at No. 2 in 1855.

> I have been many a time in the chambers in the Temple which were his, and passed up the staircase, which Johnson, and Burke, and Reynolds trod to see their friend, their poet, their kind Goldsmith—the stair on which the poor women sat weeping bitterly when they heard that the greatest and most generous of all men was dead within the black oak door.—Thackeray's *English Humourists:* Sterne and Goldsmith.

Sir William Blackstone below Goldsmith, on the first floor. He had sung "The Lawyer's Farewell to his Muse," and was busy with his legal studies before Goldsmith took the floor above him. H. Mackworth Praed died in this house in 1839. There was a dial in this Court with the motto, "Time and Tide tarry for no Man." The motto was once, as Ned Ward assures us, "Begone about your Business," the burden of an indecent ballad printed by Ward in his *London Spy*. Edward Capell (1713-1781), the editor of *Shakespeare*, died in this Court. The whole north side (No. 4) has been entirely rebuilt, but the sun-dial has been replaced.

**Brick Lane,** now CENTRAL STREET, ST. LUKE'S, runs from the north side of Old Street, opposite Golden Lane, to the City Road. Here was the site of one of the Long Parliament's fortifications, "a redoubt with two flanks."

**Brick Lane,** SPITALFIELDS, runs from Osborne Street, Whitechapel, to the Bethnal Green Road. It is nearly three-quarters of a mile long; Hatton (1708) calls it "the longest lane in London." It consists mostly of small shops, but about half-way up, between Brown's Lane and Spicer Street and stretching far back on both sides of the way, is the great brewery of Messrs. Truman, Hanbury, and Buxton.

**Brick Street,** MAY FAIR, was built before that part of Piccadilly which runs parallel with it was planned.

**Bricklayers' Arms,** OLD KENT ROAD, a famous tavern and coach-office at the corner of Bermondsey New Road and the Old Kent Road, probably of considerable antiquity as a wayside inn. Its importance has, however, much diminished since the introduction of railways; but it has given its name to the great terminal goods station of the South Eastern Railway on the same side of the Old Kent Road. The inn has been recently rebuilt, and in the necessary excavations some interesting objects in pottery, glass, etc., were discovered.

**Bricklayers' Hall,** LEADENHALL STREET. The bricklayers were an ancient fraternity, but were not incorporated till the 10th of Elizabeth (1568), when they were united with the tilers under the name of the Worshipful Company of Tilers and Bricklayers.. The Hall, in a court, No. 52, on the south side of Leadenhall Street, was known as Bricklayers' Hall; it was long ago disused by the Company, and was for many years employed as a Jewish synagogue. It was then leased to the City of London College, and called SUSSEX HALL. Sussex House, consisting of offices, is now numbered 52.

**Bride's (St.),** or, ST. BRIDGET'S, a church on the south side of FLEET STREET, in the ward of Farringdon Without.

> Then is the parish church of St. Bridges or Bride, of old time a small thing, which now remaineth to be the choir, but since increased with a large body and side-aisles towards the west, at the charges of William Venor, esquire, Warden of the Fleet, about the year 1480.—*Stow*, p. 147.

This church was destroyed in the Great Fire, and the present building, one of Sir C. Wren's architectural glories, was erected in its stead, and was ready for service in 1680; further embellished in 1699; and the tower and spire added in 1701-1703, when the whole church was completed at the cost of £11,430. The spire, as left by Wren, was 234 feet in height, but on June 18, 1764, it was struck with lightning, and otherwise so seriously injured that it was judged advisable to reduce it 8 feet. The interior is much admired—less airy perhaps than St. James's, Piccadilly, but extremely elegant. The church was repaired in 1875. Its length is 111 feet, breadth 57 feet, height 41 feet. The great east window of painted glass (a copy from Rubens's Descent from the Cross) was the work of Mr. Muss. The right of presentation belongs to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. So completely was the noble building shut in by houses that from the street the body of it was altogether invisible, and the spire could only be seen by going to Blackfriars Bridge. On November 14, 1824, a fire occurred in Fleet Street and opened a vista, which the public spirit of the citizens, especially of Sheriff Blades of Highgate Hill, who provided a large proportion of the amount required, decided should not be closed again, and under the direction of Mr. J. B. Papworth, architect, the present St. Bride's Avenue was formed. The improvement was very great, but it did not give pleasure to all. Flaxman, our great sculptor, speaking at this time to H. Crabb Robinson, said, "It is an ugly thing and better hid." His objection extended to every steeple attached to a Grecian building—except that of Bow Church.

Alex. Legh was presented to the rectory in 1471 by the abbot and convent of Westminster.[1]

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[1] Cooper's *Ath. Cant.*, vol. i. p. 520.

In the old church were buried—Wynkin de Worde, the celebrated printer, who in his will directed that he should be buried there "before the high altar of St. Katharine"; and bequeathed £36 "to buy landes with the same and with the profittes thereof to kepe an obite for his soule for ever." Thomas Sackville, Baron Buckhurst, and Earl of Dorset, the poet (d. 1608); bowels only. Sir Richard Baker, author of the Chronicle which bears his name (d. 1644-1645, in the Fleet Prison). Richard Lovelace, the poet (d. 1658, in a mean lodging in Gunpowder Alley, Shoe Lane). Mary Frith (Moll Cutpurse, a most notorious woman), buried August 10, 1659. Denham, the poet, was married here: "1634, June 25, John Denham, gent., and Anne Cotton, by licence from Sir Edmund Scott's office." This was Denham's first wife; his second wife was Margaret Brooke, whom he married in Westminster Abbey.

In the new church were buried—Ogilby, the translator of Homer, (d. 1676). Flatman, the poet and painter; he died in 1688, and was buried "near to the rails of the Communion Table." Francis Sandford, author of the *Genealogical History* (1677) which bears his name. He died, as did Baker, in the Fleet Prison (1693). The widow of Sir William Davenant, the poet; and her son, Dr. Charles Davenant, the political writer (d. 1714). Richardson, author of *Clarissa Harlowe*, and a printer in Salisbury Square (d. 1761); his grave (half hid by pew No. 8, on the south side) is marked by a flat stone, about the middle of the centre aisle. Here also are interred two of his sons and both his wives. Elizabeth Thomas, Curll's "Corinna," the lady so intimately connected with the publication of Pope's private correspondence. She was buried February 5, 1730-1731, in the "Fleet Market Ground,"[1] and interred at the expense of Margaret, Lady Delawar. Robert Lloyd, the friend of Charles Churchill. He died in the Fleet in 1764. St. Bride's burial-ground was closed in September 1849. One of the relics of the Fire of 1666 is the doorway into Mr. Holden's vault, erected April, anno 1657, on your right entering from St. Bride's Passage.[2] There are tablets to James Molins, the famous surgeon (d. 1686), and William Charles Wells, M.D., F.R.S., the celebrated author of the *Essay on Dew* (d. 1817). In the porch under the tower is one with this inscription: "To the memory of Robert Waithman, Alderman of this Ward, and in five Parliaments one of the representatives of this great metropolis, the friend of liberty in evil times, and of parliamentary reform in its adverse days." He died 1833, aged sixty-nine. The font, a basin of white marble on an ornamented shaft of black marble, was also preserved from the old church. It was presented in 1615.

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[1] A burial-ground, west of Fleet Ditch, given in 1610 by the Dorset family, on condition that the parish should not bury on the south side of the church, adjoining Dorset Street. The ground was consecrated August 2, 1710. After the Fire of 1666, in which Dorset House was destroyed, the parish obtained a revocation of this restriction, on payment of a small quit-rent.—Malcolm, *Lond. Rev.*, vol. i. p. 368.

[2] J. T. Smith has engraved a view of it, dated 1795.

**Bride's (St.) Avenue,** the approach to St. Bride's church from Fleet Street, constructed 1825. The ground necessary for this improvement was partly obtained by public subscription. [*See* the preceding article.] The *Punch* publishing office is at the west corner of the Avenue.

**Bride's (St.) Churchyard,** FLEET STREET. Here was one of Milton's many London residences.

Soon after his return, and visits paid to his Father and other Friends, he took him a Lodging in St. Bride's Churchyard, at the House of one Russel, a Taylor, where he first undertook the Education and Instruction of his Sister's two Sons, the younger whereof had been wholly committed to his charge and care.—Philips's *Life of Milton*, 12mo, 1694, p. xvi.

He made no long stay in his lodging in St. Bride's Churchyard; necessity of having a place to dispose his books in, and other goods fit for the furnishing of a good handsome house, hastening him to take one; and accordingly a pretty Garden-House he took in Aldersgate Street, at the end of an Entry, and therefore the fitter for his turn, by the reason of the privacy, besides that there are few streets in London more free from noise than that.—*Ibid.* p. xx.

**Bride Lane,** ST. BRIDE'S.

Bride Lane cometh out of Fleet Street by St. Bridget's Churchyard, which, with a turning passage by Bridewell and the Ditch Side, falleth down to Woodmongers' Wharfs, by the Thames. This lane is of note for the many hatters there inhabiting. —*Strype*, B. iii. p. 279.

Here, at No. 15 on the east side, is Cogers' Hall. [*See* that title.] The first meetings of the Madrigal Society (established in 1741) were held at a public house in this lane called The Twelve Bells.

**Bride (St.) Street** runs northward from Ludgate Circus, Farringdon Street, to Shoe Lane, and forms, with the new St. Andrew's Street, the principal southern approach to the Holborn Viaduct, in connection with which both were constructed.

**Bridewell,** a well so called between Fleet Street and the Thames, dedicated to St. Bride, and lending its name to a palace, a parish, a parish church, and a house of correction.

**Bridewell,** a house in Bride Lane so called—"a stately and beautiful house,"[1] built by Henry VIII., in the year 1522, for the reception of Charles V. of Spain and suite. Charles himself was lodged in the Blackfriars, but his nobles in this new-built Bridewell, "a gallery being made out of the house over the water [the Fleet], and through the wall of the City into the Emperor's lodgings at the Blackfriars."[1] The whole Third Act of Shakespeare's *Henry VIII.* is laid in "The Palace at Bridewell." This is historically true, for "in the year 1528," says Stow, "Cardinal Campeius was brought to the King's presence, being then at Bridewell, whither he had called all his nobility, judges, and councillors; and there, November 8, in his great chamber, he made unto them an oration touching his marriage with Queen Katheren, as ye may read in Edward Hall."[1] The subsequent history of Henry's house is related in the next article.

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[1] *Stow*, p. 147.

At Brydewell (his place) that season hee laye,
And theare was also goode Grysilidis;
Thoughe in his presence shee came nyght nor daye,
Shee must theare attende, his pleasure so is.[1]

Wolsey had a house allowed to him in the Bridewell.

> Wolsey found the means to be made one of the King's council, and to grow in good estimation with the King, to whom the King gave a house at Bridewell in Fleet Street, some time Sir Richard Empson's.—Cavendish's *Wolsey*, p. 79, etc.

**Bridewell,** a manor or house, so called—presented to the City of London by King Edward VI., after an appeal through Mr. Secretary Cecil, and a sermon by Bishop Ridley, who begged it of the King as a Workhouse for the Poor, and a House of Correction "for the strumpet and idle person, for the rioter that consumeth all, and for the vagabond that will abide in no place."

> GOOD MR. CECIL—I must be a suitor to you in our Master Christ's cause. I beseech you be good unto him. The matter is he hath lyen too long abroad, as you do know, without lodging, in the streets of London, both hungry, naked, and cold. . . . Sir, there is a wide large house of the King's Majesty's called Bridewell, that would wonderful well serve to lodge Christ in, if he might find such good friends in the court as would procure in his cause. . . . There is a rumour that one goeth about to buy that house of the King's Majesty and to pull it down. If there be any such thing, for God's sake speak you in our master's cause. . . . —Yours in Christ,
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> NIC. LONDON.
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> *Froude*, vol. v. p. 396; *Lansdowne MSS.* 3.

The gift was made on April 10, 1553, and confirmed by charter on the 26th of the following June, only ten days before the death of the King. Subsequent events occasioned a delay; Queen Mary, however, confirmed her brother's gift, and in February 1555 the Mayor and Aldermen entered Bridewell and took possession.

Thus,
Fortune can tosse the world; a Prince's Court
Is thus a prison now.—Dekker, *The Honest Whore*, pt. ii. 1630.

But the gift was found before long to be a serious inconvenience. Idle and abandoned people from the outskirts of London and parts adjacent, under colour of seeking an asylum in the new institution, settled in London in great numbers, to the great annoyance of the graver residents. The citizens became alarmed, and Acts of Common Council were issued against the resort of masterless men "upon pretence to be relieved by the almes of Christ Church and Bridewell." In 1579 "it was the intention of the City to employ the place for the stowage of corn and other such public uses." On January 21, 1612, the Lords of the Council wrote to the Lord Mayor, saying that "special order should be taken that the granaries at the Bridge House and Bridewell should be ready for the stowage of corn," and in 1624 order was given for the delivery of 2000 quarters of wheat from the storehouses at Bridge House, Bridewell, and elsewhere for victualling the navy.[1]

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[1] William Forrest's *History of Grisild the Second* (a narrative in verse of the divorce of Queen Katharine of Arragon).—*Roxburghe Club*, 1875, p. 82.

Milton's friend, Thomas Ellwood, the Quaker, gives in his *Autobiography* many particulars of Old Bridewell. He was taken there, 1661, from the Bull and Mouth [which *see*]. "The hall," he says, "was one of the largest I was ever in. . . . The room in length was threescore feet, and had breadth proportionable to it. In it on the front side were very large bay windows, in which stood a large table. It had other very large tables in it with benches round, and at that time the floor was covered with rushes, against some solemn festival which I heard it was bespoken for." The house was destroyed in the Great Fire, "together with the whole precinct thereunto belonging, whence arose about two-thirds of its revenue; however, by the charitable benefactions of the citizens, it was soon after rebuilt [1668] in a much more magnificent and convenient manner than formerly; and wherein at present (1739) are maintained and brought up in divers arts and mysteries a considerable number of apprentices; besides a great number of poor indigent vagrants and strumpets, that are kept at work."[2] At that time, on an average of seven years, the number of "vagrants and strumpets" annually committed to Bridewell was 421 (but in one year, 1732, it had been as high as 673); apprentices maintained 93. The annual charge in 1729 was £1891 : 7 : 6. The hospital was united to Bethlehem, and both establishments placed under the same managing body. [*See* Bethlehem Hospital.] The prisoners were vagrants, harlots, and idle and disobedient apprentices, sentenced to short terms of imprisonment. Their chief employment seems to have been in beating hemp and picking oakum.

> *Foible.* O that ever I was born, O that I was ever married—a bride, aye I shall be a Bridewell bride. . . . O Madam, my Lady's gone for a constable; I shall be had to a Justice, and sent to Bridewell to beat hemp.—Congreve, *The Way of the World*, 4to, 1700.
>
> When men have here [at Bridewell] done their work, they are sure of their wages—a whip.—*London and the Country Compared*, by G. Lupton, 1632.

The flogging at Bridewell, for offences committed without the prison, is described by Ward in his *London Spy*. Both men and women were whipped on their naked backs, before the Court of Governors. The president sat with his hammer in his hand, and the culprit was taken from the post when the hammer fell. The calls to *knock*, when women were flogged, were loud and incessant—"O good Sir Robert, knock! Pray, good Sir Robert, knock;" which became at length a common cry of reproach among the lower orders, to denote that a woman had been whipped as a harlot in Bridewell.

> If there must be strumpets, let Bridewell be the scene.—Collier's *Reply to Congreve.*

> This labour past, by Bridewell all descend,
> As morning prayers and flagellations end.
> Pope, *The Dunciad.*

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[1] *Analytical Index to Remembrancia*, pp. 264, 383, 390.

[2] *Maitland*, p. 661.

"There are no whores," says Sir Humphrey Scattergood, in Shadwell's play of *The Woman Captain*, "but such as are poor and beat hemp, and whipt by rogues in blue coats."[1] Nor has Hogarth overlooked, in his *Harlot's Progress*, the peculiar features of the place. The fourth plate of that moral story told by figures is a scene in Bridewell. Men and women are beating hemp under the eye of a savage taskmaster, and a lad too idle to work is seen standing on tiptoe, to reach the stocks, in which his hands are fixed, while over his head is written, "Better to work than stand thus!" Madam Creswell, the celebrated bawd of King Charles II.'s reign, died a prisoner in Bridewell. She desired by *will* to have a sermon preached at her funeral, for which the preacher was to have £10; but upon this express condition, that he was to say nothing but what was *well* of her. After a sermon on the general subject of mortality, the preacher concluded with saying, "By the will of the deceased, it is expected that I should mention her, and say nothing but what was WELL of her. All that I shall say of her therefore is this: She was born *well*, she lived *well*, and she died *well;* for she was born with the name of Creswell, she lived in Clerkenwell, and she died in Bridewell."[2] There is a portrait of her among Tempest's Cries; and the allusions to her in our Charles II.'s dramatists are of constant occurrence.

Of late years Bridewell was a "house of correction for persons of either sex sentenced by the City Magistrates to imprisonment for terms not exceeding three months. The cells were constructed for seventy male and thirty female prisoners. Attached to Bridewell, but removed many years since to the grounds of Bethlehem Hospital, was a "House of Occupation," in which 200 indigent boys and girls were taught useful callings by "Arts-Masters." Bridewell Prison occupied two sides of a large quadrangle, the other sides of which were formed by the hall, a spacious and handsome court-room; the chapel, modern and mean; the very comfortable-looking offices, and the residences of the president and other officials. On the erection of the City Prison at Holloway, 1863, the materials of the Bridewell Prison were sold by auction and cleared away by the following year. The chapel was demolished in 1871. The large area occupied by these buildings has been laid out in streets and covered with offices. [*See* Bridewell Place.] But the hall, court-room, and governor's house have been retained, as well as the gateway, now No. 14 New Bridge Street, with the head of Edward VI. over it, which formed the principal entrance. Over the chimney in the court-room a large picture attributed to Hans Holbein, representing Edward VI. delivering the Royal Charter of Endowment to the Mayor.

> Holbein has placed his own head in one corner of the picture. Vertue has engraved it. This picture, it is believed, was not completed by Holbein, both he and the King dying immediately after the donation.—*Horace Walpole.*

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[1] *Shadwell,* vol. iii. p. 355.

[2] *Granger,* ed. 1775, vol. iv. p. 219.

As the Charter was only given in 1552, and Holbein is now known to have died towards the end of 1543, he could not have painted it. Mr. Wornum suggests that Guillim Stretes, King Edward's painter, "was probably the painter of the Bridewell picture . . . but the picture originally was not as it is now."[1] It has, in fact, been extensively repainted, and has suffered much in the process; it is, however, still interesting for the costumes. There are besides a fine full-length of Charles II., by Sir Peter Lely; full-length of Sir W. Turner, Lord Mayor in Charles II.'s reign, by Mrs. Beale; and full-lengths of George III. and his Queen, after Sir Joshua Reynolds. Atterbury, when a young man, was minister and preacher of Bridewell. In the cemetery attached to the Hospital Robert Levett, an old and faithful friend of Dr. Johnson's, and an inmate of his house, was buried in 1782. Thomas Coxeter (1689-1747), author, buried.

**Bridewell Dock**, an inlet of the Thames, between Whitefriars and Bridewell, closed in constructing Blackfriars Bridge.

> A dock there is, that called is Avernus,
> Of some Bridewell, and may in time concern us
> All, that are readers.—Ben Jonson, *On the Famous Voyage.*

> *Just.* Where will you meet i' the morning?
> *Sir Gos.* At some tavern near the waterside that's private.
> *Just.* The Greyhound, the Greyhound in Blackfriars, an excellent rendezvous.
> *Lin.* Content, the Greyhound by eight.
> *Just.* And then you may whip forth, and take boat at *Bridewell Dock*, most privately.
> *Westward Ho*, Act ii. Sc. 3 (1607, 4to).

> An old dull sot who tolled the clock
> For many years at Bridewell Dock.
> *Hudibras*, pt. iii. c. 3.

**Bridewell Place**, NEW BRIDGE STREET, BLACKFRIARS, a new street formed on the site of Bridewell Prison. Here is the London City Mission House.

**Bridge Foot.** [*See* Bear at the Bridge Foot.]

> In the yeere one thousand five hundred and sixtie and foure, William Rider, being an apprentise with Master Thomas Burder, at the Bridgefoot, over against St. Magnus Church, chanced to see a paire of knit wosted stockings, in the lodging of an Italian merchant, that came from Mantua, borrowed those stockings and caused other stockings to be made by them, and these were the first wosted stockings made in England.—*Stow*, by Howes, ed. 1631, p. 869.

**Bridge House**, SOUTHWARK, a public granary on the Surrey side of London Bridge. Stores were kept here from 1350 for the repair and maintenance of London Bridge, and in it a lodging was provided for a "sheuteman." The place was successively a store for corn, a brewery and bakery, and at one time was used for coals also.

> What a vast magazine of corn is there always in the Bridge House, against a dearth! What a number of persons look to the reparations thereof, are handsomely maintained thereby, and some of them persons of good quality!—Howell, *Londinopolis*, fol. 1657, p. 402.

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[1] Wornum's *Holbein*, p. 339.

It is now entirely occupied by modern wharves. In 1861 the largest of London fires since 1666 destroyed several of them. There were here stairs for landing.

> Strangways and four score rovers taken and landed at Bridgehouse, August 14, 1559.—Machin's *Diary*.

**Bridge Street (New),** BLACKFRIARS, built (1765) when Fleet Ditch was arched over, is largely made up of Insurance Offices. Here, on the west side, No. 14, is the entrance to Bridewell (which *see*); on the east side are the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Station (opened 1864), and the Blackfriars Bridge Station of the Metropolitan District Railway. Horace Twiss, author of the *Life of Eldon*, died here in 1849.

**Bridge Street,** WESTMINSTER, built when (old) Westminster Bridge was built (1739-1750), on the site of the Long Woodstaple. The south side was removed in 1866-1867 in order to lay open Palace Yard and the front of Westminster Hall. George III. suggested the improvement more than half a century earlier.

> *Queen's Palace, June* 8, 1804.—His Majesty fully authorises his most excellent Lord Eldon to give his consent to the House of Lords proceeding with the Bills, and in particular approves of the one for laying open Westminster Abbey to Palace Yard. . . . The King will with great pleasure, when it is proposed, agree to the purchasing and pulling down the west [south] side of Bridge Street and the houses fronting Westminster Hall; as it will be opening to the traveller that ancient pile which is the seat of administration of the best laws and the most uprightly administered.
> —Twiss, *Life of Eldon*, vol. i. p. 454.

Sir Charles Barry, the architect of the New Palace of Westminster, son of W. E. Barry, stationer, was born in one of the houses removed to open that building to public view.

**Bridge Ward Within,** one of the twenty-six wards of London, "so called of London Bridge, which bridge is a principal part of that ward."[1] *Boundaries.*—North, Gracechurch Street, as far as Fenchurch Street and Lombard Street; south, the Thames; east, Monument Yard and the east wall of St. Magnus Church; west, Old Swan Stairs and Arthur Street West. Stow enumerates four churches in this ward:—St. Magnus, London Bridge; St. Margaret, on Fish Street Hill (destroyed in the Fire and not rebuilt: the monument stands where it stood); St. Leonard's, Eastcheap (destroyed in the Fire and not rebuilt); St. Benet Gracechurch, taken down in 1867. Fishmongers' Hall is in this ward. [*See* all these names.]

**Bridge Ward Without,** another name for the borough of Southwark, one of the twenty-six wards of London, and so called from lying *without*, or beyond, the bounds of the City proper. Southwark was long an independent borough, a sanctuary for malefactors of every description, and was first annexed judicially to the City in the reign of Edward III. In 1550, in consideration of the payment of a sum of money into the Augmentation Office, Edward VI. resigned his right as lord of the manor, only reserving to himself two messuages, one called Suffolk Place, the other The Antelope. In the same year Sir John Aylophe, Knt., was appointed the first Alderman of Bridge Ward Without by the Mayor and Aldermen.

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[1] *Stow*, p. 79.

The Charter of Edward VI. granted the Borough of Southwark to the City, and shortly after an Act of Common Council was passed; by this it was made a ward of the City and named Bridge Ward Without. The Mayor and Aldermen appointed the first Alderman for the new ward, the ward also directing that the inhabitants of the ward should for the future elect the Alderman as was done in other wards. This was never carried into effect.—*Municipal Corporations*, Second Report, 1837, p. 22.

Bridge Ward Without is nominally governed by an Alderman, whose office is a sinecure, and therefore given always to the senior Alderman, who, on the death of his predecessor, vacates his former ward, and takes that of Bridge Ward Without as a matter of course.—*Elmes.*

*Not* as a *matter of course.* It is offered to the senior Alderman, and if declined by him to the next senior, and so on until one accepts it. It was thus in 1871, when taken by the late Sir R. W. Carden, who was seventh on the list.

**Bridgewater House,** St. James's, fronts the Green Park, and was built, 1847-1850, from the designs of [Sir] Charles Barry, R.A., for Francis, Earl of Ellesmere, great nephew and principal heir of Francis Egerton, Duke of Bridgewater. The duke, dying in 1803, left his pictures, valued at £150,000, to his nephew, the first Duke of Sutherland (then Marquis of Stafford), with remainder to the marquis's second son, Lord Francis Egerton, afterwards Earl of Ellesmere. Whilst the collection was in the possession of the Duke of Sutherland it was known as the Stafford Gallery, and was described under that title in the well-known work of Mr. W. Y. Ottley, 4 vols., with engravings of all the pictures.

We have conjectured that the Duke's early association with [Robert] Wood might possibly have generated the taste for old pictures, which ultimately displayed itself in the formation of the Bridgewater Collection. Dining one day with his nephew, Lord Gower, afterwards Duke of Sutherland, the Duke saw and admired a picture which the latter had picked up a bargain for some £10 at a broker's in the morning. "You must take me," he said, "to that d——d fellow to-morrow."—Lord Ellesmere in *Quarterly Review*, March 1844.

The collection contains 47 of the finest of the Orleans pictures (marked O. C. in the subjoined list); and consists of 127 Italian, Spanish, and French pictures; 158 Flemish, Dutch, and German pictures; and 33 English and German pictures—some 317 in all. This is independent of 150 original drawings by the three Caracci, and 80 by Giulio Romano, bought in 1836 by the Earl of Ellesmere from the Lawrence Collection.

## WORKS OF THE BEST MASTERS.

4. Raphael.—La Vierge au Palmier. In a circle, 3 feet 9 inches in diameter —one of two Madonnas, painted at Florence in 1506 for his friend Taddeo Taddei, O. C. La plus Belle des Vierges, O. C. La Madonna del Passeggio, O. C. (considered by Passavant to be by Francisco Penni). La Vierge au Diadème (from Sir Joshua Reynolds's collection).

1. S. del Piombo.—The Entombment.
1. Luini.—Female Head, O. C.
1. Giulio Romano.—Juno with the Infant Hercules, O. C.
4. Titian.—Diana and Actæon, O. C. (very fine). Diana and Calisto, O. C. (very fine). The Four Ages of Life, O. C. Venus rising from the Sea, O. C.
2. Paul Veronese.—The Judgment of Solomon. Venus bewailing the Death of Adonis, O. C.
3. Tintoretto.—Portrait of a Venetian Gentleman, O. C. The Presentation in the Temple (small sketch). The Entombment, O. C.
1. Caravaggio.—Pharaoh and the Egyptians drowned in the Red Sea, a very characteristic work.
1. Ribera (Lo Spagnoletto).—Christ teaching in the Temple, O. C.
3. Velazquez.—Head of Himself. Philip IV. of Spain (small full-length). Full-length Portrait of the natural son of the Duke d'Olivarez (life size).
2. Salvator Rosa.—Les Augures (very fine).
4. Gaspar Poussin.—Landscapes.
8. N. Poussin.—Seven called the Seven Sacraments, O. C. These were bought by the Regent, Philip, Duke of Orleans, for 120,000 livres; the Duke of Bridgewater gave £700 each for them at the Orleans sale. Moses striking the Rock (very fine), O. C.
7. An. Caracci.—St. Gregory at Prayer. Vision of St. Francis, O. C. Danäe, O. C. St. John the Baptist, O. C. Same subject, O. C. Christ on the Cross, O. C. Diana and Calisto, O. C.
6. L. Caracci.—Descent from the Cross, O. C. Dream of St. Catherine. St. Francis. A. Pietà. 2 Copies after Correggio.
5. Domenichino.—Christ bearing the Cross, O. C. Calisto, O. C. Ecstasy of St. Francis, O. C. Female Saint. Landscape, O. C.
2. Guido.—Infant Christ sleeping on the Cross, O. C. Assumption of the Virgin (altar-piece).
2. Guercino.—David and Abigail, O. C. Saints adoring the Trinity (study).
2. Pannini.—Interior of St. Peter's, Rome. Interior of a Picture Gallery.
5. Berghem.
6. Ruysdael.—Landscapes, woods, and waterfalls.
4. Claude.—Morning (a little picture). Morning, with the story of Apuleius. Evening, Moses before the Burning Bush. Morning (composition picture).
5. Rembrandt.—Samuel and Eli. Portrait of Himself. Portrait of a Burgomaster. Portrait of a Lady. Head of a Man.
3. Rubens.—St. Theresa (sketch of the large picture in the Museum at Antwerp). Mercury bearing Hebe to Olympus. Lady with a fan in her hand (half-length).
1. Van Dyck.—The Virgin and Child.
2. Backhuysen.—View near Amsterdam. View of the Texel.
6. Cuyp.—Five Landscapes. Landing of Prince Maurice at Dort (very fine).
7. Vandervelde.—Rising of the Gale (very fine). Entrance to the Brill. A Calm. Two Naval Battles. A Fresh Breeze. View of the Texel.
8. Teniers.—Dutch Kermis or Village Fair (76 figures). Village Wedding. Winter Scene in Flanders. The Traveller. Ninepins. Alchymist in his Study. Two Interiors.
2. Jan Steen.—The Schoolmaster (very fine). The Fishmonger.
6. A. Ostade.—Interior of a Cottage. Lawyer in his Study. Village Alehouse. Dutch Peasant drinking a Health. Tric-Trac. Dutch Courtship.
3. G. Dow.—Interior, with his own Portrait (very fine). Portrait of Himself. A Woman selling Herrings.
1. Terburg.—Young Girl in white satin drapery.
1. N. Maes.—A Girl at work (very fine).
3. Hobbema.
3. Metzu.—The Halt. Lady with Spaniel. Woman selling Herrings.

4. PHILIP WOUVERMANS.—Three Landscapes, with figures; the fourth, a very fine picture. Cavalry attacking Infantry.
1. PETER WOUVERMANS.
1. PAUL POTTER.—Oxen in a Meadow (small).
1. (Unknown.) The Chandos portrait of Shakespeare, bought at the sale at Stowe, in 1848, for 355 guineas. It belonged to Sir W. Davenant the poet, Betterton the actor, and Mrs. Barry the actress.
1. DOBSON.—Head of Cleveland the Poet.
1. REYNOLDS.—Lord and Lady Clive with Child and Hindoo Nurse, colour very fine.
1. GAINSBOROUGH.—Landscape, Cows in a Meadow.
2. RICHARD WILSON, R.A.—Replica of the Niobe in the National Gallery, and a small landscape.
1. G. S. NEWTON, R.A.—Young Lady hiding her face in grief.
1. J. M. W. TURNER, R.A.—Gale at Sea (nearly as fine as the fine Vandervelde in this collection, Rising of the Gale), as a companion to (or in competition with) which it was painted.
1. F. STONE.—Scene from Philip Van Artevelde.
1. PAUL DELAROCHE.—Charles I. in the Guard-room, insulted by the soldiers of the Parliament.

Of the sculpture the most noteworthy is Foley's charming group of Ino with the Infant Bacchus.

The house stands on the site of what was once Berkshire House, then Cleveland House, and afterwards Bridgewater House. In the supplemental volume to Roscoe's edition of Pope's *Works* (p. 114) there is a letter addressed "To Mr. Pope, to be left with Mr. Jervasse, at Bridgewater House, in Cleveland Court, St. James's." Cleveland House was bought by the first Duke of Bridgewater in 1730, after which it was called sometimes Bridgewater and sometimes Cleveland House. [*See* Berkshire House and Cleveland House.]

**Bridgewater Square,** BARBICAN (north side).

A new, pleasant, though very small square on the east side of Aldersgate Street.—*Hatton*, 1708, p. 11.

Bridgewater Square, a very handsome open place, with very good buildings, well inhabited. The middle is neatly enclosed with palisado pales and set round with trees, which renders the place very delightful; and where the square is, stood the house of the Earl of Bridgewater.—*Strype*, B. iii. p. 93.

The Earl of Bridgewater's house fronted Barbican; the grounds extended northwards, and are marked by BRIDGEWATER GARDENS (now Fann Street), north of Bridgewater Square. Both Square and Gardens have been partially cleared away in the course of recent improvements.

**Brill (The),** SOMERS TOWN. Stukeley,[1] the antiquary, imagined that he had discovered, in a place called *The Brill*, extending northward from the New Road (now the Euston Road) to (old) St. Pancras Church, the distinct traces of a Roman camp, 500 paces long and 400 wide, "the prætorium, still very plain," being "over against the church," and the Fleet river flowing through its midst. The camp, the ardent antiquary had no difficulty in persuading himself, was that in which Julius Cæsar lodged his army of 40,000 men, and "made the two British kings friends—Casvelhan and his nephew Mandubrace." And not only was he able to assign the place where were Cæsar's quarters, but those of his generals, M. Crassus, Cominus, etc. His description is accompanied by a plan in which all the arrangements of the camp as well as the surface of the country are fully set forth. Stukeley was greatly enamoured of his discovery, and says, "Whenever I take a walk thither, I enjoy a visionary scene of the whole Camp of Cæsar as described in the plate before us; a scene just as if beheld, and Cæsar present." There can be no doubt that the whole was a "vision." No subsequent antiquary confirmed the discovery, though it must be confessed that as late as 1827 Mr. Joseph Fussell, an excellent artist in his way, sketched what he supposed to be the prætorium.[1] Lysons thought it "not improbable that the moated areas near the church were the sites of the vicarage and rectory house; which in a Survey of the parish of Pancras, bearing date 1251, are described as two *areæ*, one *prope ecclesiam*, the other *ad aquilonem ecclesiæ*."[2] Others have supposed that the lines Stukeley saw were traces of the entrenchments thrown up by the Londoners beyond the Duke of Bedford's house during the Long Parliament; but neither that nor the "battery and breastwork on the hill east of Black Mary's Hole," as laid down on the Plan of the Parliamentary Fortifications, agrees with Stukeley's very precise description. However it may be, all traces of entrenchments have long since been cleared away. When Stukeley wrote (October 1768) "three or four sorry houses commemorated the name of the Brill." But a few years later (about 1768) Somers Town began to be built and the Brill proper (the fields by the New Road) was quickly covered with houses; its name was "commemorated" in Brill Place, Brill Terrace, Brill Row, and Brill Crescent, and until quite recently the district was popularly known as The Brill. It was a region of small shops and mean houses, and on Saturday nights, at the eastern end, there was usually a sort of costermonger's market with cheap jacks, itinerant auctioneers, vendors of second-hand wares, and the like. But the formation of the great terminus and viaduct of the Midland Railway and the clearance for the road and works west of it have swept away that end of the Brill and altered its character.

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[1] *Itinerarium*, vol. ii. p. 1.

**Britain's Burse.** [*See* New Exchange.]

The first edition of *The Tragedy of Othello, the Moore of Venice*, was published at *The Eagle and Child in Brittans Bursse*, 1662.

**Britannia Theatre,** High Street, Hoxton, built, 1858, on the site of the Britannia Tea Gardens. A favourite east-end house, excellently built for sight and hearing.

**British and Foreign Bible Society.** [*See* Bible Society.]

**British and Foreign Sailors' Society** (including the "Port of London Society," and "Bethel Union Society"), for promoting the educational, moral, and religious improvement of seamen. Office, Sailors' Institute, Mercers Street, Shadwell.

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[1] It is engraved in Hone's *Every Day Book*, vol. ii. p. 1119.

[2] *Environs*, vol. ii. p. 613.

**British and Foreign School Society.** A large educational institution; its central extensive buildings are at the corner of the Borough Road, Southwark, and of Lancaster Street, so named after its founder, Joseph Lancaster. The principles of teaching, long known as the Lancasterian system, were Christian and unsectarian. "As a Quaker," he said, "I cannot teach your creeds, but I pledge myself not to teach my own." About 1798 he began, as a youth, teaching poor children in a room of his father's in Kent Street. He then, with the aid of Friends, among whom were Mrs. Fry, the Stranges, and the Sterrys, went to Newington Causeway, and finally to the Borough Road. At length George III. and many other distinguished people, among whom was Sydney Smith, gave him substantial help. Fitted by his zeal to begin and to found such a great work, he yet lacked the judgment to manage a great system, as he did also the management of money matters; so, although personally respected, the schools passed out of his hands. Mr. Lancaster was unhappily killed by a waggon in New York in 1858, being then sixty years of age. In the year 1859 these British Schools, as they were now called, had been the means of training some sixteen hundred teachers, and of affording instruction to about a million and a half of children. The success of the teachers was most remarkable in imbuing their scholars with the power and love of self-education.

The extent of the work has now become enormous, and can be best known through the perusal of the more recent reports of the Society.

**British Coffee House,** Cockspur Street, existed as early as 1722, and was kept in 1759 by the sister of Bishop Douglas (ot Salisbury), so well known for his works against Lauder and Bower, who is described by Lord Brougham[1] as "a person of excellent manners and abilities." Her successor, a Mrs. Anderson, is said in Mackenzie's *Life of Home* to have been "a woman of uncommon talents and the most agreeable conversation." Robertson, the historian, dates a letter from here, April 20, 1759. The house was then, and indeed long after, much frequented by Scotchmen.

> The Argyll [Archibald, third Duke of Argyll] carried all the Scotch against the turnpike: they were willing to be carried, for the Duke of Bedford, in case it should have come into the Lords, had writ to the sixteen Peers to solicit their votes; but with so little deference, that he enclosed all the letters under one cover, directed to the British Coffee House!—*Horace Walpole to Mann*, February 25, 1750.

It was rebuilt in 1770. The design, by Robert Adam, was considered of high merit and a good architectural façade.

Lord Campbell belonged to a club of Scotchmen called *The Beeswing*, who met here.

> It consisted of about ten men, who met once a month at the British Coffee House to dine and drink port wine. Spankie, Dr. Haslam, author of several treatises on insanity, Andrew Grant, a merchant of great literary acquirements, and George Gordon, known about town as "the man of wit," were members, and the

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[1] *Reign of George III.*, Men of Letters.

conversation was as good as I ever joined in; but the drinking was tremendous.—*Life of John Lord Campbell*, vol. i. p. 411.

The building was pulled down in 1886, and shops have been built on the site.

**British Institution,** 52 Pall Mall (for promoting the Fine Arts in the United Kingdom; founded June 4, 1805, opened January 18, 1806), was built by Alderman Boydell, to contain the pictures composing his celebrated Shakespeare Gallery. The building and its contents being subsequently disposed of by lottery (January 28, 1805), the gallery and many of the capital works of art, forming the principal prize, were won by Mr. Tassie of Leicester Square, who, selling his new acquisition by auction in the following May, the lease of the gallery was bought for the sum of £4500 by several noblemen and gentlemen, patrons of the Fine Arts—and the British Institution established in consequence. Two exhibitions were held in the course of every year—one of living artists in the winter, and one of old masters in the summer. On the foundation of the Institution Valentine Green, the celebrated mezzotint engraver, accepted the office of keeper, which he held till his death in 1813.

During the years 1808-1842 premiums varying in amount from £40 to £210 were given to exhibitors whose paintings were considered by the Directors to merit that distinction, £6080 being in all thus bestowed; £9699 expended in the purchase of pictures, and £462 in the purchase of busts.[1] The Institution continued till the end of 1866, when it was dissolved, its functions during the last twenty years having been limited to the holding of its two annual exhibitions. The exhibition of works of the old masters is now carried on by the Royal Academy in its winter exhibition. The gallery in Pall Mall was sold by auction April 6, 1867, and pulled down in 1868. A new building was erected on the site, and is occupied by the Marlborough Club.

**British Museum,** Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury. The British Museum originated in an offer to Parliament, found in the will of Sir Hans Sloane (d. 1753), of the whole of his collection for £20,000—£30,000 less than it was said to have cost him. The offer was accepted, and an Act passed in 1753, entitled "An Act for the purchase of the Museum or Collection of Sir Hans Sloane, Bart., and of the Harleian Collection of MSS., and for providing one general repository for the better reception and more convenient use of the said Collection, and of the Cottonian Library, and of the additions thereto." In pursuance of this Act the sum of £300,000 was raised by a Lottery; £20,000 paid for the Sloane Museum, £10,000 to the Duchess of Portland, heiress of the second Earl of Oxford, for the Harleian Collection of MSS., and £10,250 to the Earl of Halifax for *Montague House* (which *see*) in Bloomsbury—a mansion at that time sufficient for all the resources of the Museum. £12,873 was expended upon repairs to the house. The Cotton Library, mentioned in the

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[1] Thomas Smith, *Recollections of the British Institution.*

Act, famous for its historical manuscripts, was presented to the nation in 1700, and narrowly escaped complete destruction in the fire at Ashburnham House in 1731. The Harleian Collection comprised about 6000 volumes of manuscripts collected by Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford. The collections in Montague House were opened to the public January 15, 1759, for three hours a day. A visit to the Museum was, however, a formidable undertaking. Previous application had, in the first place, to be made in writing; "which writing shall contain the applicants' names, condition, and places of abode, also the day and hour at which they desire to be admitted." "If the applications are approved by the principal librarian, the applicants, on applying at the porter's lodge at the time named, will receive printed tickets enabling them to see the collections,"—but "no more than ten tickets are to be delivered out for each hour of admittance, which tickets when brought by the respective persons therein named are to be shown to the porter; who is thereupon to direct them to a proper room appointed for their reception till their hour of seeing the Museum be come, at which time they are to deliver their tickets to the proper officer of the first department: and that five of the persons producing such tickets be attended by the under librarian, and the other five by the assistant in each department. . . . That the spectators may view the Museum in a regular order, they are first to be conducted through the apartment of manuscripts and medals; then the department of natural and artificial productions; and afterwards the department of printed books, by the particular officer of each department." During the hour "each company" is to "keep together in that room in which the officer who attends them shall then be," and at the end of the hour they must "remove out of the apartment, to make room for fresh companies." By this means sixty persons at most could visit the Museum in a day—a curious contrast to the present time, when on a public holiday it has been visited by from 30,000 to 40,000 persons. These stringent regulations continued in force for nearly half a century. In 1808 the rule was that on the first four days of the week "120 persons may be admitted to view the Museum in eight companies of fifteen each," but whether tickets were required is not stated in the Official Guide—the first issued. In 1810 the Museum was opened on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday from ten to four, and "any person of decent appearance who may apply between the hours of ten and two" was to be admitted without a ticket. It is now opened free every day under the conditions stated at the end. Large acquisitions of antiquities in 1801 and 1805 led to the establishment of a separate department of antiquities, and a new edifice of thirteen rooms built in the garden was opened in 1807. The Elgin Marbles obtained in 1816 were exhibited in a wooden shed. The acquisition of George III.'s library in 1821 made further additions necessary, and Sir Robert Smirke designed the large room called the King's Library, which formed part of a general plan for rebuilding the whole Museum.

This plan was proceeded with in sections, and it was not till 1845 that Montague House was finally demolished. The new portico was finished in April 19, 1847, but the building was not completed till some years later. The British Museum is a large quadrangular edifice —previous to the erection of the Houses of Parliament the largest secular building in London. The principal front, facing Great Russell Street, has a grand central recessed octastyle Ionic portico, with projecting columned wings, the façade thus forming a colonnade of forty-four lofty Ionic columns. The pediment is filled with sculpture. As a whole the exterior is the noblest example of a great classic building in London, but, as has been but too commonly the case with such buildings, the interior is but indifferently adapted for the purposes for which it was designed. Alterations and additions made from time to time have lessened somewhat its original incapacity, and the recent removal of the geological and botanical collections to South Kensington has afforded increased space for the display of the remaining collections. The original building comprised four ranges of apartments, enclosing a large open quadrangle, and flanked east and west by official residences. The unaccommodating character of the building showed itself as the collections increased, and additional room had to be provided by erecting the Elgin Saloon and the Assyrian and other galleries on the west of the main edifice, and extensions for the library, etc., in other directions, to the injury, doubtless, of the rectangular symmetry of the original plan, but greatly facilitating the general arrangements. But the greatest innovation was the conversion of the central quadrangle into a Reading Room, and covering it with a dome which serves to indicate the site of the British Museum in a general view of London from any of the surrounding heights.

The government of the Museum is vested in 49 trustees—24 by virtue of their offices; 1 by the appointment of the Queen; 9 representing the Sloane, Cotton, Harley, Townley, Elgin, and Payne Knight families; and 15 chosen by the other 34. The chief officer is the Principal Librarian, under whom each department has its respective head or keeper. The collections of the British Museum have been largely the result of a succession of munificent *Gifts* and *Bequests*, of which the following are among the more important: Sir John Cotton, the Cotton MSS. and Charters formed by his grandfather, Sir Robert Cotton, and presented to the country in 1700. Major Arthur Edwards bequeathed (1738) his collection of books, and the interest of £7000 to the trustees of the Cotton Library. George II. gave the Royal Library of the Kings of England,[1] consisting of about 10,500 volumes. George III. the great Thomason

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[1] With the gift of the Royal Library the royal privilege of receiving gratuitously a copy of every book printed in the British dominions passed to the British Museum. The privilege was granted to the Crown, 14 Charles II., and renewed by the Copyright Act, 8 Anne. Bentley (as Royal Librarian) complained that the Act was evaded. By the new Copyright Act of 1842 pre-eminence was given to the Museum.

Collection of about 30,000 civil war pamphlets and various Egyptian antiquities. David Garrick, collection of old plays. Dr. Thomas Birch, books and MSS. Dr. Jeremiah Milles, Dean of Exeter, Irish MSS. Sir William Hamilton, Greek and Roman antiquities. The Royal Society, their Museum of Curiosities, etc. Thomas Tyrwhitt, books. Rev. C. M. Cracherode, books, prints, etc., to the value of £40,000. Sir William Musgrave, books, MSS., prints. Captain James Cook, his collection formed in the South Sea Islands. R. Payne Knight, books, bronzes, and drawings. Sir Joseph Banks, books, including 16,000 volumes on natural history, ethnographical collections, and botanical specimens. George IV., library formed by George III. Right Hon. Thomas Grenville (1846), library, consisting of 20,240 volumes, acquired at a cost of about £54,000. Peregrine Townley, Esq., ancient bronzes and pottery. The Earl of Aberdeen, cuneiform inscriptions, bas-reliefs, Greek sculptures. Dorothea Lady Banks, the collections formed by Miss Banks, of books, mediæval and modern coins and medals, and trade tokens. J. F. Hull, Chinese printed books and Oriental MSS. Sir Gore Ouseley, the Persepolitan Marbles. East India Company, 1829-1860, zoological collections. Francis Henry Egerton, Earl of Bridgewater, bequest, 1829, of his collection of MSS., and endowment for the maintenance and augmentation of the collection. John Doubleday, 2433 casts of mediæval seals. Edward, thirteenth Earl of Derby, 1836-1850, zoological collection. Governors of the Welsh School and the Cymmrodorion Society, two large collections of Welsh MSS. Rev. Richard T. Lowe, complete collection of fishes and shells of Madeira, and general collection of shells. Major William Yule's collection of Persian, Arabic, and Hindustani MSS. William Smith, 1853, collection of caricatures and sketches by Gillray and others. Right Hon. Sir William Temple, 1856, extensive collection of bronzes, vases, marbles, and antiquities. Lady Raffles, bequest of the Javanese collections formed by Sir Stamford Raffles. Entomological Society, 1863, the Kirby Collection of insects. Linnæan Society, the Banksian Collection of insects. Trustees of Henry Christy (1864-1887), great collection of prehistoric antiquities, etc. A. W. Franks, M.A., C.B., F.R.S. (1855-1887), Egyptian, Greek, Roman, British, Anglo-Saxon, and mediæval antiquities, medals, coins, a large collection of Chinese and Japanese pottery and porcelain, Italian majolica, Palissy and Sgraffito ware, etc. etc. D. E. Colnaghi, collection of terra-cottas from Cyprus. Felix Slade, bequest of large collection of MSS., prints, glass, and works of ornamental art. Sir C. W. Dilke, collection of Pope's Letters, editions of his works and books illustrative of his life and writings, and of the Junius Controversy, formed by his grandfather, Charles Dilke, editor of the *Athenæum.* Bank of England (1877), collection of coins and medals of all classes. John Henderson, bequest (1878) of pottery, glass, metal-work, Oriental arms, and water-colour drawings by Turner, Girtin, Cox, etc. Secretary of State for

India (1879), zoological specimens, nearly 10,000 in number; ancient Indian sculptures; and copies of paintings from the Ajunta Caves—all from the Indian Museum. The Rev. William Greenwell, F.R.S. (1879-1883), collection of antiquities excavated by the donor in 234 British barrows, and collection of flint instruments from Norfolk. William Burges, A.R.A., bequeathed a selection from his antiquities (chiefly European and Oriental armour) and illuminated manuscripts. In 1886-1887 the Earl of Chichester presented a large collection of papers connected with the Pelham family, including the official, political, private, and domestic correspondence; and papers of Thomas, Duke of Newcastle, First Lord of the Treasury, 1754-1762; and correspondence and papers of the first and second Earls of Chichester. William White bequeathed a sum of £65,411, expended in building an east wing, called the White Wing.

*Additional Purchases of vases, bronzes, etc.*—Besides the purchases already recorded the following should be noticed: 1772, Sir William Hamilton's collection, £8400. 1805, Townley Marbles, £28,200; bronzes, coins, and gems, £8200. 1814-1815, Elgin Marbles, £35,000. 1815-1816, Phigalian Marbles, £19,000; 1818, Dr. Burney's MSS., £13,500; Lansdowne MSS., £4925; Arundel MSS., £3559:3s. 1845, the marbles recovered by Sir Charles Fellows from the buried cities of Lycia. 1851-1860, the Assyrian sculptures and antiquities, the result of the researches and excavations of Sir A. H. Layard. 1855, mediæval antiquities from the Bernal sale. 1856, Mr. W. Maskell's collection of carved ivories. 1856-1857, the sculptures from Budrum, chiefly the remains of the mausoleum at Halikarnassos, recovered by Sir C. T. Newton. 1861, marbles from excavations at Cyrene. 1864, sculpture, purchased from the Farnese Palace at Rome. 1863-1875, architectural remains and sculpture recovered by Mr. J. T. Wood from the temple of Diana at Ephesus. 1865, large purchases of objects of ornamental art at the sale of the Pourtalès Collection. 1866, the Blacas Collection of Greek, Roman, and Etruscan antiquities. 1867, Mr. E. Hawkins's collection of political prints. 1872-1873, the collections of Alessandro Castellani, chiefly antique jewellery and ornamental art. 1872, Greek and Roman coins from the collection of Mr. E. Wigan, £10,000. 1877, the fine collection of prints and drawings, maps, plans, and views of London, formed by the late Mr. F. Crace.

By the transference of the Natural History Collections to the buildings at South Kensington, room was obtained for the crowded collections of the Departments of Antiquities, and these collections were at once rearranged. The opening of the White Wing has caused considerable further alteration, and the removal of the Print Department to this wing has left the space occupied by the old Print Room on the north-west staircase available for the enlargement of accommodation for the Greek and Roman Antiquities. The galleries are still (1888) in course of rearrangement, and it is therefore useless to refer specifically to the contents of rooms which may at any time be changed. A general idea therefore of the contents of the various departments only is given here, and further information as to the exact position of the different rooms must be sought for in the Official Guide, which is frequently reprinted.

The *General Arrangement* of the Museum collections is, broadly, as follows: *Ground Floor.*—Passing under the portico into the Entrance Hall in front is the Reading Room; on the right are the Printed Book and Manuscript Departments; on the left the Departments of Antiquities. On this side, along the front of the building, are the Roman Gallery and the Græco-Roman Saloons. Parallel with these are the Archaic Greek Room and the Assyrian Transept, from which are entrances to the Assyrian and the Egyptian Rooms. These last occupy the whole of the western range of the original building, and form a noble suite 300 feet long and 40 feet wide, corresponding in dimensions to the King's Library, which extends the whole length of the building. West of and parallel with the Egyptian Saloons are the Ephesus Room, the Elgin Room, the Hellenic Room, the Mausoleum Room, and the Assyrian Galleries. The northern range of rooms is appropriated to the Library and is not open to the public.

The *Upper Floor* is reached by the principal staircase (on the left of the entrance), along which are ranged various Indian sculptures from the great Buddhist tope at Amaravati. The staircase leads directly into the Prehistoric Saloon. Along this south side of the building are the Terra-Cotta Room, Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-Roman Rooms, Mediæval Room, and Asiatic Saloon. The eastern half of this floor is devoted to the Ethnographical Rooms; the western to the Vase Rooms and Bronze Rooms. The north portion of the upper floor is occupied by the northern galleries, and north of these are the Assyrian Room and the Egyptian Rooms.

### THE EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES

The Egyptian antiquities—the finest collection in Europe—"constitute on the whole the most widely extended series in the range of antiquity, ascending to at least 2000 years before the Christian era, and closing with the Mohammedan invasion of Egypt, A.D. 640." The larger objects are arranged as far as practicable in chronological order in the suite of galleries on the ground floor, and the smaller objects in rooms on the upper floor. On the ground floor is the famous Rosetta Stone—a tablet of black basalt, having cut in it three inscriptions of like purport, two of them Egyptian, in hieroglyphic and enchorial characters, the third in Greek, a circumstance which furnished Dr. Young with the key to the interpretation of the Egyptian characters. The tablet was captured from the French in a vessel which was conveying it from Egypt to the Louvre. The inscription is "A decree of the priesthood at Memphis in honour of Ptolemy Epiphanes about the year B.C. 196." Sarcophagus of King Nectanebo I. (B.C. 378-360), with inside and out elaborate incised representations of various divinities; also two obelisks erected by that monarch before the Temple of Thoth at Cairo. Sarcophagus of the Queen of Amasis II. (B.C. 538-527). Statue of Menephthah II. on his throne, with a ram's head on his knees. Colossal fist, in red granite; from one of the statues which stood before the Temple of Phtah at Memphis. Colossal granite heads from the Memnonium at Thebes. Between the columns at the entrance to the Northern Gallery a granite statue of Rameses II. on one side, on the other a wooden statue of Sethos I.

Statues in black granite of King Horus. Two seated statues in black granite of King Amenophis III., from Thebes. Two colossal heads of the same king, found near the statue of the vocal Memnon. Two lions, couchant, in red granite, in the most perfect style of Egyptian art, from Nubia. Colossal ram's head, from an avenue of ram-headed sphinxes at Karnak. Colossal head of King Thothmes III., discovered by Belzoni at Karnak in 1818. Statues of the cat-headed goddess Sechet. In the central recess of the east side of the northern gallery is fixed the Abydos Tablet, discovered by Mr. Bankes in a chamber of the Temple at Abydos, which has been "of great value in determining the names and successions of the kings of various dynasties." Notice here the curious contemporary paintings of scenes of ancient Egyptian court and domestic life. In the vestibule are arranged smaller objects of great interest to the Egyptian student. On the staircase Egyptian papyri, documents of various kinds, with inscription written in hieroglyphics, in the hieratic or court hand, and in demotic or enchorial, the Egyptian cursive hand used for ordinary everyday purposes.

In the *Egyptian Rooms* on the upper floor are arranged smaller objects of great variety, interest, and value, "acquired mainly by purchase from the collections of M. Anastasi, Mr. Salt, Mr. Sams, and Mr. Lane, and by donations from H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Northumberland, Sir Gardner Wilkinson, and other travellers in Egypt." They are classified under—Objects relating to the religion of the Egyptians; those relating to their civil and domestic life, death and burial; and include representations of deities and sacred animals; statuettes and small figures in gold, silver, bronze, porcelain, etc.; votive offerings, amulets, household furniture, articles of dress and the toilette; personal ornaments, bronze mirrors, vases of Oriental alabaster, serpentine, bronze, porcelain, terra-cotta, etc.; agricultural implements, armour, weapons, and implements of war; artistic and writing implements, baskets, bronze tools, musical instruments, games (draughtboard, draughtmen, etc.), children's playthings, etc.; animal mummies, human mummies, sepulchral ornaments, sepulchral tablets of painted wood, models of mummies, boats, etc., from the tombs, etc., many of the greatest curiosity, and exhibiting the various modes of embalming practised by the Egyptians, and the various degrees of care and splendour expended on the bodies of different ranks. Worthy of special observation are models of Egyptian boats, Egyptian wig, model of a house, etc.; stand with cooked waterfowl, coffin and body of Menkara (Mycerinus), builder of the third pyramid. The fine mummy of Hornetatef, high priest of Amen, coffins in the centre of the room, and mummies of sacred animals in the wall cases.

### ASSYRIAN COLLECTIONS

The Assyrian Collections comprise the sculptures excavated on the site of the ancient Nineveh by Mr. (now Sir A. H.) Layard in 1847-1850; those excavated on and near the same region by Mr. Hormuzd Rassam and Mr. W. K. Loftus, 1853-1855; the collections excavated or obtained by Mr. George Smith in 1873-1876; and those excavated by Mr. Hormuzd Rassam in 1878-1880. The collections are arranged in apartments on the west of the Egyptian Galleries, extending north and south for over 300 feet, with a transept and a basement room, and an Assyrian room on the upper floor.

In the *Kouyunjik Gallery* are the bas-reliefs obtained by Mr. Layard in 1849-1850 from the palace of Sennacherib at Kouyunjik, afterwards occupied by his grandson, Assur-banipal, who reigned towards the end of the 7th century B.C. The earlier slabs are of alabaster, the later of a harder limestone. All have been more or less injured by fire, and "many of the slabs reached this country in 300 or 400 pieces." They have been most skilfully pieced together, but, very properly, without any attempt at restoration. Those on the west side are of the beginning of the 7th century B.C., and illustrate the wars of Sennacherib, representing his campaigns, sieges of fortified cities, triumphs, processions of captives (Jews occupying a prominent place), tribute bearers, preparations for a banquet, etc. Later slabs represent battles, receptions of ambassadors, torture of captives, etc. On other slabs are depicted cities, buildings in course of erection and completed, the method of conveying the colossal human-headed bull, procession of captives with spoil, etc. In the centre of the room is an obelisk of white calcareous stone, discovered at Kouyunjik by Mr. Rassam. Small bas-reliefs on the sides represent the exploits of Assur-nazir-pal, who reigned two centuries before Sennacherib. In the table cases are iron and bronze bracelets, fetters, and swords, terra-cotta tablets with cuneiform inscriptions; various antiquities excavated by Mr. George Smith; seals, engraved stones, and cylinders of hard stone, one with the name of Nebuchadnezzar, B.C. 600, and one (of about B.C. 120) inscribed "I am Darius the great king," in Persian, Median, and Assyrian.

In the *Nimroud Central Saloon* commence the series of sculptures procured by Mr. Layard in 1847 and 1850 from the great mound at Nimroud. The bas-reliefs represent warlike scenes, sieges, the evacuation of a captured city, the impaling of captives, the monarch in his chariot, and various quadrupeds, executed with remarkable spirit and fidelity. Between the two central pilasters is an obelisk of black marble, found near the centre of the great mound, which Dr. Birch describes as—

> One of the most important historical monuments which have been recovered from Assyria. . . . It is decorated with five tiers of bas-reliefs, each continued round the sides; and the unsculptured surface is covered with cuneiform inscriptions, which record the annals of Shalmaneser II. for thirty-one years, commencing about B.C. 860. The bas-reliefs illustrate the presentation of offerings to the king by his numerous tributaries, and the inscriptions record the names of the donors, amongst whom are Jehu, "of the house of Omri," the Israelitish king, and Hazael, the contemporary king of Syria."

Here are also the head of a human-headed bull more colossal in scale than any yet brought to Europe; and two other bulls, similar in character, but smaller. Statues of the god Nebo excavated by Mr. Rassam, of about B.C. 780, and many other interesting objects. By the entrance to the Kouyunjik Gallery is a colossal lion covered with inscriptions. With a companion figure it guarded the doorway of a temple, and, as will be noticed, has five legs, a device to make it appear perfect, whether looked at in front or at the side.

In the *Nimroud Gallery* is the series of slabs discovered by Sir A. H. Layard. These are among the largest and most perfect we possess, and should be examined for their multiplicity of detailed representation and beauty of execution. Their range of subjects is wider than in those just noticed, and an attentive consideration of them recalls Assyrian life with singular vividness to the spectator. The smaller antiquities—domestic, commercial, military and religious—in the table cases in the centre of the room confirm and strengthen the impression produced by the bas-reliefs.

The Phœnician room (containing a cast of the Moabite stone) leads to the *Assyrian Basement Room*, where are the sculptures excavated from the ruins of two palaces at Kouyunjik by Mr. Rassam and Mr. Loftus. They are of the time of Assur-banipal, or Sardanapalus, the grandson of Sennacherib, and belong to the latest period of Assyrian art, but are bolder, freer, and more realistic in design and of even greater delicacy of execution than the earlier examples. Note especially the remarkable representation of a lion-hunt on slabs 33-53, and the companion 63-74, the Return from the Chase, where the various animals are represented in life and vivid action, in the agony of death, and carried home as trophies, with an accuracy of imitation, vigour, and feeling, worthy of the greatest sculptors.

The *Assyrian Transept* contains the remainder of the monuments of Assur-nazir-pal, monuments from the Palace of Sargon, and a magnificent pair of colossal human-headed bulls found at Khorsabad by Sir H. C. Rawlinson in 1849.

The bronze coverings of the gates found by Mr. Rassam at Balawat in 1879 are in the Assyrian Room on the upper floor. The very beautiful representations of the leading warlike incidents in the life of Shalmaneser II., by whom they were erected B.C. 825, deserve special attention.

## Greek and Roman Antiquities

*Lycian Remains.*—The sculptures and architectural remains were brought by Sir Charles Fellows from the ancient cities of Lycia in 1842-1846. *Observe.*—On the west side the Tomb of Paiafa, a Lycian satrap, with pointed roof, reliefs of combats, hunting scenes, etc., and inscriptions in Lycian characters. On the eastern side the roof of a similar tomb, with reliefs and inscriptions. The restored model is the Nereid Tomb, discovered by Sir C. Fellows at Xanthus, and assigned by him to the middle of the 6th century B.C., but which is now believed to be at least a century and a half later. Round the room are friezes from this tomb representing combats between Asiatic and Greek warriors, sieges, assault and capture of a town, submission of the vanquished, etc. There are also fragments of statues and groups, columns, capitals, etc.

The *Room of Archaic Sculpture*, next to the Assyrian Transept, contains many objects of the highest interest in the early history of Greek sculpture. Here are the reliefs from the Harpy Tomb which stood on the Acropolis of Xanthus, dating not later than B.C. 500. The subjects comprise deities, harpies, warriors, and worshippers of both sexes presenting votive offerings. (For the differing interpretations see the Official Guide.) Ten seated statues, a lion and a sphinx, brought by Sir C. T. Newton in 1858 from the Sacred Way leading up to the Temple of Apollo at Branchidæ. They range in date probably from B.C. 580 to B.C. 520, and are, says Sir Charles T. Newton, "among the earliest and most important extant specimens of Greek sculpture in marble." One of the seated figures (No. 7) represents, as the inscription states, Chares, ruler of Teichioussa, and is said to be "the oldest known portrait statue in Greek art." On the back of the lion is inscribed a dedication to Apollo. An archaic relief from the Acropolis, metopes, early monumental sculptures, architectural marbles and inscriptions from Xanthus, Branchidæ, Sicily, Rhodes, etc., are among the objects of interest in this room.

In the *Greek Ante-Room*, between the Archaic Room and the Ephesus Room, are a seated statue of Demeter and various fragments of sculpture brought from the *temenos* of the Infernal Deities at Knidos.

The *Ephesus Room* contains the sculptures and architectural members which were found, during the years 1869-1874, by Mr. J. T. Wood, architect, in the course of excavations on the site of the Temple of Artemis (Diana) at Ephesus, one of the seven wonders of the world.

The *Elgin Marbles* are the sculptures from the Parthenon at Athens, and so called from the Earl of Elgin, Ambassador-Extraordinary to the Porte, who, in 1801, obtained two firmans for their removal to England. The collection was purchased from the Earl of Elgin by the Government for £135,000 in 1816. The Parthenon, or Temple of Athenè, was erected by the architect Iktinos, B.C. 451-

438; the sculpture with which it was ornamented was executed under the direction of Pheidias. These sculptures are the grandest examples extant of Greek sculpture when in its highest stage. Their relative positions will be readily understood from Mr. R. C. Lucas's model of the Parthenon as it appeared after the Venetian bombardment in 1687, in a corner of the Elgin Room.

The Marbles are of four kinds: (1) marbles in the East Pediment; (2) marbles in the West Pediment; (3) the metopes or groups which occupied the square intervals between the raised tablets or triglyphs of the frieze; (4) the frieze. The processions of horsemen and chariots are the finest examples of Greek bassi-rilievi which have come down to us.

> We possess in England the most precious examples of Grecian art. The horses of the frieze in the Elgin Collection appear to live and move, to roll their eyes, to gallop, prance, and curvet. The veins of their faces and legs seem distended with circulation; in them are distinguished the hardness and decision of bony forms, from the elasticity of tendon and the softness of flesh. The beholder is charmed with the deer-like lightness and elegance of their make; and although the relief is not above an inch from the background, and they are so much smaller than nature, we can scarcely suffer reason to persuade us they are not alive.—*Flaxman.*

Here are also casts of sculptures procured by Lord Elgin from the Temple of Theseus at Athens; sculptures, marble slabs and casts from a frieze of the Temple of Wingless Victory at Athens; one of the Canephoræ, and portions of another, with various architectural fragments from the Erectheum; a colossal seated statue of Dionysos which originally surmounted the Choragic monument of Lysicrates, and various other specimens of Athenian art. In the smaller room at the north end of the Elgin Gallery is a noble colossal statue of a lion which originally surmounted a Doric tomb on a promontory a little to the east of Knidos. It was discovered by Sir Charles T. Newton in 1858.

The *Hellenic Room* contains "marbles which have been brought at different times from various parts of Greece and its colonies." The most important being the *Phigalian Marbles*, a series of twenty-three bas-reliefs, so called, found, in 1812, in the ruins of the Temple ot Apollo Epicurius, built B.C. 430 by Iktinos, the architect of the Parthenon, near the ancient city of Phigalia in Arcadia. The slabs 1 to 11 represent in high relief the Battle of the Centaurs and Lapithæ. 12 to 23, the Battle of the Greeks and Amazons. Beneath these are architectural fragments from the same temple. Two statues (2 and 3), representing an athlete winding a diadem around his head, are believed to be imitations of the famous Diadumenos of Polykleitos.

The *Mausoleum Room* contains the remains of the mausoleum ot Halikarnassos, erected about B.C. 352 by Artemisia, as a memorial of her husband Mausolus, Prince of Caria, and discovered in 1857 by Sir C. T. Newton, late Keeper of Antiquities in the British Museum. Pythios was the architect, and Skopas, Leochares, Bryaxis, and Timotheos, four of the most eminent artists of the period, were the sculptors. The structure, which was of Parian marble and richly decorated, was reckoned one of the seven wonders of the world. The remains comprise portions of the colossal horses from the chariot group on the apex of the pyramid. The statue of Mausolus, and another of the "goddess who acted as charioteer to Mausolus, or Artemisia herself when deified," from the same group. Several portions of other statues, more or less mutilated; friezes representing the combats of Greeks and Amazons, and Greeks and Centaurs, a chariot race, etc.; and numerous architectural fragments. Various marbles discovered by Mr. Pullan in the Temple of Athenè Polias at Prienè; a colossal foot, female head, inscriptions and architectural fragments.

The Roman and Græco-Roman antiquities, including the Townley and Payne Knight Collections, are arranged in the front (south) galleries to the left of the Entrance Hall. The *Roman Gallery* contains, under the windows, Roman antiquities found in England, altars, carved slabs, sarcophagi, inscriptions, leaden coffins, architectural ornaments, specimens of tessellated pavements, pigs of lead, etc. In the centre of the gallery is an equestrian statue of Caracalla, and on the northern wall a series of Roman portraits arranged in chronological order. Portions of statues, rilievi, and two or three carved sarcophagi are also in this room.

The *Græco-Roman Rooms* contain the collection of statues, busts and bas-reliefs found in Italy, but mostly executed by Greek artists, or imitations of Greek works, and some of which may be "original Hellenic works transported by the Romans to Italy." Statue of Apollo from the Farnese Palace. Satyr playing with the infant Bacchus, from the same palace. Hekatè or Diana Triformis. Statue of Ceres with the attributes of Isis. Statue of Venus. Diana. Dancing satyr. Apollo Cytharœdus. Bacchus from Cyrene. A youthful Somnus, from the Farnese Palace. Colossal bust of Jupiter. Busts of Minerva. Near the Egyptian Gallery is the great vase (krater) with reliefs representing satyrs making wine.

Here are some of the most celebrated of the statues of this class —the Townley Venus found in the baths of Claudius at Ostia in 1776 (the tip of the nose, the right hand, and the left arm are restorations). Athlete hurling, probably a copy of the bronze Diskobolos of Myron. Busts of the Giustiniani Apollo; the Apollo Musegetes; Dione, and another.

Acteon transformed by Diana into a stag. Tablet of the apotheosis of Homer. Group representing the worship of the Persian Sun-god, Mithras. Female bust (No. 12), the lower part of which is enclosed in a flower, supposed by Mr. Townley to be Clytie, metamorphosed into a sunflower, but really the portrait of a Roman lady of the Augustan age, bought at Naples from the Lorrenzano Palace in 1772. This was Mr. Townley's favourite marble, and is well known by copies, reductions, and casts. Colossal head of Hercules, closely resembling that of the Farnese Hercules. Two smaller heads of the same hero. Statues of Bacchus, Paniscus, Venus, Mercury, from the Farnese

Palace; Thalia, as the Muse of Comedy; two satyrs, two goat-legged Pans, terminal Pan, boy extracting a thorn from his foot, group of two boys quarrelling over the game of astragali; torso called the Richmond Venus.

The *Græco-Roman Basement Room* contains, besides miscellaneous objects in marble, the collection of tessellated pavements and mosaics found at Carthage in 1856-1858, and at Halikarnassos, 1856.

The *Vase Rooms* are in the west wing of the upper floor. The collection of painted fictile vases found in tombs in Italy, Greece, the Archipelago, and other parts of the Mediterranean, is perhaps the finest and most extensive in Europe. It comprises the vases collected by Sir William Hamilton, Payne Knight, Townley, Durand, Burgon, Temple, and those purchased from the Canino, Salzman, Bilioti, Pourtalès, Blacas, and Castellani Collections. Here are a choice series of the older Etruscan vases, as they are still generally called, though for the most part the productions of Greek workmen. They include cruciform and other archaic types, ornamented with geometrical patterns and figures of men and animals; others from Ialysos in Rhodes with the cuttle-fish decoration seen on the objects discovered by Schliemann at Mycenæ; vases of the transition period, with figures drawn in red or white on a black ground—in the finer examples the subjects chiefly being designed with great vigour and skill; Panathenaic amphoræ, prizes, as the inscriptions on them testify, given to victors in the famous games. Then there are vases unrivalled for shape and beauty of drawing, the designs painted in red on a black ground, or in colours on a white or cream ground. And, as in the First Vase Room, the art of the Greek potter may be traced from earliest tentative stages till it reached the nearest attainable perfection, so in the Second Vase Room you may follow it in its first brilliant divergences, and then along the ever-quickening decline till lost in inanity. In the room are also arranged several series of small objects in lead, ivory, bone, and terra-cotta, for the most part Greek or Græco-Roman.

The vases in these rooms more particularly worthy of note are distinguished by *blue* labels, and are described in the special guides to the Vase Rooms.

The *First and Second Bronze Rooms* contain the Greek, Etruscan, and Roman bronzes of the Payne Knight, Townley, Hamilton, and Sloane Collections, to which have been added the bronzes bequeathed by Sir William Temple and Mr. Slade, those purchased from the Blacas, Pulzky, Castellani, and Pourtales Collections, and others acquired by gift or purchase. The arrangement is as far as possible chronological, and the collection, extremely valuable in itself, is thus made more valuable to the student. It will be enough to point to a few objects as illustrating its character. *Observe.*—The head on the circular table in the centre of the second room, broken from a statue, probably of Aphroditè, of which the hand is in Case 44. It is of heroic size, the largest of its class known, of the finest period of Greek art, and was purchased from the Castellani Collection for £8000. Archaic bronzes in Cases 1-4, particularly a nude Venus in the attitude of that of Medicis, and the earliest known of the type; Marsyas, from Pistoia; and draped figure from near Prato. Statuettes in central Cases of Venus stooping, Apollo, Mercury, Bacchus, Hercules, Meleager, etc. Choice archaic, Greek and Etruscan bronzes in Case B; and some exquisite later ones in Case E. Etruscan mirrors, the incised mythological designs often curious and interesting, in Cases A, C, D and F.

The *Greek and Roman Saloon* contains the later examples of vases of the red figure style, which belong to a period covering the latter part of the 4th and the early part of the 3d century B.C.

In an adjoining room, visitors to which have to sign their names in a book, is the *Collection of Gold Ornaments and Gems* formed by uniting the Payne Knight, Townley, Cracherode, Hamilton, Strozzi, Blacas, and Castellani cabinets. It contains very beautiful specimens of the jewellery and gems of ancient Egypt, Greece, Etruria, and Rome; and mediæval and more recent jewellery, arranged as far as practicable in chronological and geographical order; statuettes, busts and vases in silver. In one case is an interesting collection of finger-rings. The collection of gems, intaglios, and cameos, cover a wide range of time and country, and is of exceeding value. On Case R in this room stands the famous Portland vase of dark-blue glass with figures in a delicate relief in opaque white glass, representing on one side the meeting of Thetis and Peleus on Mount Pelion, on the other the betrothal of Thetis and Peleus in the presence of Poseidon and Eros, and on the bottom the bust of Paris. It is a two-handled vase, 9¾ inches high; was found in a marble sarcophagus in the Monte del Grano, near Rome; was purchased from the Barberini Palace by Sir William Hamilton, and sold by him to the Duchess of Portland, at whose sale in 1786 it was bought in by the family for £1026. In 1810 it was deposited in the British Museum by the Duke of Portland, and has remained there ever since. On February 7, 1845, it was smashed to pieces by a madman named Lloyd. On putting the pieces together the bottom of the vase, with bust of Paris, was kept apart. On Case T is an alabaster jar, inscribed "Xerxes the Great King," in Persian, Median, Assyrian, and Egyptian characters. It was found at Halikarnassos.

## BRITISH AND MEDIÆVAL ANTIQUITIES

*Anglo-Saxon Room* contains Anglo-Saxon antiquities, a small collection of Teutonic remains from the Continent, and a series of Irish relics of the same period. These consist of glass vessels, cinerary urns, swords and long knives, and miscellaneous antiquities.

*Anglo-Roman Room.*—The antiquities in this room illustrate the Roman occupation of Britain (A.D. 43-410), and consist of sepulchral pottery, glass, metalwork, sculpture, painted stucco, pavements, personal ornaments, pottery found in England on the site of kilns, pigs of lead, etc.

The *Prehistoric Saloon* is situated at the head of the principal staircase. It is intended to contain the collections of prehistoric remains, but at present (1888) the only portion arranged is the Greenwell Collection presented in 1879 by the Rev. William Greenwell, F.R.S. The objects were excavated by him during twenty years of explorations in ancient British barrows (as recorded in his work on *British Barrows*, 1877). Out of this saloon runs, to the east (opposite the staircase)—

The *Mediæval Room*—containing a fine collection of arms and armour chiefly derived from a bequest made in 1881 by Mr. William Burges, A.R.A.; specimens of Oriental metalwork from the 13th century downwards, inlaid with silver or gold, chiefly bequeathed by Mr. John Henderson, F.S.A., 1878; a curious collection of astrolabes, sundials, and old clocks and watches; a very fine series of Limoges enamels; carvings in ivory and other materials; objects used in games, such as a set of chessmen of about the middle of the 12th century, made of walrus tusk; draughtmen and inlaid backgammon boards. In 1888 the bequest of Mr. Octavius Morgan's remarkably complete collection of clocks, watches, and dials was added. On the walls are hung portraits, the remainder of a large collection formerly in the Museum, of which the greater part was transferred to the National Portrait Gallery and a small number to the National Gallery.

## Pottery and Glass

The *Asiatic Saloon* contains illustrations of various eastern mythologies. One half of the room is occupied by Oriental porcelain and pottery. These ceramic collections from Japan and China have been chiefly presented by Mr. A. W. Franks, C.B., F.R.S. They are of great historical importance as well as of distinguished beauty.

Out of the Asiatic Gallery the visitor turns to the right into the *English Ceramic Ante-Room*, which gives access to the new galleries in the White Building. This ante-room contains a collection of Early English pottery, ranging in date from Norman times to about 1500; a collection of slipware and other glazed wares of the 16th and two following centuries; Staffordshire pottery; pavement tiles dating from the 13th to the 16th century; Fulham stoneware by Dwight; and a matchless collection of English porcelain, including specimens of Bow, Chelsea, Derby-Chelsea, Derby, Plymouth, Bristol, Lowestoft, Worcester, Liverpool, Nantgarw, etc.

The *Glass and Ceramic Gallery* (in the White Building) contains the rest of the English Collection and the pottery of various foreign countries, and the collection of glass of all ages and countries.

The English collection of pottery consists of Staffordshire wares, Wedgwood, Bristol Delft and the Delft-wares of Lambeth. The collection of Wedgwood ware is very fine, and includes a large number of medallion portraits.

In the cases on the north side of the gallery are specimens of Dutch and German Delft, German pottery and stoneware, Italian pottery, Italian majolica, Spanish pottery, Rhodian and Damascus ware; Persian pottery and French pottery at the end of the room. In the cases on the south side of the gallery is arranged chronologically the matchless collection of glass, largely consisting of Mr. Felix Slade's munificent bequest. Some of the choicest specimens of antique glass were bequeathed by Sir William Temple in 1856.

### ETHNOGRAPHY

The *Ethnographical Gallery* runs along the east wing of the building and leads to the north-east staircase. It contains the ethnographical collections from various parts of the world, excepting those from China and Japan, which are placed in the Asiatic Saloon, but it includes, from want of other space, the antiquities from America. Mr. Henry Christy's ethnographical collections, bequeathed to the Museum in 1865 (which for several years remained in Mr. Christy's residence in Victoria Street, Westminster), are incorporated with other collections and the whole rearranged in a systematic manner. The series of arms and armour is chiefly derived from the bequests of Mr. John Henderson, F.S.A., and Mr. William Burges, A.R.A., and the gift of a part of the Meyrick Collection by General Meyrick.

### COINS AND MEDALS

This great collection has grown, by a series of purchases, bequests, and donations, to be the largest in Europe, and now forms a separate department, kept in rooms adjoining the Gem and Ornament Room. The collection originated in the acquisition of the cabinets of Sir Robert Cotton and Sir Hans Sloane. In 1802 was purchased the Anglo-Saxon coins of Mr. S. Tyssen. The Townley Collection in 1805 and 1814; in 1814 Mr. Edward Roberts's English coins; and in 1811 the Greek coins of Colonel de Bosset. The rich collection of Mr. Payne Knight was obtained by bequest in 1824; and in 1833 the Greek and Roman coins collected by Mr. H. P. Borrell of Smyrna were purchased. In 1836 was received Mr. Marsden's valuable bequest of Oriental coins; in 1856 Sir William Temple's Greek and Roman coins; in 1861 Count De Salis's gift of Roman coins; in 1864 Mr. Edward Wigan's costly present of Imperial Roman gold coins, and in 1866 Mr. Woodhouse's bequest of his Greek cabinet. The Blacas cabinet of upwards of 4000 coins, chiefly Roman gold, was purchased in 1866; and in 1872 a selection of the finest specimens in the Wigan Collection was purchased for £10,000. Finally, in 1877, "a very important addition was made to the collection by the donation of the cabinet of coins and medals belonging to the Bank of England, including the Cuff and Haggard medals." The collection numbers nearly 300,000 pieces, arranged and catalogued under five classes,—Greek, Roman, English, Mediæval and Modern, and Oriental,—and is of the highest value to all students. The department is not open to the general public, but the student may obtain admission to the Coin and Medal Room on special application to the Keeper. Cases containing an historical series of coins and medals were formerly exhibited in the King's Library, and a large collection is now (1888) exhibited in the Northern Galleries.

### PRINTS AND DRAWINGS

This department is on the upper floor, in the White Building, and has an entrance out of the Asiatic Saloon. It contains the priceless collection of original drawings, etchings, and engravings by the great masters of all the schools. The department was formed from the collections of Sloane, Cracherode, and Payne Knight; the Sheepshanks Collection of Dutch and Flemish etchings purchased in 1836; Raphael Morghen's works, purchased in 1843; Girtin's drawings, presented by Mr. Chambers Hall between 1850-1855, besides the celebrated drawing of the Entombment by Raphael, also presented by him. Mr. Edward Hawkins's political caricatures, purchased in 1867; the choice collection bequeathed by Mr. Felix Slade in 1868, and the water-colours by Müller, David Cox, and Turner, bequeathed in 1878 by Mr. John Henderson. Among the original drawings are specimens by Fra Angelico, Michael Angelo, Raphael, Leonardo da Vinci, Titian, Mantegna, and most of the great masters of Italy. By Claude Lorraine there are 272 drawings—a part of the Payne Knight bequest. Of the German School there are excellent specimens by Michael Wohlgemuth, Schongauer, Albert Dürer, Holbein and the later masters. The schools of the Netherlands are well represented, the Rembrandt and Rubens drawings being particularly fine, and there are many by the older French and Spanish painters. The etchings and engravings are arranged under their several schools. The impressions are generally excellent (always the best procurable), many are proofs, and some unique. Of the works of Marc Antonio and his followers the series is nearly complete. So is that of Durer, Hollar, etc. So is that of William Faithorne. So is the collections of portraits after Sir Joshua Reynolds. The collection of mezzotints arranged in chronological order is fine, and in connection with this should be mentioned the works of the late Samuel Cousins, R.A. The collection of Rembrandt's etchings has few if any rivals. The Department contains one of the finest and most complete series of Hogarth engravings, in their various states. Our early line engravers, Woollett, Strange, Sharp, and their successors, down to Doo and his contemporaries, the last professors of the almost lost art, are remarkably well represented. Engravings of old London buildings and topography seemed for long to centre about the Crowle Pennant (comprised in fourteen volumes of the largest folio at a cost of over £7000), but recent additions, and especially the purchase of nearly 6000 specimens from Mr. Crace's very remarkable collection, have gone far to render the British Museum what it ought to be—the richest repository of London views. Mention must also be made of the marvellous collection of Japanese drawings, over 4000 in number. The department is also specially rich in its collection of foreign and English portraits and of historical prints.

At the end of the Glass and Ceramic Gallery is a door leading into the Print and Drawing Gallery, which is set aside as the special exhibition-room of the Department of Prints and Drawings. Some of the collections are occasionally exhibited in other parts of the building, as in the King's Library, and in 1888 a selection of prints intended to illustrate the growth and development of the art of engraving in its main branches from its first maturity about 1480 A.D. to about 1840-1850 were shown in the second Northern Gallery.

Mr. Louis Fagan, assistant-keeper of the Department, has published an account of the treasures of the Print Room under the title of "Handbook to the Department of Prints and Drawings in the British Museum, London" (Bell and Sons) 1876.

## LIBRARY

The Library of the British Museum comprises the departments of Printed Books and of Manuscripts. The growth of the Library has been shadowed in the sketch of the growth of the Museum. At the opening of the Museum the printed books consisted of about 50,000 volumes; the subsequent increase has been from bequests, donations and purchases, and from the Museum being entitled under the Copyright Act to a copy of every work published in the United Kingdom. The rapidity with which the Library has increased of late years is amazing. "The Library has been twice counted," wrote Mr. Winter Jones, the late Principal Librarian, "the first time on July 25, 1838, when the number of printed volumes was found to be 235,000; and again on December 15, 1849, at which period they had increased to 435,000." In 1888 Mr. G. Bullen, the present Keeper of the Printed Books, stated in the Official Guide that "the Library of Printed Books consists of about 1,500,000 volumes." The number of volumes and pamphlets added to the Library in 1887 was 25,958: "of which 3736 were presented, 10,609 received in pursuance of the laws of English Copyright, 1545 received under the International Copyright Treaties, and 10,068 acquired by purchase."[1] To these are to be added 55,835 parts of volumes and separate numbers of periodicals, and about 2137 sets of newspapers. These vast collections are stored in the east and north ranges of the Museum and the presses which surround the Reading Room. To these rooms the public are not indiscriminately admitted, but a selection of the rarest and most interesting books and manuscripts is exhibited in the King's and Grenville Libraries, and students on application to the Principal Librarian may obtain admission to the Reading Room and the free use of the Library.

The *Grenville Library*, on the right (east) of the Entrance Hall, is so called as containing the library of the Right Hon. Thomas Grenville, of upwards of 20,000 choice volumes, all in handsome bindings, which cost its owner over £54,000, and which he bequeathed to the Museum in 1846.

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[1] British Museum, Report for 1888.

The *King's Library*, a splendid room, 300 feet long, contains the magnificent library formed by George III., and transferred to the nation by George IV. in 1823. In these two rooms are exhibited in table-cases the choice books already referred to. Cases 1 and 2 in the Grenville Library contain *Block-Books*—the now excessively rare books printed from wooden blocks, on one side of the leaf, in use before the invention of printing with movable metal types, and continued for some time afterwards. Observe particularly, in Case 1, the *Biblia Pauperum*, with illustrations coloured by hand, probably the earliest edition. Three other editions, one dated 1475, allow of comparison with it. Books of the Canticles and of the Apocalypse. In Case 2, *Speculum Humanæ Salvationis;* German Almanac, of about 1474; and impression from a block of about 1460, representing the Seven Ages of Man, with the Wheel of Fortune in the centre. Case 3 (King's Library) contains the choicest examples of the earliest productions of the printing press in Germany; the so-called Mazarin Bible, the earliest complete printed book known, supposed to have been printed at Mentz by Gutenberg and Fust about 1455; Latin Bible, printed on vellum at Mentz by Fust and Schœffer in 1462—the first Bible with a date; the first and second editions of the Psalter, on vellum, by the same printers, 1457 and 1459. A Bill of Indulgence of Pope Nicholas V., dated 1455; Cicero, *Officium libri tres;* on vellum, by Fust and Schœffer, 1465, "the first edition of the first Latin classic printed, and one of the two books in which Greek type was first used." Cases 4 and 5 continue the series of early German printed books. Cases 6 and 7 specimens of the earliest books printed in Italy and France. The works of Lactantius, printed in the monastery of Subiaco near Rome in 1465—the first book printed in Italy with a date; *Livy*, by the same printers, about 1469, the only known copy on vellum—bought by Mr. Grenville for £903; the first edition of Dante's *Divina Commedia*, printed at Foligno by Johann Numeister, 1472; Gasparinus Barzizius, *Liber Epistolarum*, printed at the Sorbonne, Paris, 1470—the first book printed in France. In Case 8 are some of the earliest books printed in England. No. 3, Le Fevre's *Recuyell of the Historyes of Troye*, the first book printed in English, was printed by Caxton abroad (probably at Bruges, where he learned printing) about 1474; "*The dictes or Sayengis of the Philosophires*, emprynted by me William Caxton at Westmestre the yere of our lorde MCCCCLXXVII"—the first book printed in England. Other Caxtons should also be noticed, among them the *Speculum Vitæ Christi*, of St. Bonaventure, 1488, one of the only two books known to have been printed by Caxton on vellum. Trevisa's translation of Glanville, *De proprietatibus Rerum*, printed by Wynkyn de Worde about 1495—the first book printed on paper of English manufacture, made at John Tate's mill, Hertford. No. 18, the finest copy known of the famous Book of St. Alban's, or *Bokys of Haukyng and Huntyng*, and also of *Cootarmuris* [heraldry], attributed to one Dame Juliana Barnes or Berners, and printed in St. Alban's Abbey in 1486. Case 9 contains "specimens of fine and sumptuous printing"—by Aldus and others, all noteworthy and some unique. Case 10 is also devoted to sumptuously printed books, mostly on vellum, and some remarkable for the illuminations which adorn them. Case 11 contains early specimens of illustrations on wood and copper plate; the 1539 edition of Holbein's Bible cuts; Albert Dürer's Epitome cuts; the only perfect copy known of the procession at the obsequies of Sir Philip Sidney, drawn and invented by T. L[ant]. Gent. . . . and engraven in copper by D. T. de Bry, in the city of London, 1587. Case 12 contains books with the autographs of Luther, Calvin, Melancthon, Michael Angelo, Bacon, Milton, Newton, and other memorable persons. In Case 13 are typographical and literary curiosities, such as the first edition of Henry VIII.'s *Assertio septem Sacramentorum*, printed by Pynson in 1521, for which Leo X. conferred on the author the title of Defender of the Faith; and the first edition of *Robinson Crusoe*, April 1719. Case 14 contains specimens of Japanese block engraving in colours. Cases 15 to 18 contain a fine collection of historical specimens of bookbinding in old stamped leather, embroidery and gold tooling. In Case 22 are shown specimens of early printed music. Specimens of interesting maps are shown on the obverse side of Case 21, on the reverse side of 22 and in Cases 23 to 28. Cases are also used in this gallery for temporary exhibition of prints, MSS., and documents of special interest.

*Manuscript Saloon.*—The department of manuscripts "contains upwards of 50,000 volumes, of which more than 8500 are written in Oriental languages; 50,000 charters and rolls; nearly 10,000 detached seals and casts of seals; and upwards of 100 ancient Greek, Coptic, and Latin papyri."[1] On the right and left (south and north) sides of this room are the Harleian and Lansdowne and old Royal collections; the Cottonian Library in front, on the east side. In frames and cases are exhibited autographs of famous persons and the more valuable and interesting manuscripts. The autographs exhibited are most various, curious and interesting. There are copy-books as well as letters of kings and queens and other notabilities; the memorandum-book found in the pocket of the unfortunate Duke of Monmouth after Sedgmoor; the original copy of Tasso's *Torismondo*, Ben Jonson's *Masque of Queens*, Sterne's *Sentimental Journey*, Walter Scott's *Kenilworth*, the original draft of "paper-saving," Pope's *Homer*, much of it written on the backs of letters; and a leaf of the last chapter of Macaulay's *History*. Then there are letters of Luther, Calvin, Erasmus, Wolsey, Cranmer, Knox, Raleigh, Bacon, Sidney - Hampden, Clarendon, Isaac Newton, Sir Christopher Wren, Michael Angelo, Dürer, Rembrandt, Rubens, Galileo, Molière, Voltaire, Dryden, Pope, Swift, Addison, Pitt, Burke, Fox,

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[1] Mr. E. M. Thompson, Keeper of the MSS. (now Principal Librarian), in Official Guide.

Johnson, Byron; the letter left by Nelson on his desk, written the night before Trafalgar, Nelson's draft of the Battle of Aboukir, Wellington's list of the British cavalry at Waterloo; document by Edmund Spenser, the original agreement for the sale of *Paradise Lost*, signed by John Milton. For Shakespeare's signature, formerly exhibited, a photograph has been substituted, the original having shown symptoms of fading. Some of the manuscripts in the table-cases are of extreme beauty and value. In the upright Case G is a volume of the famous *Codex Alexandrinus*, presented to Charles I. by Cyril, patriarch of Constantinople. It is in four volumes, and written in uncial letters, on very thin vellum of the 5th century. Case H, Vulgate Bible revised by Alcuin, Abbot of Tours, for Charlemagne, of about 796-800, ornamented with large initial letters and miniatures. On the wall at the north-east corner are Coptic and Greek papyri of the 8th and 9th centuries. The two table-cases contain a very valuable series of royal, ecclesiastic, monastic and baronial seals, mostly attached to the original documents. On table N is a *complete* set of the Great Seals of England, from Edward the Confessor to Queen Victoria.

Out of the Manuscript Saloon, immediately opposite to the entrance from the Grenville Library, is the new Newspaper Room and the Newspaper Reading Room.

On the right-hand side of the Manuscript Room, entering from the Grenville Room, and opposite the King's Library, is the entrance to the Manuscript Reading Room and other rooms of the department.

The *Reading Room* was built in accordance with a suggestion submitted to the Trustees in 1852 by Mr. (afterwards Sir Anthony) Panizzi, for converting the vacant central quadrangle into a circular reading room, and utilising the surrounding space for library purposes. The building was commenced in May 1854, under the superintendence of Mr. Sydney Smirke, R.A., the Museum architect; and opened to readers May 18, 1857. The entire structure is 258 feet long and 154 feet wide. The Reading Room is circular and covered by a dome 140 feet in diameter and 106 feet high—being 2 feet less in diameter than the dome of the Pantheon, 1 foot greater than that of St. Peter's, and exceeding by 28 feet that of St. Paul's; but unlike the others it is constructed of iron ribs borne on iron piers, with brick between. The lighting is by twenty round-arched windows 27 feet high, 12 feet wide, and 35 feet from the ground, and by a central skylight or eye of the dome, 40 feet in diameter. The colouring is of a light blue, the ribs and panels being picked out with gold, and the effect large, cheerful and luminous. Under the windows the walls present unbroken lines of books in three tiers. The tables for the readers converge towards the centre, where is the place of the superintendent, with tables for ticket-takers, shelves for the catalogues, etc. The tables afford ample accommodation for 360 readers. The lower tier of shelves round the room contain a reference library of 20,000 volumes, to which every reader has unrestricted access. For each book or MS. from the general library the reader has to write a ticket, on which he has to set down from the Catalogue the title and edition of the book he requires, with its press mark; and the letter and number of the seat he occupies. This ticket he gives in at the central table, and the book is then brought to him by an attendant. The presses in the galleries round the room contain 50,000 volumes. The outer shelves which encompass the Reading Room afford space for more than 1,000,000 volumes. The Catalogue of the Library placed in the table presses in the centre of the Reading Room almost forms a library in itself. It was originally compiled entirely in manuscript, but it is now growing into a printed Catalogue. In 1880, chiefly through the initiative of Mr. Bond, then Principal Librarian, arrangements were made for printing the titles ot all accessions. In the following year a commencement was made with the printing of portions of the Catalogue which were particularly crowded. The work of printing is now going on very rapidly.

The edifice, by common admission the finest Reading Room in existence, was completed for £150,000. During the winter months, since October 1880, the electric light has been successfully used there until 8 o'clock.

The number of visitors to the general collections was 504,893 in 1886, and 501,256 in 1887. The number of visits of students to the Reading Room in 1887 was 182,778. An excellent Guide to the exhibition galleries may be purchased in the Museum, price 6d., and special Guides to the principal rooms and collections.

The following is a complete list of the Principal Librarians from the foundation of the Museum:—Gowin Knight, M.D., 1756-1772. Matthew Maty, M.D., 1772-1776. Charles Morton, M.D., 1776-1799. Joseph Planta, 1799-1827. Sir Henry Ellis, 1827-1856. Sir Anthony Panizzi, 1856-1868. John Winter Jones, 1868-1878. Edward Augustus Bond, C.B., 1878-1888. Edward Maunde Thompson, 1888.

DAYS AND HOURS OF ADMISSION.—*The Exhibition Galleries are open to the Public* FREE, *as under*:—

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY, AND SATURDAY. *The whole of the galleries.* TUESDAY AND THURSDAY. *The whole of the galleries except British and mediæval antiquities and ethnography, and rooms in White Wing.* The hours of admission are from 10 A.M. till 4 P.M. in January, February, November, December. 10 A.M. till 5 P.M. in March, September, October. 10 A.M. till 6 P.M. in April, May, June, July, August. 10 A.M. till 7 P.M. on Monday and Saturday only, from the middle of July to the end of August. 10 A.M. till 8 P.M. on Monday and Saturday only, from May 1 to the middle of July.

The Museum is closed on Good Friday and Christmas Day; but is open on the Bank Holidays.

Students are admitted to the several departments under regulations to be obtained from the Principal Librarian.

**British Museum.**—NATURAL HISTORY BRANCH, CROMWELL ROAD. At a special general meeting of the Trustees, held on January 21, 1860, a resolution moved by the First Lord of the Treasury was carried—"That it is expedient that the Natural History Collection be removed from the British Museum, inasmuch as such an arrangement would be attended with considerably less expense than would be incurred by providing a sufficient additional space in immediate contiguity to the present building of the British Museum." In this same year a Select Committee of the House of Commons was appointed, with instructions to inquire how far and in what way it might be desirable to find increased space for the Museum Collections, and the report of the Committee was adverse to the decision of the Trustees. The Trustees then referred the final determination of the question to the Government, and in November 1861 they received intimation from the Lords of the Treasury that the Government was prepared to take steps for removing a portion of the National Collection to South Kensington. A Bill was brought in by the Government early in the session of 1862 to enable the Trustees to effect the removal, but this was rejected by Parliament. In the Session of 1863 the Government, however, succeeded in obtaining a vote for the purchase of the requisite number of acres of the ground occupied by the Exhibition of 1862. In the competition of designs for a Natural History Museum, Captain Francis Fowke, R.E., obtained the first prize, and he was engaged in the necessary alterations of his plan in respect to internal arrangements when his death occurred in September 1865. Early in 1866 Mr. Alfred Waterhouse, R.A., was invited to finish Captain Fowke's plan, but being unable to do this he was commissioned in February 1868 to form a fresh design, embodying the requirements of the officers of the Natural History Departments of the Museum. Mr. Waterhouse submitted his plan and model, which were formally accepted by the Trustees in April 1868, but it was not until February 1871 that the working plans received the final approval of the Trustees.

The work of erection was commenced in 1873, and in June 1880 the completed building was handed over to the Trustees. The whole surface of the ground occupied by the Exhibition building of 1862 was excavated, and for economical reasons it was not thought desirable to refill the space, therefore the Museum is placed on a site considerably lower than the street. The building is set back 100 feet from the Cromwell Road, and is approached by two inclined planes, curved on plan and supported by arches, forming carriage ways. Between the two are broad flights of Craigleith stone steps, for the use of those approaching the building on foot. The extreme length of the front is 675 feet and the height of the towers is 192 feet. The return fronts, east and west beyond the end pavilions, have not yet been erected. The towers on the north of the building have each a central smoke-shaft from the heating apparatus, the boilers of which are placed in the basement, immediately between the towers, while the space surrounding the smoke-shafts is used for drawing off the vitiated air from the various galleries. The whole ground on which the Museum stands, including the gardens which surround it on the south, east, and west sides, is 12 acres and 635 yards.

The handsome building, which forms a striking feature of the neighbourhood, is remarkable for the unusually extensive use of terra-cotta for the external façades and interior wall surfaces.

The Natural History Branch consists of four departments, viz. the Zoological, Geological, Mineralogical, and Botanical. The contents of the three latter departments were arranged in the course of the year 1880, and the portion of the Museum occupied by these departments was opened to the public on April 18, 1881. The Zoological Department was not removed until later, and the last gallery opened was that devoted to British Zoology in May 1886. This Department occupies the whole of the western wing of the building; the Geological Department has assigned to it the ground floor of the east wing; the first floor of the east wing is devoted to the Mineralogical Department, and the upper floor to the Department of Botany. The upper floors of the wings consist only of single galleries, extending along the whole front of the building, the galleries which run backwards on the ground floor containing only a single storey. On entering the building we find ourselves in the *Great Central Hall* (170 feet long by 97 feet wide, and 72 feet high) containing the Index or Typical Museum. Here are specimens illustrating general laws or points of interest in natural history which do not come appropriately within the systematic collections of the departmental series; such as variation under the influence of domestication, illustrated by the different breeds of pigeons, intermediate forms occurring in nature, albinism, etc. The bays or alcoves round the hall are devoted to the introductory or elementary Morphological Collection, designed to teach the most important points in the structure of the principal types of animal and plant life.

In the centre of the hall is the skeleton of the cachalot or sperm whale (*Physeter macrocephalus*), prepared from an animal cast ashore near Thurso, on the north coast of Scotland, in July 1863. The skeleton is that of a full-grown animal, and measures 50 feet 1 inch in length.

At the north end of the Central Hall, at the back of the staircase, is the *Gallery of British Zoology*, containing a collection of animals of all classes, which are, or have been in recent times, found in the British Isles, either as permanent residents or as regular migrants or occasional visitors.

On the first landing of the great staircase is placed the seated marble statue of Charles Darwin, by Mr. J. E. Boehm, R.A., which was executed as a part of the "Darwin Memorial" raised by public subscription. On the landing of an upper flight is placed Chantrey's marble statue of Sir Joseph Banks, which for many years stood in the Entrance Hall of the Museum in Great Russell Street.

The long gallery extending the entire length of the front of the west wing is devoted to the exhibited collection of birds. Parallel with the *Bird Gallery*, to the north side, and approached by several passages, is a long narrow gallery containing the collection of corals, and of sponges and allied forms. Stretching north from the *Coral Gallery* are a series of galleries devoted to fish, insects, reptiles, star-fish and shells. The *Fish Gallery* is nearest to the Central Hall, and contains stuffed examples and skeletons of all the most remarkable members of the class; the wall cases on the east side of the room contain the fishes with completely osseous skeletons, and those on the west side specimens of another division of fishes, the majority of which have a cartilaginous skeleton.

Next comes the *Insect Gallery*, devoted to the group of articulata or invertebrated animals with jointed limbs, as insects, spiders, myriapods, and crustacea.

The *Reptile Gallery* contains stuffed specimens and skeletons of reptiles, including crocodiles, lizards, snakes, and tortoises. A small gallery is called the Star-fish Gallery from being specially devoted to the star-fishes and their allies, the echinodermata.

The last gallery to the west is devoted to the mollusca, the exhibition of which is mainly restricted to their shells.

The *Gallery of Cetacea* is in the basement, and is approached by a staircase, leading from the last (or westermost) of the passages which connect the Bird Gallery with the Coral Gallery.

The first floor of the west wing contains the gallery of stuffed mammals, and the second floor the Osteological Gallery, devoted to the skeletons and skulls of mammals. The ground floor of the east wing is devoted to palæontology. The large front gallery contains the remains of extinct mammals, and in the pavilion at the east end are specimens of edentata, marsupialia and birds. The long gallery north of the mammalian saloon contains a fine assemblage of reptilian remains. A series of galleries lead northwards from the gallery of fossil reptiles. The one next to the Central Hall is devoted to the collection of fossil fishes. The next contains the cephalopods, a group of animals abounding in extinct forms, of which the belemnites and ammonites are the best known. The third gallery contains the remaining molluscs, echinoderms, annelids and crustacea; the fourth the corals, sponges, protozoa and fossil plants. The fifth gallery is set apart for the reception of certain special collections of historical interest, such as the original collection formed by William Smith, the so-called "father of geology," the Searles Wood Collection of crag mollusca, the Edwards Collection of eocene mollusca, the Davidson Collection of brachiopoda, the types of Sowerby's mineral conchology, and the collection of Sir Hans Sloane. The large gallery on the first floor of the east wing contains the extensive collection of minerals, and in the pavilion at the east end is the collection of meteorites.

The second floor of the east wing is entirely devoted to the

*Department of Botany.* The collections of this department consist of two portions, the one set apart for the use of persons engaged in the scientific study of plants; the other open to the public and consisting of specimens suitable for exhibition. The portion devoted to the use of the scientific student consists mainly of the great herbarium which was founded by Sir Joseph Banks, and has been greatly increased subsequently by the addition of many large collections.

The Natural History Museum is open to the public, free, every day of the week (except Sundays) during the following hours:—January and February from 10 A.M. till 4 P.M. March, September, October, November and December from 10 A.M. till 5 P.M. April to August from 10 A.M. till 6 P.M. From May 1 to July 16 the Museum is kept open till 8 P.M. on Mondays and Saturdays. From July 18 to August 29 till 7 P.M. on Mondays and Saturdays. The number of visitors to the Museum in 1886 was 382,742, and in 1887 358,178.

**Brixton,** SURREY, a hundred, and suburban district. The hundred extends from the Thames on the north to the hundred of Wallington on the south, and from the hundred of Kingston on the west to the county of Kent on the east. In the *Domesday* Survey it is written *Brixistan.* The district stretches for two miles along the Brighton Road from Kennington to Streatham, and is almost entirely built over. Ecclesiastically it is in the parish of Lambeth, but is now divided into several district parishes. St. Matthew's Church, Brixton Road, was the first erected in Brixton, built 1822-1824 from the designs of Mr. C. Porden, at a cost of over £15,000. It is a spacious Grecian Doric structure, with, at the east end, a square projecting tower of two storeys, surmounted with "an octagonal temple, designed from that of Cyrrhestes at Athens." The other churches are—Christ Church, a picturesque Lombardic brick building, designed by Mr. J. W. Wild, 1841 (and really in Streatham); Holy Trinity, Tulse Hill, Decorated; St. John's, Angel Town, Decorated, by Benj. Ferrey, 1853; St. Jude's, Dulwich Road, Decorated; and St. Catherine's, Gresham Park. In Shepherd's Lane are the City of London Corporation Almshouses, and adjoining them their Freemen's Orphan School. Trinity Asylum, Acre Lane, was erected and endowed in 1822 by Mr. Thomas Bailey, of St. Paul's Churchyard, for twelve aged females. On Brixton Hill is a prison for male convicts, formerly well known as the Brixton Treadmill, opened 1820. Mr. Grosvenor Bedford had a villa residence in Brixton Causeway, and in it Southey commenced in August, 1793, his *Joan of Arc.*[1]

> When I talked to you last at Brixton Causeway, you desired me not to let anybody know the secrets of my office. I replied with dissatisfaction that I would have no secrets in my office.—*H. Walpole to Grosvenor Bedford*, February 27, 1771; *Letters*, vol. v. p. 285.

**Broad Court,** BOW STREET, leading to Drury Lane. Here was the Wrekin Tavern, a great resort of actors in the last century.

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[1] *Poems*, one vol. ed., p. 1.

O'Keefe records that "in 1777 Quick, Lewis, and Wroughton had each a house in Broad Court." At the Drury Lane end is St. John's Church. Formerly Douglas Jerrold lived with his father in lodgings in this Court, when he was apprenticed to a printer in 1816. [*See* Bow Street.]

**Broad Sanctuary,** WESTMINSTER. [*See* Sanctuary.]

**Broad Street,** CARNABY MARKET. William Blake, the artist, was born November 28, 1757, at No. 28, where his father was a prosperous hosier of some twenty years' standing. No. 28 was a corner house at the narrower part of the street, much altered by time, but a large and substantial old edifice. In 1784 Blake took No. 27, and set up business as an engraver and printseller. The exhibition of his *Canterbury Pilgrims* and other works (May 1809) was held on the first floor of No. 28.[1] Fuseli lived at No. 1 in 1781-1782. John Varley in No. 15; and here Mulready, William Hunt, David Cox, and Copley Fielding were his constant visitors. Bartalozzi was living in this street when Sherwin was his apprentice. The numbers have all been altered within the last few years.

**Broad Street (Ward of),** one of the twenty-six wards of London, taking its name from Broad Street, the principal street within the ward. *General Boundaries.*—North, London Wall; south, Threadneedle Street; east, Bishopsgate Street; west, Princes Street and Tokenhouse Yard. *Churches in this Ward.*—1. Allhallows-in-the-Wall. 2. St Peter-le-Poor. 3. St. Martin Outwich (taken down in 1876). 4. St. Bennet Fink (taken down to erect the New Royal Exchange). 5. St. Bartholomew. by the Exchange (taken down in 1840). 6. St. Christopher's (taken down to erect the Bank of England). 7. Dutch Church. 8. French Church (removed to St. Martin's-le-Grand). *Remarkable Places.*—1. Austin Friars. 2. Carpenters' Hall. 3. Merchant Tailors' Hall. 4. Drapers' Hall. 5. Royal Exchange (partly in this ward). 6. Excise Office (partly in this ward, taken down in 1853).

**Broad Street** (NEW), formerly Petty France, the northern extension of Old Broad Street, with a turning at right angles into Blomfield Street. It was built circ. 1737, a date which was to be seen till lately on a corner house in Broad Street Buildings. When the young Astley Cooper came to London (1784) to study surgery he was placed in the house of Mr. Cline, No. 3 New Broad Street, one of the most distinguished surgeons of the time. Seven years later he became assistant lecturer to Mr. Cline at St. Thomas's Hospital, shortly succeeded him as professor, and in 1798 in the occupancy of his house. Mr. Cooper (he did not become Sir Astley Cooper till 1820) continued to reside at No. 3 till 1815, when he removed to Spring Gardens: his annual receipts during his last years in New Broad Street averaged £21,000. In No. 4 Broad Street Buildings, at the end of New Broad Street, Dr. John Aikin, a laborious and useful writer, and brother of Mrs. Barbauld, established himself as a physician in 1792. He removed in 1798 to Stoke Newington, where he died in 1822. The scene of the characteristic picture by Francis Wheatley, well known by Heath's engraving,[1] of the riots of 1780, is laid in this street: the figure in attendance on the wounded man is a portrait of Sir William Blizard, the eminent surgeon.

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[1] See Gilchrist's *Life of Blake*, vol. i.

**Broad Street (Old),** AUSTIN FRIARS, running from Threadneedle Street to London Wall. Gilbert Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, was living here in Elizabeth's reign, Lords Weston and Dover in that of King Charles I. On March 31, 1623, Secretary Conway writes to the Lord Chamberlain requesting him to "provide lodgings for a nobleman coming from Spain," and suggests that he should "think of the house in Broad Street."[2] The first and last Lord Cottington, one of the most respectable statesmen of the time of James I. and Charles I., took a lease in 1636 of a house in this street, which had been previously occupied by the Lord Treasurer Weston, when he was Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Sir William Cockayne, Lord Mayor in 1619, had a house in this street, which was destroyed by fire November 12, 1623. Here he entertained James I. on June 22, 1616, when he received the honour of knighthood, which was conferred with the city sword.

> Here was a Glass House where Venice Glasses were made and Venetians employed in the work; and Mr. James Howel [author of the *Familiar Letters* which bear his name] was Steward to this House. When he left this place, scarce able to bear the continual heat of it, he thus wittily expressed himself, that had he continued still Steward he should in a short time have melted away to nothing among those hot Venetians. This place afterwards became Pinners' Hall.—*Strype*, B. ii. p. 112.

Howell writes from Middleburg in Zealand, June 6, 1619, to "Captain Francis Bacon at the Glasse-house in Broad Street."

> The bearer hereof, is Sigr. Antonio Motti, who was master of a cristal-glass furnace here for a long time; and as I have it by good intelligence, he is one of the ablest, and most knowing men for the guidance of a glass-work in Christendom: therefore, according to my instructions, I send him over, and hope to have done Sir Robert good service thereby.—Howell's *Familiar Letters*, ed. 1705, p. 17.
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> *February* 12, 1659-1660.—Monk drew up his forces in Finsbury, dined with the Lord Mayor, had conference with him and the Court of Aldermen, retired to the Bull Head in Cheapside, and quartered at the Glass-House in Broad Street; multitudes of people followed him, congratulating his coming into the City, making loud shouts and bonfires and ringing the bells.—*Whitelocke.*
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> From whence he [Monk] went very late to quarter for the present at the Glass-house in Broad Street; which having accommodation only for his own person, his principal attendants, and some officers that were always near him, were forced to sit up all night, and watch with his guards.—Skinner's *Life of Monk*, p. 251.

Monk removed in the following week to Drapers' Hall. The Glass-house, or what remained of it, was destroyed in the Great Fire. In a London Directory for 1677, in the list of merchants, appears the name of "Alexand. Pope, Broad Street," the poet's father. Benjamin Hoadly, M.D., author of *The Suspicious Husband*, was born in Broad Street in 1706. The Church of St. Peter-le-Poor [which *see*] is on the west side; opposite to it is the City of London Club, occupying the site of the first South Sea House. The Excise Office (occupying the site of Gresham College) stood near the centre of the street on the east side till removed in 1853. Its site is now occupied by Palmerston Buildings, a vast pile of offices (about 200 in all) extending through to Bishopsgate Street. Close to these is Gresham House, an equally large and costly structure, containing over 260 offices. Besides these there are in the street Winchester House, Pinners' Hall, and other large piles, all of recent erection and of considerable architectural character. Here are besides the National Bank, and the offices of several insurance, railway, and other companies.

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[1] The painting was burnt in a fire at Heath's house, Lisle Street, being too large to be removed. —Edwards's *Anecdotes of Painting*, p. 269.

[2] *Cal. State Pap.*, 1619-1623, p. 543.

**Broadway,** WESTMINSTER, between Tothill Street and York Street.

> Broadway, by Great Tothill Street, Westminster. Here was kept formerly an Hay Market, but is now discontinued; and near this place are the White Horse and Black Horse Inns, for the entertainment of man and horse; there being none in the parish of St. Margaret at Westminster, for stage-coaches, waggons, or carriers.—W. Stow's *Remarks*, 1722, p. 12.

A license for the hay market was granted by James I. and renewed by Charles II. Neither of the inns mentioned above exists now. Dick Turpin, the highwayman, is said to have lodged in a court off the Broadway, and set out thence upon his various expeditions on his famous black mare Bess; "from which," says Mr. Walcott, "one of those taverns took its name;"[1] but this is clearly a mistake. Turpin was but a boy in 1722—his birth is usually assigned to 1711—when the Black Horse was already an inn of note. Sir John Hill, physician and empiric, resided in the Broadway.

**Broderers' Hall,** 36 GUTTER LANE, CHEAPSIDE. The Company of Broderers (Embroiderers) was incorporated, 3 Eliz., October 1561, by the name of "The Keepers or Wardens and Company of the Art or Mistery of the Broders of the City of London." Their hall, a small building on the west side of Gutter Lane, has been long given up, and the site occupied by a Manchester warehouse.

**Broken Cross,** or the Cross at the north door of St. Paul's, was erected by the Earl of Gloucester, temp. Henry III., and removed in 1390.

> Be it remembered, that the stations about the High Cross of Chepe, in London, were let by John Phelipot, Mayor, and John Ussher, Chamberlain, on the 5th day of September in the 3rd year of Richard II. (1379) to divers persons under-written. . . . Also the different stations about Le Brokenecros were on the same day let to divers persons. . . .—Riley's *Memorials of London*, p. 435.

**Broken Cross,** WESTMINSTER. The southern end of Princes Street was formerly known as Broken Cross. Mr. Burn describes a tavern token inscribed "At the Broken Cross, in Westminster, 1659;"[2] and here about the middle of the last century was "the most ancient house in Westminster, which was then inhabited by a baker."[3]

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[1] *Westminster*, p. 289.

[2] *Catalogue of Beaufoy Collection*, p. 50.

[3] Walcott's *Westminster*, p. 73.

**Broken Wharf,** No. 42, on the south side of Upper Thames Street, nearly opposite Old Fish Street Hill, and "so called," says Stow, "of being broken and fallen down into the Thames."[1] Here was the town mansion of the Bigods and Mowbrays, Earls and Dukes of Norfolk. About 1583 Sir Thomas Sutton, founder of the Charter House, purchased this mansion and here built up his gigantic fortune. On July 28, 1591, William Hacket, a noted fanatic, was hanged as a traitor near "one Walker's house by Broken Wharf." He was charged with defacing the royal arms and also a portrait of the Queen. Here, in 1594, Bevis Bulmer, who had been previously employed to work the silver and lead mines in different parts of England and Wales, erected his engine for supplying Cheapside and Fleet Street with water from the Thames, after the manner of our modern water-works. His water-house was built of brick—the engine worked by horses, and the water conveyed by pipes of lead.[2]

**Brompton,** a hamlet of Kensington, lying between that parish, Chelsea and Knightsbridge; but of late years so encroached upon by SOUTH KENSINGTON, which has swallowed up the whole of what used to be OLD BROMPTON, and much of the remainder of the hamlet, that Brompton seems in danger of disappearing altogether, and of being remembered only by Brompton Road, Square, Crescent, Church, Oratory, and Consumption Hospital. The Registrar-General, however, adheres to Brompton as an existent locality, and credits it with some 43,000 inhabitants.

Brompton Church (Holy Trinity), at the west end of the Brompton Road (architect, Mr. T. L. Donaldson), 1826-1829. Near to it is the Roman Catholic Oratory of St. Philip Neri, a large structure, designed by Mr. J. J. Scoles, and opened March 22, 1851. It is now (1888) in course of rebuilding on a much enlarged scale. Adjoining this is the South Kensington Museum, known in its early years by the irreverent as *The Brompton Boilers.* [*See* South Kensington Museum.]

Brompton was long a favourite residence of artists, actors and singers. Michael Novosielski (d. 1795), the architect of the old Opera House in the Haymarket, lived for many years in Brompton Grange, near the Grove, a house he built for his own occupation; and in which afterwards Braham the singer lived for several years; the Grange was taken down in 1843. Michael's Grove and Place owe their names to Michael Novosielski, who erected them (1785, etc.) as a building speculation, on a swamp known as the Flounder Field. Louis Schiavonetti, the engraver, resided for many years and died in 1810 at No. 12 Michael's Place. At No. 17 died in 1818 Miss Pope, the once popular actress and original Mrs. Candour, aged seventy-five. Mrs. Davenport, the incomparable old woman of the stage, died at No. 22, May 25, 1830, aged eighty-four. George Croly,

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[1] *Stow*, p. 135, so called as early as 20 Edw. II. See *Historical MSS. Comm.*, Ninth Report, Appendix to p. 17.

[2] Act 22, Car. II., c. 11; *Stow*, by Howes, ed. 1631, p. 769; and *Strype*, B. iii. p. 218.

D.D., author of *Salathiel*, lived at No. 18. Mrs. Billington, the singer, at No. 15. Frederic Yates, the actor and manager of the Adelphi, at No. 21. Charles Incledon, greatest of English ballad singers (d. 1826), lived at No. 13 Brompton Crescent. The Hermitage (removed in 1844 to make way for Grove Place) was, during her stay in this country, the residence of Madame Catalini. Grove House was (1823) the residence of William Wilberforce; and afterwards for some years of a very different personage, William Jerdan, the editor of *The Literary Gazette.* It was taken down in 1846. John Philpot Curran died October 14, 1817, at No. 7 Amelia Place. James William Gilbart, banker, died in Brompton Crescent in 1863. Mrs. Bray, the authoress, died at 40 Brompton Crescent, 1883. Count Rumford, Rev. W. Beloe, the translator of *Herodotus*, and Sir Richard Phillips, the bookseller, in 45 Brompton Row. John Reeve, the comic actor, died (1838) at No. 46 Brompton Row, and was buried in Brompton churchyard. George Colman the younger died October 26, 1826, at No. 22 Brompton Square. Shirley Brooks afterwards lived in the same house. William Farren, incomparable in his generation as the representative of old men, lived many years, and died (1861) at No. 23 Brompton Square. Liston, the original Paul Pry, at No. 40. At No. 31 Henry Luttrell, the famous wit and diner out. Kenney, the dramatist, author of *Sweethearts and Wives*, died at Brompton of disease of the heart, July 25, 1849, on the morning of the day on which a performance was given for his benefit at Drury Lane Theatre, the crowded audience not being aware of his decease. Mr. J. R. Planché lived for twenty years (1822-1842) at No. 20 Brompton Crescent. At No. 22 Mr. C. J. Richardson, architect and author of some valuable works on English Domestic Architecture. M. Guizot, when driven from France by the Revolution of 1848, hired a house, No. 20 Pelham Crescent, afterwards occupied by M. Ledru Rollin.[1] William Wordsworth was married at Brompton, October 4, 1802, to Mary Hutchinson.

Brompton lies low, but is warm, and formerly people in consumption were ordered here. Something of the old prestige still attaches to it, and received a sort of authoritative sanction when it was selected (1841) as the site of the *Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest*, but better known as the Brompton Consumption Hospital [which *see*]. Also in the Fulham Road is the *Cancer Hospital*, Brompton [which *see*].

**Brompton Cemetery** (officially styled the *West London and Westminster Cemetery*) was opened in 1840. It lies between the Fulham Road and North End. A considerable number of celebrated men have been buried here. Among these may be mentioned J. L. Ricardo, M.P. (d. 1862), J. R. M'Culloch (d. 1864), political economists. Sir Roderick Murchison, the geologist (d. 1871). Frank Buckland (d. 1880). Dr. B. Golding, founder of Charing Cross Hospital

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[1] For many of the names here given we are indebted to Mr. T. Crofton Croker, in whose *Walk to Fulham* will be found a much fuller catalogue.

(d. 1863). Captain Francis Fowke (d. 1865). Sir Henry Cole, founder of the South Kensington Museum (d. 1882). Sir James P. Kay Shuttleworth (1804-1877). Herman Merivale, C.B. (d. 1874). Professor Chenery, editor of *The Times* (d. 1884). Lady Morgan (d. 1859). There is a tablet to her husband, Sir T. C. Morgan, M.D. (d. 1843), in the cloister. Several distinguished judges have been buried here, as Mr. Justice Willes (d. 1872). John Lord Romilly, Master of the Rolls (d. 1874). Lord Justice Mellish (d. 1877). The first Lord Chelmsford (d. 1878), and his son Lord Justice Thesiger (d. 1880), and Mr. Baron Martin (d. 1883). Sir William Palliser (1830-1882). General Sir. W. F. Williams of Kars (d. 1883). Of antiquaries may be mentioned J. Crofton Croker (d. 1854). T. J. Pettigrew (d. 1865). F. W. Fairholt (d. 1866). Rev. Mackenzie Walcott (d. 1880). W. J. Thoms, founder of *Notes and Queries* (d. 1885), and W. S. W. Vaux, the Orientalist and Numismatist (d. 1885). Among artists Charles Allston Collins (d. 1873), Francis Nicholson, one of the founders of the English School of Painters in Water Colours (d. 1844, aged ninety-one), Matthew Noble, sculptor (d. 1876), and T. L. Donaldson, architect (d. 1885) were buried here. As Brompton has long been a favourite place of residence for members of the dramatic profession, it is not surprising to find the names of several popular actors in this cemetery. T. P. Cooke (of Black Eyed Susan celebrity), Keeley (d. 1869), Benjamin Webster (d. 1882), Henry James Byron (d. 1884), and Adelaide Neilson (d. 1880), may be specially mentioned. Albert Smith (d. 1860), Tom Taylor (d. 1880), and Brinley Richards, the musical composer (d. 1885), were also buried here. There is a pompous inscription on the tomb of John Jackson the pugilist (d. 1845).

**Brompton Park,** long famous as the *Brompton Park Nursery*, was situated where Prince Albert Road (now Queen's Gate) was afterwards built.

> *April* 24, 1694.—I carried Mr. Waller to see Brompton Park, where he was in admiration at the store of rare plants and the method he found in that noble nursery, and how well it was cultivated.—*Evelyn.*
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> In this parish [Kensington] is that spot of ground called Brompton Park, so much famed all over the kingdom for a Nursery of Plants, and fine Greens of all sorts, which supply most of the nobility and gentlemen in England. This Nursery was raised by Mr. London and Mr. Wise, and now 'tis brought to its greatest perfection, and kept in extraordinary order, in which a great number of men are constantly employed. The stock seems almost incredible, for if we believe some who affirm that the several plants in it were valued at but a 1d. piece, they would amount to above £40,000.—Bowack, *Antiquities of Middlesex*, fol. 1705, p. 21.

**Brook Field,** east of Hyde Park, was so called from the brook or burn Tyburn, a streamlet of distinction 200 years ago.

> His Majesty hath been graciously pleased to grant a Market for live Cattle to be held in Brookfield near Hyde Park Corner on Tuesday and Thursday in every week. [*See* May Fair.] The first Market Day will be held on the first Thursday in October next, and afterwards to continue weekly on Tuesdays and Thursdays—the Tuesday market in the morning for cattle, and the afternoon for horses.—*London Gazette of September* 1688, No. 2384.

**Brook Street, Grosvenor Square** (UPPER and LOWER), derived their names from Brook Field (the subject of the preceding article), on which they were built; the field having in its later years been divided into Great and Little Brook Field. Upper Brook Street extends from Park Street to Grosvenor Square; Lower Brook Street (at first called Little Brook Street and now simply Brook Street) extends from Grosvenor Square to Hanover Square. *Eminent Inhabitants.*—Handel, No. 25 (formerly 57).

> Handel lived in the house now Mr. Partington's, No. 57, on the south side of Brook Street, four doors from Bond Street, and two from the gateway.—Smith's *Antiquarian Ramble*, vol. i. p. 23.

Mrs. Delany lived here many years when Mrs. Pendarves and Swift's correspondent.[1] Gerard Vandergucht, the engraver, in the house No. 20. Benjamin Vandergucht, portrait painter, his son, was born here. Thomas Barker, celebrated for his picture of the *Woodman*, in the same house. The great room at the back of No. 20 (built by the elder Vandergucht) was subsequently let to the Society of Painters in Water Colours, and here the first exhibition of the society was opened, April 22, 1805. Sir Jeffry Wyatville (then Mr. J. Wyatt) at No. 50. General Lord Lake died in Lower Brook Street, July 18, 1808. Sir William Fordyce, M.D. (1724-1792). Welbore Ellis, Lord Mendip (1714-1802) died in Brook Street. Sir Charles Bell died at No. 30 in 1832. At No. 25 Rev. Sidney Smith in 1835. No. 34 Sir Thomas Trowbridge in 1809, etc. In 1820 Sir Henry Holland, the eminent physician, removed from Mount Street to No. 25 (now No. 72) Lower Brook Street, and continued its occupant till his death in October 1873. It was originally Edmund Burke's town house. Holland's next door neighbour in later years (No. 74) being Sir William Gull, with Sir William Jenner close at hand (No. 63). Warren Hastings was at Wake's Hotel in May 1810. Lord George Gordon (1750-1793) was born in Upper Brook Street. William Gerard Hamilton (Single-Speech Hamilton) died (1796) at No. 27 Upper Brook Street. Hon. Mrs. Damer, the sculptor, in No. 18 Upper Brook Street, where she died in 1828. Sir Lucas Pepys and Countess of Rothes at No. 3. Claridge's Hotel (formerly Mivart's), now one of the first in London, is at Nos. 49-55 Brook Street. George Grenville's house was in Upper Brook Street.

**Brook Street,** ST. JAMES'S WESTMINSTER. Henry Hart Milman (1791-1868), Dean of St. Paul's, was born in this street.

**Brook's Wharf,** UPPER THAMES STREET, west of Queenhithe. High Timber Street connects it with Broken Wharf.

> At this time of the year [Lent] the pudding house at Brookes Wharf is watched by the Hollanders' eeles-ships, lest the inhabitants, contrary to the law, should spill the blood of Innocents.—*Westward for Smelts*, 1603; *Percy Society*, vol. lxxvii.

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[1] *Autob. and Corresp.*, vol. i. p. 333, etc.

**Brooke House,** Hackney, a mansion which formerly stood on the south side of the road to Clapton, and was named after Fulke Greville, Lord Brooke.

> I went to Hackney to see my Lady Brooke's garden, which was one of the neatest and most celebrated in England; the house well furnish'd, but a despicable building."—Evelyn's *Diary*, May 8, 1654.

This was the manor-house of the manor of King's Hold, and was sometimes known as King's Hold. At one time it belonged to the Knights Templars and afterwards to the Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem. At the dissolution the estate was granted to Henry, Earl of Northumberland, who died in the house and was buried in the parish church. It afterwards reverted to the Crown, and was granted by Edward VI. in 1547 to William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke. Subsequently it was purchased by Sir Henry Carey, Lord Hunsdon, who left his mark upon the house. Between his occupancy and that of Lord Brooke the estate was in the possession of Sir Rowland Hayward. The description of the house by J. N. Brewer (*London and Middlesex*, 1816, vol. iv. p. 270, "Beauties of England and Wales") does not agree with Evelyn's expression—"a despicable building." "This house has experienced considerable alterations, but large portions of the ancient edifice have been preserved. These consist principally of a quadrangle, with internal galleries, those on the north and south sides being 174 feet in length. On the ceiling of the north gallery are the arms of Lord Hunsdon, with those of his lady, and the crests of both families frequently repeated. The arms of Lord Hunsdon, are likewise remaining on the ceiling of a room connected with this gallery. It is therefore probable that the greater part of the house was rebuilt by this nobleman during the short period for which he held the manor, a term of no longer duration than from 1578 to 1583."

**Brooke House,** Holborn, stood on the site of the present Brooke Street, and was the London residence of Fulke Greville, Lord Brooke, "servant to Queen Elizabeth, counsellor to King James, and friend to Sir Philip Sydney." It was originally called Bath House, from William Bourchier, Earl of Bath (d. 1623), by whom it had been, says Stow, (p. 145), "of late for the most part new built." Lord Brooke, in his will, describes it as "Bath House, now Brooke House, lately new built." Lord Brooke was assassinated by his own servant in this house, September 1, 1628. In 1630 "the Lord Brooke's House in Holborn" was fitted up at the expense of the Crown for the reception of the French ambassador.[1] Here in 1635 Sir Arthur Haselrigge's daughter was christened."[2] Here sat the "Brooke House Committee," appointed by the House of Commons in 1668 to examine the expenditure of the money granted to Charles II. for carrying on a war against the Dutch.

From *Mercurius Politicus* we learn that on June 15, 1658, the French ambassadors were "very honourably conducted to Brooke

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[1] Works' Accounts, 1629-1630, in Audit Office.

[2] Malcolm's *London*, 4to, p. 207.

House, Holborn, the place appointed to lodge them, where they were entertained at the charge of His Highness."

And that year 1622 I made a diall for my Lord Brook in Holbourn, for the which I had £8 : 10s.—N. Stone's *Diary* (*Walpole*, vol. ii. p. 59).

The Brooke House business, as well as the burning his fleet, struck as deep as anything could into his [Charles II.] heart. He resolved to revenge the one, and to free himself from the apprehensions of the other returning upon him.—Burnet, *History of his Own Time*, p. 185.

*July* 3, 1668.—To the Commissioners of Accounts at Brooke House, the first time I was ever there, and found Sir W. Turner in the chair; and present Lord Halifax, Thomas Gregory, Dunster, and Osborne. I long with them, and see them hot on this matter; but I did give them proper and safe answers.—*Pepys*.

**Brooke Street**, HOLBORN, derives its name from Brooke House. Philip Yorke, the great Lord Chancellor Hardwicke, was articled (without a fee it is said) to an attorney named Salkeld in this street. Mr. Salkeld was fortunate in his clerks, for among them, about this time, were Jocelyn, subsequently Lord Chancellor of Ireland, founder of the Roden family; Strange, afterwards Sir John Strange, and Master of the Rolls; and Parker, who became Lord Chief Baron. On August 24, 1770, at the age of seventeen years and nine months, Chatterton put an end to his life by swallowing arsenic in water, in the house of a Mr. Frederick Angell, in this street. His room when broken open was found covered with scraps of paper. He was interred in the burial-ground of Shoe Lane Workhouse.

As to the house in which Chatterton lodged very different statements have been published. The received version was that it was No. 4, on the east side of the street, where now stands the Prudential Assurance Office. Mr. Dix, in his untrustworthy *Life of Chatterton*, says it was No. 17, and this is the number given in the forged Report of the Inquest with which he furnished the late Mr. J. M. Gooch;[1] while the Rev. C. V. Le Grice, who "visited Brooke Street for the purpose of endeavouring to verify the house," in 1796, only twenty-six years after Chatterton's death, says "the house was on the left-hand (west) side of Brooke Street, as you go from Holborn, and I always understood it was No. 12,"[2] and with this statement Mr. Gooch, who "visited Brooke Street for the same purpose in 1806," coincides.[3] The question was however solved by Mr. Moy Thomas, who found, on examining the Poor Rates Books of the Upper Liberty of St. Andrew's parish, in which nearly the whole of Brooke Street is situated, that in June 1771, ten months after Chatterton's death, Frederick Angell rented the house numbered 39,[4] and that is beyond doubt the house in which Chatterton lodged. It was the second house from Holborn (the first beyond the City bounds) on the west side. It was pulled down a year or two ago, but had been previously so much altered as to have retained little, if anything, of the house of Chatterton's time.

The vast building at the opposite corner, with its principal front in

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[1] *Notes and Queries*, 1st S., vol. vii. p. 138.

[2] *Ibid.*, 2d. S., vol. iii. p. 362.

[3] *Ibid.*

[4] *Athenæum*, December 5, 1857.

Holborn, and extending 200 feet down Brooke Street, was completed in 1879 for the Prudential Assurance Company: architect, Mr. Alfred Waterhouse, R.A. It is Domestic Gothic, of red brick and terra-cotta, and is a very superior design. Nearly 400 clerks are employed in the office, a large proportion of them being the daughters of professional men. At the bottom of Brooke Street is the St. Alban's Clergy House. East of this is BROOKE MARKET, now a very low neighbourhood. Joseph Munden, the comedian (d. 1832), was born, 1758, "in Brooke Market, Holborn," where his father kept a poulterer's shop.

**Brooks's Club,** ST. JAMES'S STREET: the Whig Club-house, No. 60 on the west side, but founded in Pall Mall in 1764, on the site of what was afterwards the British Institution, by twenty-seven noblemen and gentlemen, including the Duke of Roxburgh, the Duke of Portland, the Duke of Richmond, the Duke of Grafton, the Earl of Strathmore, and Mr. Crewe, afterwards Lord Crewe. It was originally a gaming Club, and was farmed at first by Almack, but afterwards by Brooks, a wine merchant and money lender,[1] described by Richard Tickell (1780) as

> Liberal Brooks, whose speculative skill
> Is hasty credit, and a distant bill;
> Who, nursed in clubs, disdains a vulgar trade,
> Exults to trust and blushes to be paid.

The present house was built at Brooks's expense (from the designs of Henry Holland, architect), and opened in October 1778. Some of the original rules will show the nature of the Club.

> 21. No gaming in the eating-room, except tossing up for reckonings, on penalty of paying the whole bill of the members present.
>
> 22. Dinner shall be served up exactly at half-past four o'clock, and the bill shall be brought up at seven.
>
> 26. Almack shall sell no wines in bottles that the Club approves of, out of the house.
>
> 30. Any member of this society that shall become a candidate for any other Club (old White's excepted) shall be *ipso facto* excluded, and his name struck out of the book.
>
> 40. That every person playing at the new quinze table do keep fifty guineas before him.
>
> 41. That every person playing at the twenty guinea table do not keep less than twenty guineas before him.

Against the name of Mr. Thynne, in the books of the Club, is an indignant dash through, and the following curious note in a contemporary hand: "Mr. Thynne having won only 12,000 guineas during the last two months, retired in disgust, March 21, 1772."

> Lord Lauderdale informed me that Mr. Fox told him that the deepest play he had ever known was about this period, between the year 1772 and the beginning of the American War. Lord Lauderdale instanced £5000 being staked on a single card at faro, and he talked of £70,000 lost and won in a night.—*Croker*, *note to Boswell*, p. 501.

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[1] Selwyn's *Correspondence*, vol. iii. p. 167.

Members were originally elected between the hours of eleven and one at night, and one black ball excluded. The present period of election is from three to five in the afternoon. The old betting-book of the Club (which is preserved) is a great curiosity. The principal bettors were Fox, Selwyn, and Sheridan. *Eminent Members.*—C. J. Fox, Pitt, Burke, Selwyn, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Garrick, Horace Walpole, David Hume, Gibbon, Sheridan.[1] The last survivor of the original members was the first Lord Crewe, who died in 1829, having been sixty-five years a member of the Club.

The old Club [old White's] flourishes very much, and the young one [Young White's] has been better attended than of late years, but the deep play is removed to Almack's [Brooks's], where you will certainly follow it.—*R. Rigby to George Selwyn,* March 12, 1765.

We are all beggars at Brooks's, and he threatens to leave the house, as it yields him no profit.—*James Hare to George Selwyn,* May 18, 1779.

Soon as to Brooks's thence thy footsteps bend,
What gratulations thy approach attend!
See Gibbon rap his box; auspicious sign,
That classic compliment and wit combine.
See Beauclerk's cheek a tinge of red surprise,
And friendship give what cruel health denies.

R. Tickell, *From the Hon. C. J. Fox to the Hon. John Townshend,* 1780.

The first time I was at Brooks's, scarcely knowing any one, I joined from mere shyness in play at the faro tables, where George Selwyn kept bank. A friend who knew my inexperience, and regarded me as a victim decked out for sacrifice, called to me "What, Wilberforce, is that you?" Selwyn quite resented the interference; and turning to him, said, in his most expressive tone, "O Sir, don't interrupt Mr. Wilberforce; he could not be better employed."—Wilberforce, *Life,* vol. i. p. 16.

Would you imagine that Sir Joshua Reynolds is extremely anxious to be a member of Almack's? [Brooks's.] You see what noble ambition will make a man attempt. That den is not yet opened, consequently I have not been there; so, for the present, I am clear upon that score.—*Topham Beauclerk to the Earl of Charlemont,* November 20, 1773.

Sheridan was black-balled at Brooks's three times by George Selwyn, because his father had been upon the stage, and he only got in at last through a *ruse* of George IV. (then Prince of Wales), who detained his adversary in conversation in the hall whilst the ballot was going on.—*Quar. Rev.,* vol. cx. p. 483.

When Lord (then plain John) Campbell was elected a member, February 21, 1822, he wrote to his father: "To belong to it is a feather in my cap. Indeed since we lost our estates in the county of Angus, I am inclined to think that my election at Brooks's is the greatest distinction our house has met with. The Club consists of the first men for rank and talent in England."[2]

Lord Palmerston was not elected a member until 1830. There were never many Radicals in the Club, but O'Connell was a member.

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[1] Pitt, proposed by C. J. Fox, February 28, 1781, and elected. Sheridan, proposed by Fox and rejected; again proposed (November 2, 1780) by Col. Fitzpatrick and elected. Reynolds, proposed by Col. Burgoyne and elected in 1764. David Hume, proposed by Mr. Crawfurd and elected 1766. Gibbon, proposed by Mr. St. John and elected 1777. Garrick, proposed by Beauclerk and elected 1777. H. Walpole, proposed by Lord G. Cavendish and elected in 1779. Burke, proposed by the Duke of Devonshire and elected March 19, 1783. Wilberforce, proposed and elected April 9, 1783.

[2] *Life,* vol. i. p. 409.

The Club is restricted to 575 members. Entrance money, 11 guineas; annual subscription, 15 guineas; two black balls will exclude. Brooks retired from the Club soon after it was built, and died poor about 1782. The Club (like White's) is still managed on the *farming* principle.

**Brothers Steps.** [*See* Field of Forty Footsteps.]

**Broughton's New Amphitheatre,** a boxing theatre "in the Oxford Road, at the back of the late Mr. Figg's." It was situated near Adam and Eve Court, opposite Poland Street, built in 1742-1743 by John Broughton, successor to James Figg [*see* Figg's], for eighteen years the Champion of the Ring. He was beaten at last on his own stage by one Slack, a butcher. He died in Walcot Place, Lambeth, in 1789, in his eighty-fifth year.

**Brownlow Street,** DRURY LANE, took its name from Sir John Brownlow, a parishioner of St. Giles in the reign of Charles II., whose house and gardens stood where Brownlow Street now stands, parallel to and south of Short's Gardens. A dispute arose between the parishes of St. Giles and St. Martin as to which included Sir John Brownlow's house; it was decided in favour of the former. The name was changed to Betterton Street in 1877. Major Michael Mohun, the celebrated actor of the time of Charles II., died in this street in 1684, as appears by the following entry in the burial register of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields:—

> *October* 11, 1684.—Mr. Michael Mohun, Brownlow Street.

Another inhabitant was George Vertue, the engraver. At the end of Vertue's edition of Simon's *Medals*, *Coins*, etc., 4to, 1753, is a list of the various prints "engraved, already printed, and published by George Vertue, engraver in Brownlow Street, Drury Lane."

John Banister the younger, violinist and composer, died here in 1735.

**Brunswick Square.** Bryan Waller Procter (Barry Cornwall) was living at a house in this square in 1816, and another famous resident was John Leech, the great artist of *Punch*.

When living in Great Ormond Street, Macaulay would pace up and down the square with his sisters for a couple of hours at a time.

**Brunswick Theatre,** WELL STREET, WELLCLOSE SQUARE, stood on the site of the old Royalty Theatre, was built in seven months (T. S. Whitwell, architect), opened February 25, 1828, and fell in during a rehearsal three days after (February 28), when ten persons were killed and several seriously injured. The site is now occupied by the Sailors' Home, founded in 1830, opened in 1835, and enlarged in 1865.

**Bruton Street,** BERKELEY SQUARE, was so called after Sir John Berkeley of Bruton, created Lord Berkeley of Stratton, from whom

Berkeley Square derives its name. In this street lived the great Duke of Argyll and Greenwich (d. 1743).

> Yes, sir! on great Argyll I often wait,
> At charming Sudbrook or in Bruton Street.
> Sir Charles Hanbury Williams, *Poems*, January 1741.

Here too died, January 10, 1775, that noble old soldier, General Stringer Lawrence, the subverter of the French power in India, and instructor of Clive in the art of war. Dr. Robert James (James's Powder) died here in 1776. George Canning lived at No. 24 in 1809. William Owen, R.A., the eminent portrait painter, lived at No. 33 as long as he painted; he died at Chelsea, February 11, 1825. Sir John Macdonald, for twenty-two years Adjutant-General of the Army, died here March 28, 1850. No. 37, still in the same trade, was (1789, etc.) the "patent lamp warehouse" of Ami Argand, from whom the Argand burner is named. No. 16 was the town residence of Earl Granville, and afterwards of the Earl of Carnarvon; No. 15 is now the residence of Lord Hobhouse; 17 of Lord Stratheden and Campbell; 24 of Earl of Longford, and 32 of Lord Clinton. Mrs. Jameson lived in this street from 1851 to 1854.

**Bryanston Square,** a long narrow square at the northern end of Cumberland Street, so called from Bryanstone, near Blandford, Dorset, the seat of Lord Portman, the ground landlord. Here in 1828 died Admiral Sir Richard Strachan, and here, in 1855, died Henry Colburn, the well-known publisher. Joseph Hume lived for many years in No. 6, and died there, February 20, 1855. No. 1 on the west side is the Turkish Embassy. St. Mary, Bryanston Square, was the living of the Rev. Thomas Frognal Dibdin, the bibliographer. Miss Landon (L.E.L.) was married in this church, June 7, 1838. Lord Lytton gave her away.

**Bryanston Street,** BRYANSTON SQUARE, runs parallel with Oxford Street, from Cumberland Street to Portman Street. Lord Erskine lived at No. 22 in 1815, etc.

**Brydges Street,** COVENT GARDEN, between Great Russell Street and Catherine Street; it now forms the northern half of CATHERINE STREET. It was built circ. 1637,[1] and so called after George Brydges, Lord Chandos (d. 1654), the grandfather of the magnificent duke of that name. Strype describes it as a "place well built and inhabited, and of great resort for the theatre there." Its character early deteriorated. In the coarse lines which Dryden made the beautiful Mrs. Bracegirdle repeat as the epilogue to King Arthur, Brydges Street is shown to be a place of disreputable resort; and the epilogue to "Sir Courtly Nice," 1685, declared that "our Brydges Street is grown a Strumpet Fair." Half a century later there was little improvement, as we learn from Fielding, who knew Covent Garden as well as any one. Both in *Jonathan Wild* and *Tom Jones*, Brydges Street figures and figures unfavourably. In more modern times the old Drury Tavern, the Sheridan Knowles public-house, the Sir John Falstaff, H.'s, and the Elysium, show a dramatic and a festive neighbourhood. Drury Lane Theatre is at its north-eastern corner. [*See* Catherine Street; Drury Lane Theatre; Rose Tavern.]

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[1] Rate-books of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.

**Buckbine Hill**, in Cary's Map, 1837, BUGDEN HILL, the rising ground towards the north-west corner of Hyde Park.

**Buckingham Court**, on the north side of the Admiralty, leading into SPRING GARDENS, was so named after Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, who lived in Wallingford House. Mrs. Centlivre, the authoress of *The Busy Body*, and the "Slip-shod Sibyl" of the *Dunciad*, died in this court (1723). Pope, in an Account of the Condition of E. Curll, calls her "the cook's wife in Buckingham Court." Her husband was "yeoman of the mouth" to George I., and resided here between 1712 and 1724.[1] Duncan Campbell, the hero of Defoe's famous work, lived in "Buckingham Court over against Old Man's Coffee House at Charing Cross." He is reported to have amassed a large fortune from practising upon the credulity of the public.—Mr. James Crossley, in *Notes and Queries*, 1st S., vol. iii. p. 249. Many of the houses in this court (long a nest of vice and dirt) were bought by the Admiralty, and pulled down early in the present century.

> Whereas information hath been given to this Board that there is a great and numerous concourse of Papists and other persons disaffected to the Government, that resort to the Coffee House of one Bromefield, in Buckingham Court, near Wallingford House, and to other houses there: And whereas there is a Door lately opened out of that Court into the lower part of the Spring Garden that leads into the St. James's Park, where the said Papists and disaffected persons meet and consult, w$^{ch}$ may be of dangerous consequence: These are, therefore, to pray and require you to cause the said Door to be forthwith bricked or otherwise so closed up as you shall judge most fit for the security of their Majesties' Palace of Whitehall, and the said Park and the avenues of the same. And for so doing this shall be your warrant, given at their Majesties' Board of Green Cloth at Hampton Court the 9th day of September, in the first year of their Majesties' reign, 1689.
>
> DEVONSHIRE.
> NEWPORT.[2]
>
> *To Sir Christopher Wren, Knt.,*
> *Surveyor of their Majesties' Works.*

**Buckingham Gate**, ST. JAMES'S PARK, called in the Works Accounts of the Crown, 1678-1679, "Goreing Gate in St. James's Park," and in Kip's old view the Gate to Chelsea. It is hardly necessary to add that it took its name from Buckingham House, hard by.

> I entered very young on public life, very innocent, very ignorant, and very ingenuous. I lived many happy years at West Ham, in an uninterrupted and successful discharge of my duty. A disappointment in the living of that parish obliged me to exert myself, and I engaged for a chapel near Buckingham Gate. Great success attended the undertaking; it pleased and it elated me.—*Dr. Dodd's Account of Himself.*

The chapel is still standing in Palace Street (formerly Charlotte Street).

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[1] Rate-books of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.

[2] Letter Book in Lord Steward's Office.

It was subsequently held by the notorious Dr. Dillon, who was suspended by the Bishop of London in 1840.

**Buckingham House,** a spacious mansion, on the east side of College Hill, for some time the city residence of the second and last Duke of Buckingham of the Villiers family. Part of the court-yard still exists, and the site of the house is particularly marked in Strype's Map of the wards of Queenhithe and Vintry.

Almost over against the said church [St. Michael's, College Hill] is Buckingham House, so called as being bought by the late Duke of Buckingham, and where he sometime resided upon a particular humour. It is a very large and graceful building, late the seat of Sir John Lethulier, an eminent merchant, sometime sheriff and alderman of London, deceased.—*R. B.*, *in Strype*, B. iii. p. 13.

From damning whatever we don't understand,
From purchasing at Dowgate and selling in the Strand,
Calling streets by our name when we have sold the land,
Libera nos, Domine.
*The Litany of the Duke of B*——, 1679.

Shaftesbury and Buckingham joined in becoming Citizens. The Earl had a great house in Aldersgate Street; the Duke had one at Sion Hill, for the more security of their trade, and convenience of driving it among the Londoners. So that in raillery they were called Alderman Shaftesbury and Alderman Buckingham.—Roger North, *Reflections*, p. 683.

**Buckingham House,** Pall Mall, a stone-fronted house, built 1790-1794 from the designs of Sir John Soane for George Grenville, Earl Temple, and first Marquis of Buckingham, who let it to Alexander, Duke of Gordon, husband of the celebrated political Duchess, the rival of Georgiana, shortly afterwards Duchess of Devonshire. The house remained in the possession of the Dukes of Buckingham until the sale of the property in 1848. It was used for the purposes of the Carlton Club while the Club was being rebuilt, and is now a part of the War Office. The house has no very special architectural character, but it possesses a curious staircase.

**Buckingham House,** in St. James's Park, built in 1705 after the designs of Captain Wynne, a native of Bergen-op-Zoom, for John Sheffield, Marquis of Normanby and Duke of Buckinghamshire, the poet and patron of Dryden. The house was built on Crown land, for the surrender of a lease of which, to expire in 1771, the Duke gave £13,000. [For its earlier history *see* Mulberry Garden.]

It [Buckingham House] was formerly called Arlington House, and being purchased by his Grace, the present Duke, he rebuilt it from the ground in the year 1703.—*Hatton*, p. 623.

Buckingham House is one of the great beauties of London, both by reason of its situation and its building. It is situated at the west end of St. James's Park, fronting the Mall and the great walk; and behind it is a fine garden, a noble terrace (from whence, as well as from the apartments, you have a most delicious prospect), and a little park with a pretty canal. The Court-yard which fronts the Park is spacious; the offices are on each side divided from the Palace by two arching galleries, and in the middle of the court is a round basin of water, lined with freestone, with the figures of Neptune and the Tritons in a water-work. The staircase is large and nobly painted; and in the Hall before you ascend the stairs is a very fine statue of Cain slaying of Abel in marble. The apartments are indeed very noble, the furniture rich, and many very good pictures.[1] The top of the Palace is flat, on which one hath a full view of London and Westminster, and the adjacent country: and the four figures of Mercury, Secrecy, Equity, and Liberty, front the Park, and those of the Four Seasons the gardens. His Grace hath also put inscriptions on the four parts of his palace. On the front towards the Park, which is as delicious a situation as can be imagined, the inscription is—*Sic siti lætantur Lares*—(The Household Gods delight in such a situation); and fronting the garden, *Rus in Urbe.*[2]—The Country within a City), which may be properly said, for from that garden you see nothing but an open country, and an uninterrupted view, without seeing any part of the city, because the Palace interrupts that prospect from the Garden.—[J. Macky] *Journey through England*, 8vo, 1722, vol. i. p. 194.

The Duke's own account of it is as follows:—

> The avenues to this House are along St. James's Park, through rows of goodly elms on one hand, and gay flourishing limes on the other; that for coaches, this for walking; with the Mall lying between them. This reaches to my iron palisade that encompasses a square court, which has in the midst a great bason with statues and water-works; and from its entrance rises all the way imperceptibly, 'till we mount to a Terrace in the front of a large Hall, paved with square white stones mixed with a dark-coloured marble; the walls of it covered with a set of pictures done in the school of Raphael. Out of this on the right hand we go into a parlour 33 feet by 39 feet, with a niche 15 feet broad for a Bufette, paved with white marble, and placed within an arch, with Pilasters of divers colours, the upper part of which as high as the ceiling is painted by Ricci. . . . Under the windows of this closet [of books] and greenhouse is a little wilderness full of blackbirds and nightingales. The trees, though planted by myself, require lopping already, to prevent their hindering the view of that fine canal in the Park.—*A Letter to the D*[*uke*] *of Sh*[*rewsbury*],—(D. of Buckingham's *Works*, 8vo, 1729).[3]

The Duke died in 1721, having bequeathed his house to the Duchess, "upon this express condition only, that she does not marry again." In 1723 the Prince and Princess of Wales (afterwards George II. and Queen Caroline) were in treaty with the widow for the purchase of the house. The Duchess, a natural daughter of James II. by Catherine Sedley, names the purchase-money she requires, in a letter to Mrs. Howard:—

> If their Royal Highnesses will have everything stand as it does, furniture and pictures, I will have *three thousand pounds per annum;* both run hazard of being spoiled, and the last, to be sure, will be all to be new bought whenever my son is of age. The quantity the rooms take cannot be well furnished under ten thousand pounds; but if their Highnesses will permit the pictures all to be removed, and buy the furniture as it will be valued by different people, the house shall go at two thousand pounds. . . . If the prince or princess prefer much the buying outright, under sixty thousand pounds it will not be parted with as it now stands, and all His Majesty's revenue cannot purchase a place so fit for them nor for a less sum.—*Duchess of Buckingham to Mrs. Howard*, August 1, 1723 (*Suffolk Papers*, vol. i. p. 117).

The sum was either thought too much or the Duchess changed her mind—for nothing was done.

> On the martyrdom of her grandfather [Charles I.] she [the Dss. of B.] received him [Lord Hervey] in the Great Drawing-room of Buckingham House, seated in a chair of state, in deep mourning, attended by her women in like weeds, in memory of the royal martyr.—Walpole's *Reminiscences.*

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[1] See a Catalogue of the Pictures in Harl. MS., 6344.

[2] *Tatler*, No. 18.

[3] There are three small views of Buckingham House and Gardens worked into the text of this edition of the Duke's *Works.*

The Duchess left the house to John, Lord Hervey (Pope's Lord Hervey), for his life; but he tells us he did not care to take possession. It was bought by George III. of Sir Charles Sheffield (the Duke's natural son) in 1762 for £28,000, and was called by the mob Holyrood House.[1] It was settled on Queen Charlotte in lieu of Somerset House by an Act passed in 1775 (15 Geo. III., c. 33). Here, in "the Queen's House," as it was then commonly called, Johnson had his famous interview with George III. The principal portion of the King's Library (which was afterwards presented to the nation by George IV.) occupied three large rooms, two oblong and one octagon. Here all that king's children were born, George IV. alone excepted.

> At Pimlico an ancient structure stands
> Where Sheffield erst, but Brunswick now commands.
>
> *Rolliad* (*Probationary Odes*).

Buckingham House stood till 1825, when it was added to by George IV., and the present unsightly palace (the subject of the next article) arose in its stead. More than half the house, all the north-west wing, and other buildings on the north part, occupied the site of the famous Mulberry Garden; and that part of the courtyard in front of the house, containing two rods and nine perches, was taken by the Duke of Buckingham from St. James's Park, with, it was said, the consent of Queen Anne.

**Buckingham Palace,** the palace of Her Majesty in St. James's Park, built in the reign of King George IV., on the site of Buckingham House, from the designs of John Nash, and completed in the reign of William IV., but never inhabited by that sovereign, who is said to have expressed his great dislike to the general appearance and discomfort of the whole structure.

> Yet I must say, notwithstanding the expense which has been incurred in building the Palace, that no Sovereign in Europe, I may even add, perhaps, no private gentleman, is so ill lodged as the King of this country.—*Duke of Wellington to House of Lords*, July 16, 1828.

When the grant was given by Parliament it was intended only to repair and enlarge old Buckingham House; and therefore the old site, height, and dimensions were retained, probably from knowing that Parliament would not have granted the funds for an entirely new Palace. On Her Majesty's accession several alterations were effected—a dome in the centre was removed, and new buildings added to the south. The alterations were made by Mr. Edward Blore, and Her Majesty entered into her new Palace on July 13, 1837. Greater changes have since been made by the removal of the Marble Arch (1850) and the erection, at a cost of £150,000, of an east front, under the superintendence of Mr. Blore, by which the whole building was converted into a quadrangle. The chapel on the south side, originally a conservatory, was consecrated by the Archbishop of Canterbury, March 25, 1843. The Grand Staircase is of white marble and decorated by L. Gruner. The Library is generally used as a waiting-room for deputations, which, as soon as the Queen is ready to receive them, pass across the Sculpture Gallery into the Hall, and thence ascend by the Grand Staircase through an ante-room and the Green Drawing-room to the Throne Room. The Green Drawing-room, which opens upon the portico of Nash's building, is 50 feet in length and 32 in height, and hung with green satin, striped and relieved with gilding. The door and shutter-panels are filled with mirrors. The magnificent Ballroom on the south side was completed in 1856, from Pennethorne's designs, and decorated by L. Gruner. When state balls are given, visitors having the *entrée* alight at the temporary garden entrance, and the general company enter by the Grand Hall. Visitors are conducted through the Green Drawing-room to the Picture Gallery and the Grand Saloon. On these occasions refreshments are served in the Garter Room and Green Drawing-room, and supper laid in the principal Dining-room. The State concerts are given in the Grand Saloon. The Throne Room is 64 feet in length. Here is placed the Royal Throne or Chair of State. The ceiling of the room is coved, richly emblazoned with arms, and gilded in the boldest Italian style of the 15th century. Beneath is a white marble frieze (the Wars of the Roses), designed by Stothard and executed by E. H. Baily, R.A. The pictures in Buckingham Palace were principally collected by George IV. The Dutch and Flemish pictures, of which the collection chiefly consists, are hung together. They are almost without exception first-rate works. The portraits are in the State Rooms adjoining.

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[1] Walpole to George Montagu, June 8, 1762.

ALBERT DÜRER (1).—An Altar Piece in three parts.

MABUSE (1).—St. Matthew called from the receipt of Custom.

REMBRANDT (7).—Noli me Tangere. Adoration of the Magi. The Shipbuilder and his wife (very fine, cost George IV. when Prince of Wales, 5000 guineas). Burgomaster Pancras and his Wife. Three portraits.

RUBENS (7).—Pythagoras—the fruit and animals by SNYDERS, 8 feet 8 inches high by 12 feet 6 inches wide. A Landscape. The Assumption of the Virgin. St. George and the Dragon—in Charles I.'s Collection. Pan and Syrinx. The Falconer. Family of Olden Barneveldt.

VANDYCK (6).—Marriage of St. Catherine. Christ healing the Lame Man. Study of Three Horses. Portrait of a Man in black. Queen Henrietta Maria presenting Charles I. with a crown of laurel. Virgin and Child.

MYTENS (1).—Charles I. and his Queen, full length figures in a small picture.

JANSEN (1).—Charles I. walking in Greenwich Park with his Queen and two children.

CUYP (9).—HOBBEMA (2). RUYSDAEL (1). A. VANDERVELDE (7), of great excellence. YOUNGER VANDERVELDE (4). PAUL POTTER (4). BACKHUYSEN (1). BERGHEM (8). BOTH (1). G. DOUW (8). KAREL DU JARDIN (5). DE HOOGHE (2).

N. MAES (1).—A Young Woman, with her finger on her lip and in a listening attitude, stealing down a dark winding staircase (very fine).

METZU (6).—One his own portrait.

F. MIERIS (4).—A. OSTADE (9). I. OSTADE (2). SCHALKEN (3). JAN STEEN (6). YOUNGER TENIERS (14). TERBURG (2). VANDERHEYDEN (2).

VANDERMEULEN (13). A. VANDERNEER (1). VANDERWERFF (3). WOUVERMANS (10). WEENIX (1). WYNANTS (1). WATTEAU (4).

There are also a few good works by French painters, as CLAUDE LORRAINE, GASPAR POUSSIN, WATTEAU, GREUZE (3) and GRANES.

SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS (3).—Death of Dido. Cymon and Iphigenia. His own portrait, in spectacles.

ZOFFANY (2).—Interior of the Florentine Gallery. Royal Academy in 1773.

SIR P. LELY (1).—Anne Hyde, Duchess of York.

SIR D. WILKIE (3).—The Penny Wedding. Blind Man's Buff. Duke of Sussex in Highland dress.

SIR W. ALLAN.—The Orphan. Anne Scott near the vacant chair of her father, Sir Walter Scott.

Mode of admission—order from the Lord Chamberlain, granted only when the Court is absent.

The Mews, concealed from the palace by a lofty mound, contains a spacious riding-school; a room expressly for keeping state harness; stables for the state horses; and houses for forty carriages. Here, too, is kept the magnificent state coach, designed by Sir W. Chambers, architect, in 1762; and painted by Cipriani with a series of emblematical subjects, the entire cost being £7661 : 16 : 5. The stud of horses and the carriage may be inspected by an order from the Master of the Horse. The entrance is in Buckingham Palace Road. The garden, by Jenkins, is about 40 acres, of which nearly 5 acres are occupied by a lake. The garden has been laid out and planted to secure privacy as far as possible. In the garden is the Queen's summer-house, on the pavilion, containing the frescoes (eight in number) from Milton's *Comus*, executed in 1844-1845 by Eastlake, Maclise, Landseer, Dyce, Stanfield, Uwins, Leslie, and Ross. The ornaments and borders are by Gruner.

**Buckingham Place Road,** the modern title of the road from Buckingham Palace to Pimlico. Commencing from the east, it absorbs what were Stafford Row, Queen's Row, King's Row, and Lower and Upper Belgrave Place, with two or three subsidiary rows and terraces. Edward B. Stephens, A.R.A., sculptor, died here in 1882.

**Buckingham Street,** FITZROY SQUARE. It lies north-west of the square, between Bolsover Street and Upper Cleveland Street. John Flaxman, the sculptor, took up his residence at No. 6 in 1794, the year in which he returned from pursuing his studies at Rome,[1] and continued to reside in the same house till his death, December 7, 1826. Here Allan Cunningham visited him in 1825.

> He received me with his hat in his hand, and conducted me into his little studio among models and sketches. There was but one chair, and a small barrel which held coals, with a board laid over it. On the former he seated me, and occupied the latter himself, after having removed a favourite black cat who seemed to consider the act ungracious. Our talk was all concerning poetry and poets.—A. Cunningham's "Life of Flaxman," *Lives of British Painters, Sculptors*, etc., vol. iii. p. 356.

Dr. Wollaston, F.R.S., lived at No. 14. In 1812-1813 C. R. Leslie, R.A., then commencing his career as a painter, was lodging at No. 8 Buckingham Place, Fitzroy Square; his friend Allston, the American, had lodgings in the same house.

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[1] Hayley's *Life*, vol. ii. p. 100.

**Buckingham Street**, STRAND, built 1675,[1] and so called after George Villiers, the second and last Duke of Buckingham of the Villiers family. [*See* George Street, Villiers Street, Duke Street, Of Alley, York House, and York Water-Gate.] *Eminent Inhabitants.*—Samuel Pepys, author of the *Diary;* he came here in 1684. His house (since rebuilt and numbered 14) was the last on the west side, and looked on the Thames.[2] His friend, William Hewer, lived here before him. Peter the Great, "in a large house at the bottom of York Buildings," on the east side over against Pepys.[3] The witty Earl of Dorset, in 1681. Robert Harley, Esq., in 1706 (afterwards Earl of Oxford). Dr. Welwood, known by his *Memoirs*, died here in 1727. When David Hume and Jean Jacques Rousseau arrived in England in 1765, they were received with great hospitality by Hume's friend, John Stewart, at his house in this street, and they afterwards removed into lodgings a few doors off. In one or other of these houses Rousseau laid the scene of all the imaginary insults heaped upon him by his brother philosopher; the crowning injury being inflicted at their parting in Buckingham Street, which Rousseau describes with such comic vehemence. Whilst here Rousseau was the object of much curiosity.

> They are lodged together in Buckingham Street, Strand, where many go from civility to see him.—*Cardwell Papers*, vol. ii. p. 63.

John Henderson, the actor, died in a house in this street in 1785. William Etty, R.A., occupied No. 14, from 1826 to within a few months of his death in 1849. His chambers and painting room were at first on the ground floor, but afterwards at the top of the house. Here he invited Stothard to breakfast with him "at 9 o'clock, when there is a good light to see my Venetian studies of colour, which are all hung round the room where I breakfast." Stanfield succeeded him in the lower rooms.

> Should my reader's boat ever stop at York Water-Gate [the Thames embankment, or the garden by the Water-Gate may be substituted now] let me request him to look up at the three upper balconied windows of that mass of building at the south-west corner of Buckingham Street. Those, and the two adjoining Westminster, give light to chambers occupied by that truly epic historical painter, and most excellent man, Etty, the Royal Academician, who has fitted up the balconied room with engravings after pictures of the three great masters, Raphael, Nicholas Poussin, and Rubens. The other two windows illuminate his painting room, in which his mind and colours resplendently shine, even in the face of one of the grandest scenes in Nature, our River Thames and City edifices, with a most luxuriant and extensive face of a distant country, the beauties of which he most liberally delights in showing to his friends from the leads of his apartments. . . . The rooms immediately below Mr. Etty's are occupied by Mr. Lloyd, a gentleman whose general knowledge in the graphic art, I and many more look up to with the profoundest respect. The chambers beneath Mr. Lloyd's are inhabited by Mr. Stanfield, the landscape painter. —J. T. Smith's *Book for a Rainy Day*, 3d. ed. p. 292.

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[1] Rate-books of St. Martin's.

[2] *Strype*, B. vi. p. 76.

[3] At Hampton Court is a very good view of Buckingham Street from the river, by W. James, circ. 1756. The houses of Pepys and Peter the Great are seen to great advantage.

No. 22 was the house of Power, the publisher of the *Irish Melodies*, to whom Moore wrote so many letters.

"Strata" Smith, "the father of modern geology," lived in this street, and his young nephew, John Phillips (afterwards the Oxford professor), was with him.

Smollett's man, Strap, was for several years before his death keeper of the lodge of Buckingham Terrace, Strand, near Inigo Jones's water-gate.—Smith's *Nollekens*, vol. i. p. 293.

**Bucklersbury,** or, as Stow writes it, "Buckles bury," and "so called," he says, "of a manor and tenements pertaining to one Buckle who there dwelt and kept his courts,"[1] but in this, as in many of his derivations, he is in error. As Mr. Riley has shown, "the original name of this locality was *Bokerelesburi*, it being so called from the once opulent family of the Bokerels or Bukerels, who dwelt there in the 13th century."[2] Andrew Buckerel was mayor from 1231 to 1236. Bucklersbury led from the east end of Cheapside to Charlotte Row, the west side of the Mansion House, but has of late been cut in half and greatly diminished in extent by the formation of Queen Victoria Street. Stow says "this whole street, on both the sides throughout, is possessed of grocers and apothecaries," and the passages cited below show that long after his time druggists predominated here. Later it was noted for its taverns, and in recent years for its eating-houses, but most in their turn have migrated from it, The last of the "wholesale druggists" of Bucklersbury (Messrs. Horner), and one of the oldest houses in the trade, only withdrew in 1878, when the old buildings were sold by auction and cleared away, the site (2580 of square feet) having been let on an eighty years' lease at a ground rent of £1200 per annum. The street seems to be now most "possessed" of solicitors and wine merchants. [*See* Barge Yard.]

It is mervellous that such perfumes should make so sweete savours, if the divell were in them. If one divell be in so little porcion of incense, what a number of divells be there in all the apothecaries shoppes that are in Bucklersbury and elsewhere. —Becon's *Works*, 1563. [Here is a reference to assafœtida or Devil's dung.]

Bucklersbury, a street very well built, and inhabited by tradesmen, especially Drugsters and Furriers.—*R. B., in Strype*, B. iii. p. 50; B. ii. p. 200.

*Mrs. Ford.* Believe me, there's no such thing in me.

*Falstaff.* What made me love thee? let that persuade thee, there's something extraordinary in thee. Come, I cannot cog, and say thou art this and that, like a many of these lisping hawthorn buds, that come like women in men's apparel and smell like Bucklersbury in simple-time: I cannot; but I love thee, none but thee, and thou deservest it.—*Merry Wives of Windsor*, Act iii. Sc. 3.

*Mrs. Tenterhook.* Go into Bucklersbury, and fetch me two ounces of preserved melounes (melons); look there be no tobacco taken in the shop when he weighs it. —*Westward Ho*, 4to, 1607.

*Mistress Wafer.* Run into Bucklersbury, for two ounces of Drageon water, some spermacæty and treakle.—*Westward Ho*, 4to, 1607.

Ben Jonson, in his *Bartholomew Fair*, describing a countryman gazing at the painted signs and lower wonders in London, and naming the things that there was

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[1] *Stow*, p. 97.

[2] Riley, *Memorials*, p. xviii.

"no getting him away from," says, "I thought he would have run mad o' the black boy in Bucklersbury, that takes the scurvy, roguy tobacca there.—*Bart. Fair*, Act i. Sc. 1.

> If without these vile arts, it will not sell,
> Send it to Bucklersbury, there 'twill well.
> [*i.e.* to pack up groceries.]
> Ben Jonson, *To my Bookseller*, *Epigrams*, vol. iii.

I know most of the plants of my country, and of those about me, yet methinks I do not know so many as when I did but know a hundred and had scarcely ever simpled further that Cheapside.—Sir Thomas Browne, "Religio Medici" (*Works*, vol. ii. p. 104).

Sir Thomas More was living in this street when he was raised to the Bench, and here his daughter (Margaret Roper) was born.

Before which time he had placed himself and his wife in Bucklersbury in London, where he had by her one son and three daughters—in virtue and learning brought up from their youth.—*Life of Sir Thomas More*, by G. H., 1662, p. 7.

John Sadler and Richard Quiney, connections of Shakespeare, were grocers and druggists at the Red Lion, Bucklersbury.—*Middlesex Arch. Soc. Trans.*, vol. iii. p. 578.

**Bucknall Street,** St. Giles's. Church Lane, Broad Street, was so renamed in 1878.

**Budge Row,** the east end of Watling Street, City.

So called of the Budge fur, and of Skinners dwelling there.—*Stow*, p. 94.

Ay marry, Win, now you look finely indeed. Win, this cap does convince! You'd not have worn it, Win, nor have had it velvet, but a rough country beaver, with a copper-band, like the coney-skin woman of Budge Row.—Ben Jonson, *Bart. Fair*, Act i. Sc. 1.

> O foolishness of men! that lend their ears
> To those budge doctors of the Stoic fur.—Milton's *Comus.*

**Bull Inn,** Aldgate, No. 25 on the north side. This was of old a great coach, waggon, and posting inn, with a long yard and galleries round it, a great resort of travellers from Essex and the eastern counties generally. The coach office is now a general railway office, and the yard is divided into warehouses and tenements.

**Bull Inn,** Bishopsgate Street Within, No. 93 on the west side, nearly opposite St. Helen's Place,—a very old coach and carriers' office, and posting house and hostelry for travellers from the eastern counties. Old Hobson, the Cambridge University carrier, it will be remembered, hailed from here.

> 'Twas such a shifter, that if truth were known,
> Death was half-glad when he had got him down;
> For he had any time, this ten-years full,
> Dodged with him betwixt Cambridge and the Bull.
> Milton, *On the University Carrier.*

This memorable man [Hobson the Carrier] stands drawn in fresco at an Inn (which he used) in Bishopgate, with an hundred pound bag under his arm, with this inscription on the said bag—

> The fruitful mother of an Hundred more.[1]
> *The Spectator*, No. 509.

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[1] Dr. King in his third letter to Lister mentions that "the effigies of that worthy person [Hobson] remain still [1709] at the Bull Inn;" but in 1785 Thomas Warton speaks of it as "lately to be seen."

The yard of this inn, commonly called the Bull, in Bishopsgate Street, supplied a stage to our early actors before James Burbadge and his fellows obtained a patent from Queen Elizabeth for erecting a permanent building for theatrical entertainments. Tarlton often played here.[1] Anthony Bacon (the brother of Francis) lived in Bishopsgate Street, not far from the Bull Inn, to the great concern of his mother, who not only dreaded that the plays and interludes acted at the Bull might corrupt his servants, but on her own son's account objected to the parish, as being without a godly clergyman.

*Thursday*, *April* 26, 1649.—This night at the Bull in Bishopsgate there has an alarming mutiny broken out in a troop of Whalley's regiment there. Whalley's men are not allotted for Ireland : but they refuse to quit London as they are ordered : they want this and that first : they seize their colours from the Cornet who is lodged at the Bull there. The General and the Lieutenant-General have to hasten thither ; quell them ; pack them forth on their march ; seizing fifteen of them first to be tried by Court-Martial. Tried by instant Court-Martial, five of them are found guilty, doomed to die, but pardoned ; and one of them, Trooper Lockyer, is doomed and not pardoned. Trooper Lockyer is shot in St. Paul's Churchyard on the morrow.—Carlyle's *Cromwell*, vol. ii. p. 157.

The Inn was pulled down in 1866 to make way for the huge pile of offices called Palmerston Buildings.

**Bull Inn,** SHOREDITCH. Newton wrote his self-accusatory letter to Locke—a letter which, as he afterwards explained, "when I wrote to you, I had not slept an hour a night for a fortnight together, and for a fortnight together not a wink." "At the Bull Inn, Shoreditch, London, September 16, 1693."

**Bull Inn,** on TOWER HILL. Otway, the poet, is said to have died here.[2] [*See* Tower Hill.]

**Bull Inn Court,** STRAND. [*See* Maiden Lane.]

**Bull (The Red).** [*See* Red Bull Theatre.]

**Bull and Gate Inn,** HOLBORN.

In Holborn we have still the sign of the Bull and Gate, which exhibits but an odd combination of images. It was originally (as I learn from the title-page of an old play) the Bullogne Gate, *i.e.* one of the Gates of Boulogne, designed, perhaps, as a compliment to Henry VIII., who took that place in 1544. The Boulogne Mouth, now the Bull and Mouth, had probably the same origin, *i.e.* the mouth of the Harbour of Boulogne.—Geo. Steevens, *Shakespeare*.

The Boulogne gate was not one of the gates of Boulogne, but of Calais ; and is frequently mentioned as such by Hall and Holinshed.—*Ritson.*

The gates of a fortress are always called after the places to which the roads passing through them lead. In this case there can be little room for doubt. In the *Device for the Fortification of Calais*, 1532, p. 128, we have : "*Item*, that the bulwerke before *Bolen* Gate may be made so that the same may respond and beate the flankes," etc. Whether the Bull and Gate is a corruption of Boulogne Gate is, however, a very different and much more doubtful matter.

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[1] Collier's *Annals*, vol. iii. p. 291 ; and *Tarlton's Jests*, by Halliwell, pp. 13, 14.

[2] *Ath. Oxonienses*, ed. 1721, vol. ii. p. 782.

Jones at last yielded to the advice of Partridge, and retreated to the Bull and Gate in Holborn, that being the inn where he had first alighted, and where he retired to enjoy that kind of repose which usually attends persons in his circumstances.—*Tom Jones*, B. xiii. c. 2.

*Gazetteer*, *April* 18, 1769.—Advertisement for sale. At the Bull and Gate Inn, Holborn, a chesnut Gelding, a Tun of Whisky, and *a well-made*, *good-tempered Black Boy.*—P. Hoare's *Life of Granville Sharp*, 4to, p. 6.

The Bull and Gate, Holborn, has passed away, but there still exists a Bull and Gate, Kentish Town (the starting-place of the Kentish Town omnibuses), a showy tavern, erected in 1878 on the site of a country inn of the same sign of very old standing.

**Bull and Mouth**, St. Martin's-le-Grand, afterwards the Queen's Hotel, and very foolishly so-called. [*See* Bull and Gate.]

The Bull and Mouth Inn is large and well built, and of a good resort by those that bring Bone Lace, where the shopkeepers and others come to buy it. And in this part of St. Martin's is a noted meeting-house of the Quakers, called the Bull and Mouth, and where they met long before the Fire.—*Strype*, B. iii. p. 121.

Ellwood relates in his *Autobiography* that a Quaker's meeting held at the Bull and Mouth, October 26, 1662, was interrupted by a party of the Trainbands, and the Friends committed to Bridewell.

This, till the railways rose up, was a great London coach-office to all parts of England and Scotland. It was a family and commercial hotel, but is now (1888) cleared away for the new buildings of the General Post Office. There was also a Bull and Mouth Inn in Bloomsbury, of which there is a token in the Beaufoy Collection.

**Bull Head Tavern**, Charing Cross, where Drummond's Bank now stands.

During the writing and publishing of this book [*Joannis Philippi Angli Responsio*, etc.], he [Milton] lodged at one Thomson's, next door to the Bullhead Tavern at Charing Cross, opening into the Spring Garden.—Philips's *Life of Milton*, 12mo, 1694, p. 33.

**Bull Head Tavern**, Cheapside.

1555.—My dear friend, Thomas Ridley, of the Bull Head in Cheap, who has been to me the most faithful friend that I had in my trouble, is departed also.—*Bishop Ridley to Grindal*, *from his Prison at Oxford.*

When he [Wilkins, Bishop of Chester] came to London, they [the Royal Society] met at y$^{e}$ Bull-head taverne in Cheapside—*e.g.* 1658, 1659, and after, till it grew too big for a clubbe, and so they came to Gresham College parlour.—*Aubrey*, vol. iii. p. 583.

We barred all discourse of divinity, of state affairs, and of news, other than what concerned our business of philosophy. These meetings we removed soon after to the Bull Head in Cheapside.—Wallis's *Defence of the Royal Society*, 1678, p. 8.

*February* 12, 1660.—The General [Monk] having done his business at Guildhall, took leave of the citizens, who expressed a very particular satisfaction and confidence in him. And from thence he went to the Bull Head Tavern in Cheapside, where he ordered the quarters of his forces and the settling the guards that night for the security of the city.—Skinner's *Life of Monk*, p. 251.

No. 3 Bread Street, the third house on the right from Cheapside, is now the Bull Head Inn, no doubt the direct successor of the Bull Head, Cheapside.

**Bull's Head,** Clare Market. Here Dr. Radcliffe was often to be found, and here was held the Artists' Club, of which Hogarth was a member. There is a letter of Steele's to his wife from here, August 24, 1710.

Radcliffe was persuaded by Betterton the actor to join with him in a "venture" to the Indies. Betterton contributed £2000 and Radcliffe £5000, but unhappily the ship fell into the hands of the French. "A loss that broke Mr. Betterton's back; but though very considerable did not much affect the Doctor; for when the news of this disaster was brought him to the Bull Head Tavern in Clare Market, where he was drinking with several persons of the first rank, who condoled with him on the occasion, he, with a smiling countenance, and without baulking his glass, desired them to go forward with the healths that were then in vogue, saying he had no more to do but go up 250 pair of stairs to make himself whole again."—*Biog. Brit.* His usual fee, therefore, must have been twenty guineas. The Bull's Head up to the last year of his life continued to be his favourite resort, and it was here that he received the news of the death of the second Duke of Beaufort, "the only person whom he took pleasure in conversing with, and announced to the company that he now felt it was time to set his own house in order."

**Bullock's Museum.** [*See* Egyptian Hall.]

**Bulstrake Alley.**

John James, a Whitechapel weaver, ministered to a small congregation of Sabbatarian Baptists in a chapel in this place. He proclaimed the tenets of the fifth monarchy men; and on the afternoon of Saturday, October 19, 1661, a magistrate and an attendant visited the service. The preacher was dragged from his pulpit and committed to Newgate, and on Wednesday, November 26, he was executed at Tyburn. The congregation was afterwards under the charge of John Savage, and during his pastorate the chapel was removed to Millyard, Goodman's Fields.[1]

**Bulstrode Street,** Manchester Square, leads from Welbeck Street to Marylebone Lane. So called from Bulstrode Park, near Beaconsfield, in Bucks, the seat of William Bentinck, created Earl of Portland by William III., to whom the property belonged on which Bulstrode Street was built.

**Bunhill,** *i.e.* Bonehill, Finsbury, so called from the deposit here of "more than one thousand cart-loads of bones," removed in 1549 from the charnel-house of old St. Paul's by order of the Protector Somerset. In the earliest form of the story of *Dick Whittington*, it is related that the hero heard Bow bells from Bunhill instead of Highgate as in the later versions.

A kind of large row or street, with houses only on one side; it is on the west side of the Artillery Ground, near Moorfields.—*Hatton* (in 1708).

He [Milton] died in Bunhill, opposite to the Artillery Ground wall.—Aubrey, *Lives*, vol. iii. p. 449.

But he [Milton] stay'd not long after his new marriage, ere he removed to a house in the Artillery Walk leading to Bunhill Fields. And this was his last stage in this world.—Philips's *Life of Milton*, 12mo, 1694, p. 38.

He [Whittington] resolved with himself to run away, and for that purpose he had bundled up those few clothes which he had, and before day broke was got as far as Bun-hill, and then he sat down to consider with himself what course he were best to take, where, by chance (it being All-hallows day), a merry peal from Bow Church began to ring, and as he apprehended, they were tim'd to the ditty—

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[1] Pike's *Ancient Meeting-Houses*, pp. 194, 200, 201.

Turn again Whittington, Lord Mayor of London.

*Famous and Remarkable History of Sir Richard Whittington*, by T. H, reprinted 1885 (*Villon Society*), p. 11.

**Bunhill Fields Burial Ground,** CITY ROAD, near FINSBURY SQUARE, "the Campo Santo of the Dissenters,"[1] one of three great fields originally appertaining to the manor of Finsbury Farm, and described in a Survey of December 30, 1567.[2] These three fields were named "Bonhill Field," "Mallow Field," and the "High Field or Meadow Ground where the three windmills stand, commonly called Finsbury Field." [*See* Windmill Street.] "Bonhill Field" contained 23 acres, 1 rod and 6 poles, "butting upon Chiswell Street on the south, and on the north upon the highway that leadeth from Wenlock's Barn to the well called Dame Agnes the Cleere." [*See* St. Agnes le Clair.]

At the period of the Great Plague of 1665 the ground was set apart for the burial of the victims, but it was not so used, and it is a mistake to connect it with "the great pit in Finsbury" mentioned by Defoe in his *Memoirs of the Plague.* This pit was situated near the upper end of Goswell Street. Subsequently the ground was leased by several of the great Dissenting sects, who conscientiously objected to the burial service in the Book of Common Prayer. What stipulation was made with the City is unknown, but here the interments of the Dissenters from this time forward took place. It was at one time leased to a person of the name of Tindal, when it was known as Tindal's Burying-Ground, Anthony à Wood describing it in his *Athenæ* (vol. ii. p. 747) as "the fanatical burying-place called by some Tyndal's burying-place." The office of keeper of the ground is still in the gift of the Court of Common Council.

From 1665 to 1832, when the ground was closed, 123,000 bodies were registered as buried here, and although only 5000 tombs are now discoverable, it is found that vaults are lying buried at depths varying from 6 feet to 12 feet beneath the surface. Some of these, on account of their historic influence, have been raised, but many more must continue to lie for ever out of sight.—*Sir C. Reed, M.P., Chairman of the Bunhill Fields Preservation Committee.*

For some years the cemetery was neglected, but in 1867-1868 the efforts of the Preservation Committee having proved successful, the ground was put in order and planted, and the tombs and tombstones carefully arranged. It was opened to the public October 14, 1869. A plan of the ground and a record of every name and inscription were made and deposited in the Library, Guildhall. That portion of the burial-ground which belonged to the Society of Friends, and in which many of their most distinguished members were buried, was less considerately treated. *Eminent Persons interred in.*—

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[1] Southey's *Life of John Bunyan.*

[2] *Strype*, B. iv. p. 101.

Dr. Thomas Goodwin (d. 1679) (altar tomb, east end of ground), the Independent preacher who attended Oliver Cromwell on his death-bed. Dr. John Owen (d. 1683), Dean of Christ Church, and Vice-Chancellor of Oxford when Cromwell was Chancellor. He was much in favour with his party, and preached the first sermon before the Parliament after the execution of Charles I. John Bunyan, author of the *Pilgrim's Progress*, died 1688 at the house of his friend, Mr. Strudwick, a grocer, at the Star on Snow Hill, and was buried in that friend's vault in Bunhill Fields burial-ground. The grave was restored by public subscription in 1862, and this fact is noted in the inscription upon the tomb. His name is not recorded in the Register, and there was no inscription upon his grave when Curll published his *Bunhill Field Inscriptions*, in 1717, or Strype his edition of *Stow*, in 1720.

> It is said that many have made it their desire to be interred as near as possible to the spot where his remains are deposited.—Southey's *Life of Bunyan.*

Lieutenant-General Charles Fleetwood (d. 1692), Lord Deputy Fleetwood of the civil wars, Oliver Cromwell's son-in-law, and husband of the widow of the gloomy Ireton; there was a monument to his memory in Strype's time, since obliterated or removed. Dr. Daniel Williams (d. 1716), founder of the Library in Redcross Street (removed in 1872 to Grafton Street, Tottenham Court Road) which bears his name. John Dunton, bookseller, author of his own *Life and Errors.* George Whitehead, author of the *Christian Progress of George Whitehead* (1725). Daniel Defoe (d. 1731), author of *Robinson Crusoe.* He was born (1661) in the parish of St. Giles's, Cripplegate, and, dying in Rope-Makers Alley in Moorfields, was buried in the great pit of Finsbury, which he has described in his *Plague Year* with such terrific reality. How bare and ignorant is the entry of his burial:—

> 1731, April 26. Mr. Dubow, Cripplegate.

In the *Journal of the Plague* he had stated by anticipation where his resting-place would be.

> *N.B.*—The Author of this Journal lies buried in that very Ground, being at his own desire, his sister having been buried there three or four years before.

A monument was erected to Defoe in 1870. His second wife was interred in the same grave (spot unknown).

> Dec. 19th, 1732. Mrs. Defow, Stoke-Newington.

John Ward, LL.D., author of *Lives of the Gresham Professors* (d. 1758). Dr. Richard Price, the great statistician (d. April 19, 1791). Susannah Wesley (d. 1742), wife of the Rev. Samuel Wesley, and mother of John Wesley, founder of the people called Methodists, and of Charles Wesley, the first person who was called a Methodist. There is a headstone to her memory. Dr. Isaac Watts (d. 1748). There is a monument to his memory, near the centre of the ground. Dr. Andrew Kippis (d. October 8, 1795), editor of the *Biographia Britannica.* Joseph Ritson, the antiquary (d. 1803), buried near his friend Baynes;

the spot unmarked. Rev. Theophilus Lindsey, founder of Essex Street Unitarian Chapel (d. 1808). Dr. Abraham Rees (d. June 9, 1825), editor of Rees's *Cyclopædia.* William Blake, the painter and poet (d. 1828), at the distance of about 25 feet from the north wall in the grave numbered 80. Thomas Hardy (d. 1832), Secretary to, and one of the three who commenced the London Corresponding Society, but best known by his trial for treason in company (1794) with John Horne Tooke; monument near the street rails, designed by John W. Papworth. Thomas Stothard, R.A. (d. 1834), best known by his Canterbury Pilgrimage, his illustrations to *Robinson Crusoe*, and to the *Italy* and smaller poems of Rogers.

In the Quakers' burying-ground, George Fox (d. Jan. 13, 1690-1691), founder of the Society of Friends. It has been erroneously stated that he was buried in the regular burying-ground. Daniel Quare, clockmaker, inventor of the repeating movement in watches (buried March 30, 1724).

**Burford's Panorama,** LEICESTER SQUARE, was situated at the north-east corner of the square. It occupied part of the site of Dibdin's Theatre, the Sans Souci, before which there stood here a public-house bearing the sign of the Feathers, in compliment to the Prince of Wales. The building was erected in 1793, and contained three circular rooms, the largest being 90 feet in diameter and 40 in height. Robert Barker was the inventor of the panorama, and took out a patent for his invention. The first painting (a semicircle) was of Edinburgh, and was exhibited in 1789 at No. 28 Haymarket. The exhibition was removed to 28 Castle Street in 1791 and to Leicester Square in 1793. Robert Barker (d. 1806) was succeeded by his son, Henry Aston Barker. On his retirement John Burford, his pupil, became painter and proprietor, and was succeeded by his son, Robert Burford, the last proprietor, who died at 35 Camden Road Villas, January 30, 1861. The views, chiefly of famous scenes or cities, were painted on the inner surface of a hollow cylinder, the spectators sitting or standing in a detached central platform. After the panorama was closed the place was used for a penny news-room and by a club for Red Republicans and Socialists, Dr. Bernard being one of the members. It has now been converted into a Roman Catholic church of the Marist Fathers, dedicated to "Notre Dame de France." Attached to the church is a mission of Les Sœurs de Charité Française.

**Burleigh House,** STRAND. [*See* Cecil House.]

**Burleigh Street,** on the north side of the STRAND, leading to Tavistock Street, built 1678 on the site of Cecil, Burleigh, or Exeter House, the town residence of Sir William Cecil, the great Lord Burleigh, and of his eldest son, Thomas, afterwards Earl of Exeter. St. Michael's Church in this street was erected in 1833 from the designs of Mr. James Savage, architect.

**Burlington Arcade,** a covered street or avenue of shops, lighted from above by sky-lights, lies west of Burlington House, between Piccadilly and Burlington House Gardens. It was designed, 1818-1819, for Lord George Cavendish by Samuel Ware, architect.

**Burlington Gardens,** or rather, BURLINGTON HOUSE GARDENS, on a portion of which several scattered houses known as Burlington Gardens were built, in pursuance of an Act of Parliament passed in 1718 [*see* Maddox Street], the roadway being, however, still called Vigo Lane. [*See* Vigo Street.] Gay's Duchess of Queensbury lived in that part of Burlington Gardens on which *Uxbridge House* now stands, and it was in this house that Gay was residing in 1729, just after the publication of the *Beggars' Opera*, when he had an illness which brought him to the edge of the grave, and from which he was only rescued by the skill and devoted attention of Arbuthnot.[1] He lived, however, but a little over three years longer, dying here December 11, 1732. Uxbridge House is now the Western Branch of the Bank of England. On the south side of Burlington Gardens is the University of London.

**Burlington House,** PICCADILLY, between Bond Street and Sackville Street. The *first* house so called was built for Richard Boyle, second Earl of Cork and first Earl of Burlington.

> When asked why he built his house so far out of town, he replied, because he was determined to have no building beyond him.—*Horace Walpole.*

It has been objected that the same story is told of Peterborough House, Millbank, and of other houses, and never could have been said with any justice of Burlington House, because Clarendon House and Berkeley House were building to the west of it at the very same time. But Lord Burlington spoke with reference not to the *west* but to the *north* side, of which Strype (1720) says, "The spacious garden behind *faces the fields*, and from thence receives a fresh and wholesome air."

> *February* 20, 1664-1665.—Next that [Lord Clarendon's] is my Lord Barkeley beginning another on one side, and Sir J. Denham on the other.—*Pepys.*
>
> *September* 28, 1668.—Thence to my Lord Burlington's house, the first time I ever was there, it being the house built by Sir John Denham next to Clarendon House.—*Pepys.*

It is not altogether clear, from these passages in Pepys, whether the house was built by Denham for himself, or for Lord Burlington; no doubt the latter. Denham, at this time, was Surveyor to the Crown—an office of importance, held by Inigo Jones before him and by Sir Christopher Wren after him. He knew little or nothing of architecture, but will be remembered by his poem of Cooper's Hill. The house, which was plain and neat and well proportioned, was probably designed by John Webb, under Denham.[2]

In June 1660 Webb petitioned the King for the place of Surveyor of Works, and he obtained a grant in reversion after Denham. In his petition he wrote: "Though

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[1] Arbuthnot's Letter to Swift, March 19, 1729.

[2] Of this first house there is a view by Kip.

Mr. Denham may, as most gentry have, some knowledge of the theory of architecture, he can have none of the practice, but must employ another, whereas Webb has spent 30 years in it and worked for most of the nobility.—*Cal. State Pap.*, 1660-1661, p. 76.

Lord Burlington, the architect, great grandson of the first Earl, made it into a mansion by a new front, taken from the palace of Count Chiericati at Vicenza by Palladio, and the addition of a grand colonnade behind what Ralph has called "the most expensive wall in England." This is the second and in part the present house.

As we have few samples of architecture more antique and imposing than that colonnade, I cannot help mentioning the effect it had on myself. I had not only never seen it, but had never heard of it, at least with any attention, when, soon after my return from Italy, I was invited to a ball at Burlington House. As I passed under the gate by night, it could not strike me. At daybreak, looking out of the windows to see the sun rise, I was surprised with the vision of the colonnade that fronted me. It seemed one of those edifices in fairy tales that are raised by genii in a night-time.—*Horace Walpole.*

Sir William Chambers pronounced the colonnade "one of the finest pieces of architecture in England." The designs of the porch, the colonnade and gateway were claimed by Colen Campbell, an architect of some skill, employed by Lord Burlington. Walpole thought the design too good to be Campbell's. But Lord Burlington is not known to have urged his own right, and the claim was made in so famous a book as the *Vitruvius Britannicus* (vol. iii., 1725), and what is more, in his lordship's lifetime.

The walls and some ceilings were painted by Marco and Sebastian Ricci and Sir James Thornhill for the Earl of Burlington, who died in 1753, when the title became extinct, and Burlington House became the property of the Dukes of Devonshire, owing to the marriage in 1748 of William, Marquis of Hartington, afterwards fourth Duke of Devonshire, to Charlotte, the youngest of the three daughters of the Earl of Burlington. In the year 1815 the house was sold by the Duke of Devonshire for £75,000 to his uncle, Lord George Cavendish (afterwards Earl of Burlington), son of William, fourth Duke of Devonshire, and grandson of the amateur architect.

A print by Hogarth, called "The Man of Taste, containing a view of Burlington Gate," represents Kent on the summit in his threefold capacity of painter, sculptor, and architect, flourishing his palette and pencils over the heads of his astonished supporters, Michelangelo and Raphael. On a scaffold, a little lower down, Pope stands, whitewashing the front, and while he makes the pilasters of the gateway clean, his wet brush bespatters the Duke of Chandos, who is passing by; Lord Burlington serves the poet in the capacity of a labourer, and the date of the print is 1731. Kent was patronised by Lord Burlington, and died in this house, April 12, 1748. He was buried in Lord Burlington's vault at Chiswick. Handel lived for three years in this house.[1] Gay was also a frequent visitor.

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[1] Hawkins's *History of Music.*

> Burlington's fair palace still remains :
> Beauty within—without, proportion reigns ;
> Beneath his eye declining art revives,
> The wall with animated pictures lives.
> There Handel strikes the strings, the melting strain
> Transports the soul, and thrills through every vein ;
> There oft I enter—but with cleaner shoes,
> For Burlington's beloved by every Muse.
>
> Gay, *Trivia.*

The Duke of Portland, when Minister in the reign of George III., resided in Burlington House.

> The Duke of Bedford [Francis, d. 1802] had been during the revolutionary war a steady supporter of Fox. Having been invited, before its commencement, to a meeting at Burlington House, where the Duke of Portland had assembled some of the chiefs of the Whig party, he asked, before the business commenced, whether Fox was expected. Upon being told he was not expected, the Duke said, "Then I am sure I have no business here!" and taking up his hat left the house.—Earl Russell's *Life and Times of C. J. Fox*, vol. iii. p. 240.

In 1854 Burlington House was purchased of the Cavendishes by the Government for £140,000, with a view to the erection of a new National Gallery on the site. But the objections both in Parliament and out of doors to its removal from Trafalgar Square were so formidable that the intention was abandoned. The University of London was allowed the temporary use of the building, but in 1857 the Government, wishing to obtain the whole of Somerset House for its own use as offices, offered apartments in Burlington House to the Royal Society, the Society of Antiquaries, the Geological Society, and the Royal Astronomical Society, but the Royal Society alone accepted the offer. When the Royal Society took possession of the mansion they found that there was more room than they required, and therefore intimated to the Linnæan and Chemical Societies that an application to Government for accommodation would most probably be successful. On the occupation of the house by the three societies, the University of London was removed into the east wing. The west wing, which was fitted up as kitchens and servants' bedrooms, was altered into a meeting-room for the Royal Society, and another room, connecting this with the house, was built. These rooms were also used by the University for their examinations. In 1866 the Government leased the mansion to the Royal Academy, and also the ground between it and the University. The splendid series of Exhibition Rooms with which every one is familiar were then erected, the architect being the late Mr. Sydney Smirke, R.A. The exhibitions were held in these rooms several years before the Royal Academy took possession of the main building. In 1873 a storey with niches for statues of Phidias, Apelles, Flaxman, Raphael, Michelangelo, Titian, and Reynolds, was added; behind this was built an exhibition gallery for the diploma pictures, etc.

To make room for the societies the famous colonnade,[1] the only really beautiful and distinctive feature of the second or Old Burlington House, was swept away in 1866, and substantial wings took its place, while facing Piccadilly was erected a large and lofty New Burlington House—the whole now forming a spacious quadrangle. This New Burlington House, of which Messrs. Banks and Barry were the architects, is a very rich classic Italian edifice of three storeys, the centre being raised a storey higher, and giving access to the building by a lofty archway. That part of the Piccadilly building east of the entrance is appropriated to the Geological and Chemical Societies, the western half to the Linnæan Society: The Royal Society has the east wing, in which is a splendid suite of rooms for the President's soirees, etc. The larger part of the west wing—in which also are some very fine rooms—is appropriated to the Society of Antiquaries, the remainder to the Royal Astronomical Society. The apartments of each society form a distinct house. The new buildings generally were completed, and possession for the most part given to the several societies, between the years 1872 and 1874.

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[1] The stones were numbered and stored in Battersea Park, with the ultimate object of being re-erected in some appropriate spot.

On the garden ground in the rear of Old Burlington House, between it and Burlington Gardens, was erected, 1866-1868, the University of London, a noble and stately pile, the masterwork of Sir James Pennethorne, and one of the best specimens of recent London street architecture. [*See* Royal Academy, University of London, and the several societies.]

**Burlington Street (New)** runs from Savile Row to Regent Street, originally called Little Burlington Street. It was in this street that brass name-plates were first fixed on house doors.

> 1763.—The nobility and gentry at the west end of the town came to a resolution of affixing the names of several lanes and streets in conspicuous places, and by [of] putting their titles or names upon their gates or doors: those of *New Burlington Street* set the example, and affixed their titles or names upon the doors, engraved on a small brass plate. Most of the streets about Hanover Square followed the example, and the mode was afterwards generally adopted.—Hughson's *London*, vol. i. p. 537.

In 1771 Sir Joseph Banks, on returning from his voyage to the Pacific laden with "rarities," took a house in New Burlington Street.[1] Here in 1840 died the Countess of Cork, better known as Miss Monckton; the last of the blue stockings, "the first Englishwoman of rank," writes Mr. A. Hayward, "who threw open her house to literature, or made intellectual distinction a recognised passport to society." No. 8 is Messrs. Richard Bentley and Sons, the publishers; No. 11, Messrs. Churchill, the medical publishers.

> In *Little Burlington Street* was Squib's Auction Room, which Lord Barrymore converted into a theatre: and here "last night . . . Lord B., his sister, Lady Caroline, and Mrs. Goodal, the actress, were performing the Beaux Stratagem."—*H. Walpole to Miss Berry*, July 23, 1790.

This house is occupied by Squib's successors, Messrs. Rushworth and Stevens, and by the Young Men's Christian Association. It is now numbered 22 and 23 Savile Row.

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[1] *Delany*, vol. ii. p. 488.

**Burlington Street (Old)** runs from Burlington Gardens to Boyle Street, between and parallel with Savile Row and Cork Street. According to the parish rate-books this street was in 1729 called Nowell Street. In the book for 1733 the name Burlington replaces that of Nowell. It was at one time styled Great Burlington Street. *Eminent Inhabitants.*—Lord Hervey (Pope's Lord Fanny) had "a fine house" in this street, which he sold (October 1730) to Stephen Fox, (afterwards Earl of Ilchester) son of old Sir Stephen Fox, "his lordship intending in a few days to remove from thence to his apartment in St. James's House."[1] Addison's widow, the Countess of Warwick (d. 1731). Colonel Ligonier, and Charles Dartiquenave, the glutton celebrated by Pope, were both here in 1729. On February 12, 1743, General Wolfe, then an ensign of sixteen, writes to his mother "at Burlington Street, near Burlington Gardens, London;" and in the following year to his brother, "Captain Wolfe, at Brigadier Wolfe's in Old Burlington Street, Burlington Gardens." In March 1751 he himself dates a letter from the same house, which his father appears to have sold in the course of the year, and removed to Blackheath, which was thenceforth the "home" of the family. Dr. Akenside, author of the *Pleasures of Imagination*, lived in this street from 1762, and dying here, June 23, 1770, was buried in the church of St. James's, Piccadilly. The last London residence of that fine specimen of an English nobleman, soldier, and statesman, the Marquis of Cornwallis (d. 1805), was No. 29 in this street. It had previously been the residence of Sir John Call, the engineer who planned Fort St. David on the Coromandel coast, and defended Madras against Lally. Uxbridge House, at the Burlington Gardens corner, is sometimes referred to as No. 1 Old Burlington Street. [*See* Uxbridge House.] In the corn riots of 1815 the mob attacked No. 15 Old Burlington Street, the residence of the Hon. Frederick [Prosperity] Robinson, tore up the railings and burst open the street door. Some soldiers inside fired into the crowd and killed a midshipman named Edward Vyse.

**Burse (The),** or, BRITAIN'S BURSE. [*See* Royal Exchange and New Exchange.]

**Burton Crescent,** between Marchmont Street and Mabledon Place, EUSTON ROAD, so called after Mr. James Burton, the speculative builder and architect, on land leased from the Skinners' Company. The statue of Major Cartwright, by Clarke of Birmingham, is a mean work. Old Major John Cartwright, who called himself the Father—but by the wits was named the Mother—of Reform, lived at No. 37 in this crescent, and there died, September 23, 1824, aged eighty-four.

**Burton Street,** a short street at the back of Burton Crescent, also built by James Burton and named after him. At No. 17, a small detached house in a garden, lived and worked for more than thirty years that indefatigable topographer John Britton, and here died, January 1, 1857, in his eighty-sixth year. In 1843 he printed an account, with illustrations, of the house and its contents, which he reprinted in 1850 in the appendix to volume ii. of his rambling *Autobiography.* He notices in this work that Robert Owen, the author of the *New Moral World*, lived for several years at No. 4 Crescent Place (which connects Burton Street with Burton Crescent), and lectured on his favourite theories in a neighbouring building, afterwards converted into a Jewish synagogue. The street has greatly deteriorated of late years.

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[1] Read's *Weekly Journal*, October 31, 1730.

**Burwood Place,** Connaught Terrace. At No. 4 lived and painted for many years Benjamin Robert Haydon, and here (June 22, 1846) he died by his own hand.

**Bury Street,** Aldgate, between Heneage Lane and Bevis Marks. The name is derived from "a great house pertaining to the abbots of Bury in Suffolk." After the suppression the house was granted to Sir Thomas Heneage, and being demolished and the grounds parcelled out and built over, one of the new streets was called Heneage Lane, and another Bury Street in commemoration of its former owners. Here, in 1708, was built the chapel for the congregation whose pastor was Dr. Isaac Watts, the author of the universally popular hymns for children, and the *Hymns and Divine Songs* which are still sung every Sunday by hundreds of congregations. Among his separate publications is "A sermon preached at Berry Street, on occasion of the Death of our late gracious Sovereign George I., and the Peaceful Succession of his present Majesty George II., 1727," which possesses some historical value as a statement of the religious and political views of the dissenting body at a rather important epoch. Bury Street and Bury Court, which run from it to St. Mary Axe, are now chiefly occupied by Jewish merchants. The congregation left this chapel about 1823 and settled at Founders Hall. Subsequently they moved to Bethnal Green.

**Bury (Berry) Street,** St. James's, between Jermyn Street and King Street, was built circ. 1672,[1] and so called after a half-pay officer of that name who died in 1735.

> *November* 1735.—Died, —— Berry, Esq., a half-pay officer, and landlord of most of Berry Street, St. James's. He was above 100 years old, and had been an officer in the service of King Charles the First.—*Historical Register for* 1735, p. 52.

*Eminent Inhabitants* (or rather lodgers, for none of them rented houses in the street).—Dean Swift.

> I lodge in Bury Street, where I removed a week ago. I have the first floor, a dining-room, and bed-chamber, at eight shillings a week; plaguy deep, but I spend nothing for eating, never go to a tavern, and very seldom in a coach; yet, after all, it will be expensive.—Swift, September 21, 1710, *Journal to Stella* (ed. Scott, vol. ii. p. 27).

When in England, in 1726 (for the last time), he was in lodgings "in Bury Street, next door to the Royal Chair." Five doors from him lodged Mrs. Vanhomrigh and her daughter, the Vanessa whose sad story is so inextricably bound up with that of the Dean; and here she experienced, as she tells him, that "something in your looks so awful that it strikes me dumb." Sir Richard Steele, on the west side, over against No. 20. One of his many short notes to his wife not to expect him home to dinner is addressed "To Mrs. Steele, at the third house, right hand, Berry Street, turning out of German [Jermyn] Street." The general description was "the last house but two on the left hand." We thus know its exact position. The landlady, a Mrs. Vanderput, had him arrested in November 1708, and it was on this occasion that Addison was "devotedly his friend." Of the landlady he writes to his wife, "My dear Life, nothing troubles me sorely but the affront that *insufferable brute* has put upon you, which I shall find ways to make her repent." He was again in Bury Street two years later. The house was pulled down in 1830.

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[1] Rate-books of St. Martin's.

> I should only, perhaps, have advised you, in order to the preventing some troublesome visits, and some impertinent letters, to cause an advertisement to be inserted in Squire Bickerstaff's next *Lucubrations*, by which the world might be informed that the Captain Steele who lives now in Bury Street is not the Captain of the same name who lived there two years ago, and that the acquaintance of the military person who inhabited there formerly, may go look for their old friend, e'en where they can find him.—*Dennis* (*the Critic*) *to Captain Steele*, July 28, 1710 (*Letters*, p. 29).

George Frederick Cooke, the actor, 1802. Hon. W. Spencer at No. 37 in 1813. Thomas Moore in 1806 dedicated his *Odes and Epistles* to Lord Moira from No. 27, and lodged here at intervals till 1830, but not always in the same house. In November 1811 the advertisement of the fourth number of his *Irish Melodies* is dated from this street; in 1814 he was at No. 33, in 1824 he was at No. 24, and in 1830 at No. 19.

> I wish you to send the proof of *Lara* to Mr. Moore, 33 Bury Street, to-night, as he leaves town to-morrow, and wishes to see it before he goes.—*Lord Byron to Mr. Murray*, July 11, 1814.
>
> Three or four days ago I wrote to London, 19 Bury Street, to know whether his second floor would be vacant next week, and he has not answered me. You could perhaps stir him up with a long pole on the subject to-morrow, as I am rather in a difficulty about a lodging, and would not go to him but for my hatred of strange places and faces.—*Moore to Power*, 1830.

Crabbe, the poet.

> *June* 28, 1817.—Seek lodgings, 37 Bury Street. Females only visible. . . . My new lodgings a little mysterious.
>
> 29*th*.—Return to my new lodgings. Inquire for the waiter. There is one, I understand, in the country. Am at a loss whether my damsel is extremely simple, or too knowing.—Crabbe's *Journal in Life*, p. 242.

Daniel O'Connell, in No. 19, during the struggle (1829) for Catholic Emancipation.

**Busby's Folly**, ISLINGTON, a noted place of entertainment on the site afterwards occupied by the Belvedere Tavern, at the corner of Penton Street, Pentonville Road. Busby's Folly was, in the latter part of the 17th century, the place of assemblage on the first of May of the

"Society of Bull Feathers' Hall," whence, with their mock dignitaries, trumpeters and banners, and preceded by their "Standard, an exceeding large pair of horns fixed on a pole," they marched in procession, "attended by multitudes of people," to the gate-house at Highgate and round the pond there, when a speech was made and the oath administered to novitiates. Lempriere in his *Views of Noted Places near London*, 1731, gives a "S. view of Busby's Folly," which Mr. Tomlins has copied in his *Yseldon*, p. 163. Busby's Folly, then known as Penny's Folly, was closed in 1780, and soon after taken down and the Belvedere Tavern erected in its place.

**Bush Lane,** CITY, between Cannon Street and Upper Thames Street, immediately east of the South-Eastern Railway Station. It was once famous for its needles.

> And now they may go look for this Bush Lane needle in a bottle of hay.—Lenton's *Characterisme or Leisures*, 1631.

**Butcher Hall Lane,** now *King Edward Street*, runs from Newgate Street to Little Britain. Christ Church and the gates of Christ's Hospital are on the west side.

> Then is Stinking Lane, so called, or Chick Lane, at the east end of the Gray Friars' Church, and there is the Butchers' Hall.—*Stow*, p. 118.

[*See* Butchers' Hall, Blowbladder Street, St. Nicholas Shambles.]

**Butcher Row,** in the STRAND, a group of tenements, forming a very narrow street between the back-side of St. Clement's (as Holywell Street was commonly called) and Ship Yard in the Strand, "so called from the butchers' shambles on the south side."[1] Here the "foreign" butchers, *i.e.* those who did not possess the freedom of the City, brought their meat to shambles just outside the civic boundary, within which they were only allowed to pursue their trade under very stringent regulations. At the opposite extremity of the City there was (and is still) a Butcher Row immediately outside Aldgate—extending along the south side of Aldgate High Street eastward from the Minories. In the Strand Butcher Row, in 1708, "was a good market for meat, and nearer the Bar for all kinds of poultry, fish, and oilmen's goods." Later it was noted for its inns and eating-houses, as Clifton's, Betty's Chop House and the like.[2] Middleton in the *Inner Temple Masque* (1619) makes *Fasting Day* complain that

> The butchers' boys
> At Temple Bar set their great dogs upon me;
> I dare not walk abroad, nor be seen yet;
> The very poulters' girls throw rotten eggs at me.

> The hero who for brawn and face
> May claim right honourable place,
> Among the chiefs of Butcher Row.—Churchill, *The Ghost.*

A house in this row—timber-framed with projecting upper storyes and barge-boarded gables, the front decorated with fleur-de-lis and coronets—was known as Beaumont House, and was said to be the house of the Earl of Beaumont in which Sully, then Marquis of Rosny, "supped and slept" on his arrival in London (1603) as Ambassador to James I., then newly seated on the throne. At this house was born the Rev. Andrew Reed, D.D., the philanthropist. His father kept a watchmaker's shop. In its later stages Beaumont House was divided into tenements, and had become very dilapidated before it was taken down with the rest of the row in 1813. Nat Lee, the dramatic poet, died (1692) at the Bear and Harrow, in Butcher Row, a noted eating-house with that sign.[1] Here at a tailor's house, and it is said with the tailor's wife, lived Edmund Saunders, afterwards Lord Chief Justice (d. 1683). The "Reports" which bear his name led Lord Mansfield to call him the Terence of Reporters, and Lord Campbell to say that no other work afforded such a treat for a common lawyer. Saunders left the tailor and his wife (Nathaniel and Jane Earle) his executor and executrix and residuary legatees, "as some recompense for their care of him and attendance upon him for many years." Steele prints a letter, apparently a genuine one, from Sergeant John Hall, of the Grenadier Guards, dated "from the Camp before Mons, September 26, 1709," and addressed to Sergeant Cole, in the Coldstream Regiment of Foot-Guards at the Red Lettice in the Butcher Row, near Temple Bar." After some happy compliments to the English private soldier, whose character Steele so well understood, he goes on to say, "I will engage Sergeant Hall would die ten thousand deaths rather than a word should be spoken at the Red Lettice, or in any part of the Butcher Row, in prejudice to his courage or honesty."[2] In a house of ill-fame, in this narrow street, died in 1718, Peter Motteux, the translator of *Don Quixote.* When Paul Whitehead had printed (1739) his poem "Manners," with the line—

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[1] *Strype*, B. iv. p. 118.

[2] *Hatton*, p. 13.

> And Sherlock's shop and Henley's are the same,

he was summoned before the House of Lords, and not being found, his publisher, Dodsley, "was taken and conveyed, as he himself informed me (J. Warton), to a spunging house in the Butcher Row, under the custody of a messenger, which cost him £70. The next morning the neighbouring street was crowded with the carriages of some of the first noblemen and gentlemen, who came to offer their services and to be his bail. Among the rest, he told me, were Lord Chesterfield, Lord Marchmont, Lord Granville, Lord Bathurst, Lord Essex, Mr. Lyttleton, Mr. Pulteney, etc."[3] Butcher Row was not unfamiliar to Johnson.

> Our next meeting was not till Saturday, June 25 (1763), when, happening to dine at Clifton's eating-house, in Butcher Row, I was surprised to see Johnson come in and take his seat at another table.—Croker's *Boswell*, p. 136.

It was in Butcher Row that the meeting happened (April 17, 1778) of Johnson with his old fellow-collegian, Edwards, whom he had not seen for nearly fifty years, of which Boswell has given so full and interesting an account.[4] The Row was pulled down in 1813 and *Pickett Street* erected in its stead, and now this has been removed to make way for the new Law Courts.

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[1] Oldys's *Notes on Langbaine;* Shadwell's *Works*, vol. iv. pp. 340, 368; and *Strype*, B. iv. p. 118.

[2] *Tatler*, October 28, 1709.

[3] Pope's *Works*, Warton's ed., vol. i. p. xlvii.

[4] Croker's ed. p. 598.

**Butchers' Bridge,** ON THE THAMES.

Edward, by the grace of God, etc., to the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Sheriffs of London, greeting. Whereas of late, upon the grievous complaint of divers prelates, nobles and other persons of the city aforesaid, having houses and holdings in the streets, lanes, and other places, between the shambles of the Butchers of St. Nicholas, near to the mansion of the Friars Minors of London, and the banks of the water of Thames near to Baynardescastelle in the same city, by their petition before us and our Council in our last Parliament, holden at Westminster, shown; we had heard that by reason of the slaughtering of beasts in the said shambles, and the carrying of the entrails and offal of the said beasts through the streets, lanes and places aforesaid, to the said banks of the river at the place called Bochersbrigge . . . grievous corruption and filth have been generated. . . .—Royal order for the removal of Bochersbrigge, 1369. Riley, *Memorials of London*, p. 339.

**Butchers' Hall,** 87 and 88 Bartholomew Close. The guild of butchers existed as early as the 12th century, but it was not incorporated till 3 James I., September 16, 1605. The ancient hall in Butcher Hall Lane was destroyed in the Great Fire of 1666 and a new hall built in Pudding Lane in 1668. This hall was burnt down in 1829, and rebuilt in 1831. In consequence of the alterations made in the neighbourhood of Eastcheap the Company were forced to remove. The foundation stone of the new hall was laid on September 1, 1884, and the hall was opened on September 7, 1885. Daniel Defoe was the son of a butcher in Fore Street, Cripplegate, and applied, January 12, 1687, to be admitted to the freedom of the Butchers' Company by patrimony. On his petition he was at the same time discharged from serving all offices of the Company on payment of a fine of £10:15s.

**Butterfly Alley,** CHELSEA.

Chelsea has been long celebrated for its gardens; the white moss rose is said to have been first found at Old Brompton. On the north of the King's Road, where Colville Terrace and Keppel Street now extend opposite the Royal Avenue, there were two nursery grounds much frequented by the rank and fashion of London. The passage which divided these two flowery domains went by the name of "*Butterfly Alley*."—L'Estrange, *The Village of Palaces or Chronicles of Chelsea*, 1880, vol. ii. pp. 283, 284.

**Butterfly Court.** Dodsley (*London and its Environs*, 1761) mentions a court with this name as near Grub Street, Cripplegate. The name must surely have been given to it as a joke.

**Button's Coffee-House,** so called after Daniel Button, who kept it, stood on the south side of Russell Street, "about two doors from Covent Garden," over against "Tom's." It was established in 1713, when *Cato* had confirmed the reputation of Addison, and continued in vogue till Addison's death and Steele's retirement into Wales.

*August* 13, 1713.—The wits are removed from Will's over the way.—*James Moore Smythe to Teresa Blount.*

*N.B.*—Mr. Ironside has, within five weeks last past, muzzled three lions, gorged five, and killed one. On Monday next the skin of the dead one will be hung up in terrorem, at Button's Coffee-house, over against Tom's, in Covent Garden.—*The Guardian*, No. 71, June 2, 1713.

BUTTON'S COFFEE-HOUSE.

MR. IRONSIDE.—I have observed that this day you make mention of Will's Coffee-house, as a place where people are too polite to hold a man in discourse by the Button. Everybody knows your Honour frequents this house; therefore, they will take an advantage against me, and say, if my company was as civil as that of Will's, you would say so, etc. . . .—Your humble servant, DANIEL BUTTON.

The young poets are in the back room, and take their places as you directed. —*The Guardian*, No. 85, June 18, 1713.

On the 20th instant [July 20, 1713] it is my intention to erect a Lion's Head, in imitation of those I have described at Venice, through which all the private intelligence of that commonwealth is said to pass. This head is to open a most wide and voracious mouth, which shall take in such letters and papers as are conveyed to me by my correspondents. . . . It will be set up in *Button's Coffee-house, in Covent Garden*, who is directed to show the way to the Lion's Head, and to instruct any young author how to convey his works into the mouth of it with safety and secrecy. —*The Guardian*, No. 98, July 3, 1713.

I think myself obliged to acquaint the public, that the Lion's Head, of which I advertised them about a fortnight ago, is now erected at Button's Coffee-house, in Russell Street, Covent Garden, where it opens its mouth at all hours for the reception of such intelligence as shall be thrown into it. . . . It is planted on the western side of the Coffee-house, holding its paws under the chin upon a box, which contains everything he swallows.—*The Guardian*, No. 114, July 22, 1713.

When you used to pass your hours at Button's, you were even there remarkable for your satirical itch of provocation; scarce was there a gentleman of any pretension to wit, whom your unguarded temper had not fallen upon in some biting epigram, among which you once caught a pastoral tartar, whose resentment, that your punishment might be proportioned to the smart of your poetry, had stuck up a birchen rod in the room,[1] to be ready whenever you might come within reach of it; and at this rate you writ and rallied and writ on, till you rhymed yourself quite out of the coffee-house.—*A Letter from Mr. Cibber to Mr. Pope*, 8vo, 1742, p. 65.

He [Ambrose Philips] proceeded to grosser insults, and hung up a rod at Button's with which he threatened to chastise Pope.—Johnson's *Life of Ambrose Philips*.

Button had been a servant in the Countess of Warwick's family, who, under the patronage of Addison, kept a coffee-house on the south side of Russell Street, about two doors from Covent Garden. Here it was that the wits of that time used to assemble. It is said, when Addison suffered any vexation from the Countess, he withdrew the company from Button's house.—Johnson's *Life of Addison*.

It was Dryden who made Will's Coffee-house the great resort for the wits of his time. After his death, Addison transferred it to Button's, who had been a servant of his; they were opposite each other in Russell Street, Covent Garden.—*Pope; Spence*, by Singer, p. 263.

Addison's chief companions, before he married Lady Warwick (in 1716), were Steele, Budgell, Philips, Carey, Davenant, and Colonel Brett. He used to breakfast with one or other of them at his lodgings in St. James's Place, dine at taverns with them, then to Button's, and then to some tavern again, for supper, in the evening; and this was then the usual round of his life.—*Pope; Spence*, by Singer, p. 196.

There had been a coldness between me and Mr. Addison for some time, and we had not been in company together for a good while anywhere but at Button's Coffee-house, where I used to see him almost every day. On his meeting me there one day in particular, he took me aside, and said he should be glad to dine with me at such a tavern, if I would stay till those people (Budgell and Philips) were gone. We went accordingly.—*Pope; Spence*, by Singer, p. 146.

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[1] Another account says the rod was "stuck up at the bar of Button's," and that Pope avoided it by remaining at home—"his usual practice."—*Pope Alexander's Supremacy and Infallibility examined*, 1729, p. 16. The *Pastoral Tartar* was Ambrose Philips (see post).

You have Mr. Tickell's book to divert one hour. It is already condemned here, and the malice and juggle at Button's is the conversation of those who have spare moments from politics.—*Lintot to Pope*, June 10, 1715.

He [Sir Samuel Garth] bid me tell you that everybody is pleased with your translation, but a few at Button's. . . . I am confirmed that at Button's your character is made very free with as to morals, etc.—*Gay to Pope*, July 8, 1715.

*True Wit.* Just as it was I find when I us'd *Will's;* but pray, sir, does that ancient rendezvous of the Doux Esprits hold its ground. And do men now, as formerly, become Wits by sipping Coffee and Tea with Wycherley and the reigning poets?

*Freeman.* No, no, there has been great revolutions in this state of affairs since you left us; *Button's* is now the established Wits' Coffee-house, and all the young scribblers of the times pay their attendance nightly there, to keep up their pretensions to sense and understanding.—Gildon, *A New Rehearsal*, 12mo, 1714.

The Lion's Head of the preceding extracts was inscribed with two lines from Martial:—

Servantur magnis isti cervicibus ungues:
Non nisi delectâ pascitur ille ferâ.

The first line is from the 26th epigram of the first book and the second from the 28th. From Button's Coffee-house it was removed to the Shakespeare Tavern, under the Piazza. For a short time it found a home next door at the Bedford Coffee-house, and was used by Dr. Hill when editing the *Inspector*. It was sold (November 8, 1804) to Mr. Charles Richardson, of Richardson's Hotel, for £17 : 10s., and when sold by Mr. Richardson's son, a few years back, was bought by the late Duke of Bedford, and deposited at Woburn, where it remains. Mr. Charles Richardson jun. printed in 1828 *Notices and Extracts relating to the Lion's Head*, which contains an engraving of it.

**Cadogan Place,** SLOANE STREET, was so called after Charles Cadogan, second Baron Cadogan of Oakley (d. 1776), who married Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Sir Hans Sloane, President of the College of Physicians and Lord of the Manor of Chelsea. As late as July 1807 it is recorded as a piece of miscellaneous information that "Mr. Salisbury of Brompton has obtained a piece of ground of considerable extent in the centre of *Cadogan Place*, *Hans Town*, which he means to lay out as a Botanic Garden, of easy access to the public."[1]

Cadogan Place . . . is the one slight bond that joins two great extremes; it is the connecting link between the aristocratic pavements of Belgrave Square and the barbarism of Chelsea. It is in Sloane Street, but not of it.—Dickens, *Nicholas Nickleby*, p. 165.

The last London residence of Mrs. Jordan, the actress, was at No. 3 (now No. 30), third door from Pont Street. Lady Sarah Napier (originally Lennox and then Bunbury) the mother of the Conqueror of Scinde and of the historian of the Peninsular War, lived at No. 13 (now No. 40). Sir James Mackintosh at No. 42 (now No. 69) in

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[1] Aikin's *Athenæum*, vol. ii. p. 55.

1826. William Wilberforce expired, July 29, 1833, in a "small borrowed house (No. 44) in Cadogan Place."

**Cadogan Square,** CHELSEA, which consists of large houses built in various styles of architecture, was commenced in 1882-1883. It is built on the site of the Pavilion and its gardens. A road was made across a portion of the square in 1886 but afterwards abolished, and the garden as at present arranged was laid out in the spring of 1886.

**Caledonian Asylum (The Royal),** Caledonian Road, immediately north of the Model Prison; established 1815, "for the relief of the children of soldiers, sailors and mariners, natives of Scotland, who have died or been disabled in the service of their country; and the children of indigent Scotch parents residing in London, not entitled to parochial relief." Age of admission, between seven and ten years. About 110 children are maintained, clothed, and educated. The institution was originally established in Cross Street, Hatton Garden, but subsequently removed to a spacious semi-classic building, constructed for the purpose in 1828 by George Tappen, architect, in what was then Copenhagen Fields, but is now a populous neighbourhood.

**Caledonian Road,** from KING'S CROSS to CAMDEN ROAD, HOLLOWAY. It was formed in pursuance of an Act of Parliament, 6 Geo. IV. c. 156 (1825), obtained by the "Battle Bridge and Holloway Road Company." It was at first generally known as Chalk Road, and is so named in several maps, but since the adoption of its present name the others have passed into oblivion. In this road are All Saints Church, 1837-1838, designed by William Tress, architect, and the Caledonian Road Congregational Chapel, 1850-1851, by R. Trimen, architect, the Great Northern Hospital, the Model Prison, the Caledonian Asylum, and entrances to the Metropolitan Cattle Market, and it is crossed by the North London Railway.

**Camberwell,** SURREY, a large parish in the hundred of Brixton, about three miles from Blackfriars Bridge. It includes the hamlets of Peckham and Dulwich, and has a population of over 120,000.

> I can find nothing satisfactory with respect to its etymology; the termination seems to point out some remarkable spring; a part of the parish is called Milkwell, and a mineral water was discovered some years ago [1739] near Dulwich.—*Lysons*, vol. i. p. 68.

According to *Domesday* "Ca'brewelle" was taxed for 1200 acres, and was worth £12 in King Edward's time.

The old church (St. Giles's) was destroyed by fire, Sunday, February 7, 1841, and the present church (Messrs. Scott and Moffatt architects, but the design by Sir G. G. Scott; style, Decorated) completed and consecrated in 1844. It is generally regarded as the most correct and elegant structure which had been erected up to that time in the revived Gothic style. It is cruciform, with a fine tower and stone spire 210 feet high, and a peal of ten bells. Richard Parr, Rector of

Bermondsey, the biographer and chaplain of Archbishop Usher, and vicar of this place for almost thirty-eight years, was buried in the old churchyard in 1691. Thomas Major, the famous engraver (d. 1799), and the wife of John Wesley, were also buried here. The register dates from 1558, and contains some curious entries. A marriage record is of interest:—"1622, Dec. 3, Edw. Allen, Esq., to Mrs. Constance Donn." This was Edward Alleyn, the founder of Dulwich College, and his second wife, a daughter of Dr. Donne, the poet, and Dean of St. Paul's. Besides the mother church, ten or twelve others have been built in different parts of this extensive parish. Here also are the Aged Pilgrims' Asylum, the Bethel Asylum Almshouses, the Parish Clerk's Almshouses, and various other charitable institutions.

> *September* 1, 1657.—I visited Sir Edmund Bowyer at his melancholy seate at Camerwell. He has a pretty grove of oakes, and hedges of yew in his garden, and a handsome row of tall elmes in his court.—*Evelyn.*

Bowyer or Manor House remained, though diminished in size and greatly injured in appearance, till a few years back. It is said that Sir C. Wren lived here while building St. Paul's Cathedral. Now the site of both house and grounds is covered with streets of small houses. It stood near Emmanuel Church. Camberwell Green, on which, till suppressed, was held the long popular Camberwell Fair, was railed in, planted, and turned into a public recreation ground in 1858. A fair known as Camberwell Fair appears to have been at one time kept in the churchyard. It was removed to Camberwell Green, and was there kept until its suppression in 1823.

**Cambridge Circus,** CHARING CROSS ROAD. A circus formed at the junction of the two new thoroughfares now called Charing Cross Road and Shaftesbury Avenue, and named after H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, who opened the Charing Cross Road in January 1887. Trees were planted here in March 1887.

**Cambridge House,** 94 Piccadilly, is described in Dodsley (1761) as "the last house built in Piccadilly." It was then the Earl of Egremont's, who died here in 1763, and his son, the third Earl, the well-known friend and patron of artists, lived here till 1794, when he removed to Grosvenor Place. The Marquis of Cholmondeley was living here in 1822-1829, and from him the house was named Cholmondeley House. The Duke of Cambridge, youngest son of George III., died here July 8, 1850. A few days earlier (June 27) Queen Victoria paid him a visit, and as she was passing out of the gate in an open barouche, Robert Pate, who had been an officer in the 10th Hussars, struck at her with a small cane, cutting through the bonnet and wounding her forehead. On the death of the Duke of Cambridge Sir Richard Sutton, the owner of the freehold, occupied the house, and made it his own residence until his death in November 1855, after which Lord Palmerston took the house and lived in it until his death in 1865. It is now occupied by the Naval and Military Club.

**Cambridge Street,** Hyde Park. At No. 13 died, April 30, 1855, Sir Henry R. Bishop, the celebrated musical composer.

**Camden Town,** in the parish of St. Pancras, between Somers Town and Kentish Town, was so called (but indirectly) after William Camden, author of the *Britannia.* Charles Pratt, Attorney-General and Lord Chancellor in the reign of George III., created, in 1765, Baron Camden of Camden Place in Kent, derived his title from his seat near Chiselhurst in Kent, formerly the residence of William Camden the historian. His lordship, who died in 1794, married the daughter and co-heir of Nicholas Jeffreys, Esq., son and heir of Sir Geoffrey Jeffreys of Brecknock; and his lordship's eldest son was created, in 1812, Earl of Brecknock and Marquis Camden. Another title of Lord Camden's was Viscount Bayham; and all these names, Pratt, Jeffreys, Brecknock, and Bayham, may be found in Camden Town. Camden Town was begun in 1791, Somers Town in 1786.[1]

> *June* 8, 1791.—There will soon be one street from London to Brentford; ay, and from London to every village ten miles round. Lord Camden has just let ground at Kentish Town for building fourteen hundred houses, nor do I wonder; London is, I am certain, much fuller than ever I saw it.—*H. Walpole to Miss Berry*, vol. ix. p. 324.

The *Mother Red Cap*, at the end of High Street, was long the stopping place of omnibuses, but within the last few years the yard in front has been built over and the building brought forward to the road.

> Orders have been given from the Secretary of State's Office that the criminals, capitally convicted at the Old Bailey, shall in future be executed at the cross road near the *Mother Red Cap*—the half-way house to Hampstead, and that no galleries, scaffold, or other temporary stages be built near the place.—*Morning Post*, 1776 (quoted in Palmer's *St. Pancras*).

The sign is said to have been set up in 1676, and to be a representation of a noted character known by the name of Mother Damnable—

> So fam'd both far and near, is the renown
> Of Mother Damnable of Kentish Town;
> Wherefore this symbol of the cat's we'll give her,
> Because so curst, a dog would not dwell with her.
>
> *Portraits and Lives of Remarkable and Eccentric Characters*, 1819, quoted in *Notes and Queries*, 1st S. vol. v. p. 255.

The first church built in Camden Town was St. Stephen's, Camden Street, completed in 1824, by Mr. W. Inwood, the architect of the New St. Pancras Church, and like that pseudo-Greek in style, with an Ionic portico. In College Street is the Royal Veterinary College, instituted in 1791. The North London Collegiate School in Camden High Street, and the North London Collegiate School for girls in Sandall Road, Camden Road, are large and flourishing institutions. At the south end of the High Street is a marble statue, 8 feet high, of Richard Cobden, erected by subscription in 1868.

In the burying-ground in Pratt Street, belonging to the parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Charles Dibdin, the song writer, is buried. There is a monument to his memory. Here also were buried Hugh Hewson

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[1] Lysons, *Environs*, vol. iii. p. 366.

(d. 1809, aged eighty-five), said to have been the original of Smollett's Hugh Strap in *Roderick Random*. Roger Payne, bookbinder (d. 1787), in 1801. Michael Angelo Rooker, A.R.A., famous engraver; and (1848) Sir John Barrow, Bart., whose name is intimately connected with the voyages of Parry, Franklin, and Ross. It is now disused, and a portion of it has been built over. The North-Western Railway has its extensive goods depôt and station at the north-western extremity of Camden Town, and there are stations of the Midland and the North London lines.

It will be noticed that the houses on the east side of High Street are of a superior character to those on the west side. The former were built as a terrace overlooking the country, and no buildings on the other side of the road were allowed to be raised above a certain height, so as to obstruct the view. A large block of old houses on the east side of High Street, and south of the Red Cap, have been pulled down (1888) for rebuilding. Camden Road, the broad road from the Red Cap at the top of High Street to Holloway, was formed under an Act of Parliament (5 Geo. IV. c. 138) passed in 1825.

**Camelford House,** PARK LANE (Oxford Street end), was inhabited for some time by the Princess Charlotte and her husband, Prince Leopold (afterwards first King of the Belgians). Lord Grenville was living in it at the time of Pitt's death. The entrance from Oxford Street is mean, and the house itself dowdy. There is but one staircase, and that narrow and low. The courtyard is completely exposed to Hereford Street.

**Camomile Street,** BISHOPSGATE, from opposite Wormwood Street to St. Mary Axe. Follows the line of the old wall of London to the east, as Wormwood Street does to the west. In recent excavations for the foundations of some large warehouses in Camomile Street portions of a bastion and other vestiges of the wall were found; and in the early part of the last century, on taking down some houses in this street, a tessellated pavement was discovered, and 4 feet below it were funeral urns containing bones and ashes. A tablet on the front of the house at the north-east corner of Camomile Street records that here stood Bishops Gate.

**Campden Hill,** KENSINGTON, midway between Kensington Palace and Holland House, so called from *Campden House*, built about 1612 by Sir Baptist Hicks, afterwards Viscount Campden. Baptist Noel, third Lord Campden, entertained Charles II. here a fortnight after his restoration. Montague Bertie, Earl of Lindsey, died at Campden House in 1666. It was hired by the Princess (afterwards Queen) Anne in 1691, and she with her son, the Duke of Gloucester, lived in it for about five years. Early in the 18th century it was in the occupation of the Countess Dowager of Burlington and her son, the architect Earl. Savery's engine was shown at Campden House in 1718.—Galloway's *Steam Engine*, p. 67. Lord Lechmere lived here about 1721.

Back in the dark, by Brompton Park
He turned up thro' the Gore,
So slunk to Campden House so high,
All in his coach and four.
Swift's Ballad of Duke and no Duke.

At the end of the century it is spoken of as having "been for many years an eminent boarding-school for young ladies,"[1] and was perhaps the most celebrated in the neighbourhood of London. In 1775, when George Selwyn was making inquiries about a school for Mie Mie, Mrs. Stevenson's in Queen Square was highly recommended; but Mrs. Terry's at Campden House carried the day. The children of Topham Beauclerk and Lady Di were also here. During its tenure as a school the old mansion was greatly altered. The pierced parapet and other Jacobean ornaments were for the most part removed and the front covered with stucco, and all that was most characteristic in the interior was swept away or covered over. The house was burnt down on Sunday, March 23, 1862. The fire was the cause of a long action between Mr. Woolley, the owner, and the Sun Fire Office. It was rebuilt by the office in facsimile as near as possible. Argyll Lodge is the London residence of the Duke of Argyll. Holly Lodge, close by it, was the last dwelling of Lord Macaulay.

> Holly Lodge occupies the most secluded corner of the little labyrinth of bye-roads, which, bounded to the east by Palace Gardens and to the west by Holland House, constitutes the district known by the name of Campden Hill. The villa, for a villa it is, stands in a long and winding lane. . . . The only entrance for carriages was at the end of the lane farthest from Holly Lodge; and Macaulay had no one living beyond him except the Duke of Argyll, who loved quiet as much as himself. . . . The rooms in Holly Lodge were for the most part small. . . . But the house afforded in perfection the two requisites for an author's ideal of happiness—a library and a garden. The library was a spacious and commodiously adapted room, enlarged after the old fashion by a pillared recess. It was a warm and airy retreat in winter; and in summer a student found only too irresistible an inducement to step from among his bookshelves on to a lawn whose unbroken slope of verdure was worthy of the country-house of a Lord-Lieutenant.—Trevelyan, *Life of Lord Macaulay*, vol. ii. p. 296.

In this pleasant library, his almost constant abode in these last years, he died, December 28, 1859. The name was changed to Airlie Lodge on becoming the residence of the late Earl of Airlie, but since Lord Airlie's death it has again became Holly Lodge. At Little Campden House lived Alfred Wigan, the actor. In the modern villas on the summit and slopes of the hill nestle a little colony of artists. Here was the observatory of Sir James South, and here were carried out the observations and investigations which gave South a high place among contemporary astronomers. He died here, October 19, 1867, aged eighty-two. On the hill-top are the Grand Junction Water Works.

**Canbray, or Cambray House**, a vulgar name for Canonbury House.

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[1] *Lysons*, vol. ii. p. 506.

**Cancer Hospital,** Fulham Road, established in 1851 to relieve and cure poor persons suffering from cancer. There is accommodation for 120 in-patients; and upwards of 28,000 persons have been treated since the foundation of the hospital. The original building was erected 1858-1859 by Messrs. Young and Son. It was reconstructed and enlarged in 1884-1885 under the superintendence of Mr. Alexander Graham, architect.

**Candlewick Street,** now Cannon Street, City [which *see*].

Candlewright, or Candlewick Street, took that name, as may be supposed, either of chandlers, or makers of candles, both of wax and tallow; for candlewright is a maker of candles—or of "wick," which is the cotton or yarn thereof—or otherwise "wike," which is the place where they used to work them, as Scalding Wike, by the Stock's Market, was called of the poulterers scalding and dressing their poultry there; and in divers countries, dairy houses or cottages wherein they make butter and cheese, are usually called wicks.—*Stow*, p. 82.

*Candelwykestrete* occurs in a Coroner's Roll of 4 Edw. I. 1276.

*May* 23, 1611.—Grant to Thomas Brugg and his heirs of the King's reversion of a messuage in Candlewick Street, near Eastcheap.—*Cal. State Pap.*, 1611-1618.

[*See* Cannon Street.]

**Candlewick or Candlewright Street Ward,** one of the twenty-six wards of London, of which the more interesting features were destroyed to make way for the new London Bridge approaches. It is of very irregular outline, but may be roughly said to lie between the west end of King William Street and Clements Lane and Arthur Street West. Stow enumerates five churches in this ward—St. Clement's, Eastcheap; St. Lawrence Pountney (destroyed in the Great Fire, and not rebuilt); St. Mary Abchurch; St. Martin Orgars (destroyed in the Great Fire); and St. Michael's, Crooked Lane, taken down for the new London Bridge approaches.

**Canning Town,** a populous river-side district of recent growth, formed on the marshy tract known as Plaistow Level, to the east of the Lea river, near its mouth, and between the Barking Road and the Thames. With the construction here (1851, etc.) of the Victoria Docks, the Thames iron works and shipbuilding yards, and various chemical and manufacturing establishments, a large population was rapidly collected on this naturally moist and unwholesome spot, for whose accommodation hundreds of fragile and unhealthy dwellings were hastily run up, and a long, straggling, shapeless town sprang into existence, dirty, ill-built, ill-drained, much as it was described in Dickens's *London over the Border*. Since then much improvement has taken place. The district is better drained, sanitary supervision has been provided, better houses have been built, and the wellbeing of the inhabitants is more looked after, though it is still, of course, far from being an attractive locality. The Victoria Docks has a water area of 100 acres, with a depth sufficient for ships of the heaviest burden; is encircled by a railway, and has a complete system of hydraulic appliances. [*See* Victoria Docks.] Connected with the docks are large graving docks and a custom-house, and the Great Eastern, Great Northern, North-Western and Midland Railway Companies have each their goods department. In the district are iron and engineering works, shipwrights' yards, sulphuric acid, creosote, chemical and artificial manure works, as well as manufactories of electric cables and telegraph appliances, and numerous other works. Three churches and a great many chapels minister to the spiritual wants of the community, and there appears to be an adequate supply of schools. The Victoria Docks and North Woolwich Branch of the Great Eastern Railway—with which the North London and the Blackwall lines are in connection—traverses the entire length of Canning Town and has three stations there.

**Cannon Street,** WATLING STREET—correctly Candlewick Street, from *Candlewick Ward*—ran originally from Watling Street to near London Bridge, and was the earliest highway through the City. Pursuant to an Act of Parliament, 10 & 11 Vict., it was, in 1853-1854, widened and extended westward to St. Paul's Churchyard, at a cost of £200,000, and is now one of the finest streets in the City. Many of the new warehouses and blocks of offices are very large and fine buildings. On the south side of Cannon Street are the South-Eastern Railway Terminus and Terminus Hotel, and the Mansion House Station of the Metropolitan District Railway. On the north side are Cordwainers' Hall; the churches of St. Mary Aldermary and St. Swithin, and the London Stone. [*See* the last four headings.] A scene in the second part of *King Henry VI.* is laid in this street.

**Cannon Street Railway Station, Hotel and Bridge.** The City Terminus of the South-Eastern Railway has a frontage of 200 feet to the river and somewhat more to Cannon Street, covering the entire site of the ancient Steelyard together with some adjacent property. The platform area is covered with a vast semicircular iron and glass roof of 140 feet span. Beneath are extensive ranges of vaults. The Cannon Street front is occupied by a large and handsome Italian edifice erected in 1865 from the designs of Mr. E. M. Barry, the ground floor being used for the railway booking offices, etc., and the upper part as a first-class hotel. In general character the building closely resembles the Charing Cross Station and Hotel, the chief difference in the arrangements being the provision in the Cannon Street Hotel of a City restaurant, and a great room for meetings of companies, public dinners, etc. The railway signals and telegraphing arrangements at the Cannon Street Station are perhaps the most perfect in the kingdom. The Bridge which here carries the South-Eastern Railway across the Thames is an iron girder bridge of five spans, the three central spans being each 167 feet, the side spans each 135 feet. The platform rests on brick abutments at either end, and sixteen enormous iron cylinders filled with concrete cement below the water level and brick above, in series of fours, set behind each other so as to offer as little obstruction as possible to the navigation. The bridge was designed by Sir John Hawkshaw, F.R.S. A side pathway was constructed, and for a while opened for foot passengers, but being little used and "of little public utility," the Metropolitan Board of Works, under the powers granted by the Act of 1877, consented in 1878 to its being permanently closed. The bridge is now (1889) being widened.

**Canon Alley,** a short passage at the Cheapside end of ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, running into Paternoster Row, was so called from the *canons* of St. Paul's, whose residentiary houses occupied the site of what is now called Cannon Alley.

**Canon Row,** WESTMINSTER.

> Chanon Row, so called for that the same belonged to the Dean and Chanons of St. Stephen's Chapel, who were there lodged, as now divers noblemen and gentlemen be; whereof one is belonging to Sir Edward Hobbey; one other to John Thine, Esq.; one stately built by Ann Stanhope, Duchess of Somerset, mother to the Earl of Hartford, who now enjoyeth that house. Next a stately house, now in building by William, Earl of Darby; over against the which is a fair house, built by Henry Clinton, Earl of Lincoln.—*Stow*, p. 168.

Selden (d. 1686) gives the same derivation.

> 'Twas the old way when the King of England had his House, there were canons to sing service in his chapel; so at Westminster in St. Stephen's Chapel (where the House of Commons sits) from which canons the street called Canon Row has its name, because they liv'd there.—*Table Talk; Kings of England*, p. 56, ed. 1716.

In the time of Edward VI. it was called *Chanon.*

> *September* 30, 1550.—Richard Goodrick offers to be Cecill's agent for the purchase of two houses that Lord Paget has in Chanon Row.—*Cal. State Pap.*, 1547-1580.

In the beginning of Elizabeth's reign it is found written *Channel Row*, in an estimate, dated 1570, for "two additional buildings in the garden side of the Earl of Derby's house in Channel Row."—*Cal. State Pap.*, 1547-1580, p. 404. Thomas Ratcliffe, Earl of Sussex (d. 1583), was living here in 1562.—*Cal. State Pap.*, 1547-1580, p. 200. Norden, in his *Description of Middlesex* (Harl. MS., 1592), under "The Howses of Noble Men in Westminster," gives "Hertforde Howse in Channon Row. Lincolne Howse in Chan. Row. Darbye Howse in Chan. Row. The Lo. Dacres in Chan. Row."[1]

The Earl of Hertford writes to Cecill, November 24, 1611, from "Hertford House, Canon Row."—*Cal. State Pap.*, 1611-1618, p. 92. Hertford House was built by Anne, Duchess of Somerset, mother of the Earl of Hertford. The Cliffords, Earls of Cumberland, had a house here, and in it the celebrated Anne Clifford, Countess of Dorset, was born in 1590. Dorset Court marks the site of Dorset House, as Derby Street does that of Derby House and Manchester Buildings the houses of the Earl of Lincoln and the Duke of Manchester. The Earl of Lincoln's house was used in the reign of Charles as the Admiralty Office. Richard Cumberland, Bishop of Peterborough, resided in this street. The handsome building with an Ionic portico, on the east side of Canon Row, was erected in 1816 by Mr. W. Pilkington for the Transport Office; it was afterwards the office of the Board of Control for Indian Affairs; and is now that of the Civil Service Commission.

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[1] Norden's *Essex*, Pref. p. xvii. (Camden Soc.)

It was to a lady living in Canon Row that Charles I. on January 28, 1649, two days before his execution, sent his devoted attendant Herbert with a ring which he "took from his finger, having an emerald set therein between two diamonds," with orders "to give it to her without saying anything." Having done so the lady put into his hands a little cabinet, closed with three seals, two of which were the King's arms, and the third was the figure of a Roman; which done, she desired him to deliver it to the same hand that sent the ring. Mr. Herbert gave the cabinet into the hands of his Majesty [at St. James's], who told him that he should see it opened next morning. Morning being come, the Bishop [Juxon] was early with the King, and, after prayers, his Majesty broke the seals, and showed them what was contained in the cabinet. There were diamonds and jewels—most part broken Georges and Garters. "You see," said he, "all the wealth now in my power to give to my children."—Herbert's Narrative in Wood's *Ath. Ox.*, ed. 1721, vol. ii. p. 700.

The Rhenish Wine House, "of good resort" is mentioned by Prior and Montague:—

> What wretch would nibble on a hanging shelf,
> When at Pontack's he may regale himself?
> Or to the house of cleanly Rhenish go,
> Or that at Charing Cross, or that in Channel Row?
>
> *The Hind and Panther Transversed.*

The south side of this Channel Row [Canon Row] is but ordinary; the chief house being the Rhenish Wine House of good resort.—*Strype*, B. iv. p. 63.

At the Rummer and Grapes, Channel Row, one of the earliest freemasons' lodges in London was existing about 1716. [*See* Manchester Buildings; Derby House.]

**Canonbury,** ISLINGTON, a manor in the village of Islington given to the prior and convent of St. Bartholomew in Smithfield by Ralph de Berners. The date of the gift is unknown, but the estate is enumerated among the possessions of the priory in a confirmation granted by Henry III., bearing date 1253. The manorial house, rebuilt by Bolton, the last prior of St. Bartholomew, was, at the dissolution of religious houses, granted by Henry VIII. to Thomas, Lord Cromwell. On Cromwell's attainder (1540) it reverted to the King, and Edward VI., his son, exchanged it for other lands with Dudley, Earl of Warwick and Duke of Northumberland. On Dudley's execution and attainder, in the reign of Mary, it again reverted to the Crown, and Mary gave it to Thomas, Lord Wentworth, who, in 1570, sold it to Sir John Spencer [*see* Crosby Place], whose daughter and heir married the first Earl of Northampton (of the Compton family), ancestor of the present Marquis of Northampton and Lord of the Manor of Canonbury. Queen Elizabeth visited Spencer here in 1581. Such is the history of the property. In 1605 the Lord Keeper Egerton, afterwards Lord Ellesmere, occupied the house. In 1616 it was leased to Sir Francis Bacon, when Attorney-General. Sir Thomas Coventry (afterwards Lord Keeper) was living in it in 1625. William Feilding, Earl of Denbigh, died here in 1685. Of the manor house itself little remains. The tower of brick, 17 feet square and 60 feet high, was probably built by Sir John Spencer. The rebus of prior Bolton—

> Old Prior Bolton, with his bolt and tun,

some stuccoed ceilings of the 16th century, and two curiously ornamented chimney-pieces of oak, in two of the houses in "Canonbury Place." The tower was let out in apartments from an early period. Samuel Humphreys, compiler of the words for Handel's oratorios, died in lodgings here in 1736; and Christopher Smart lodged here for several years. Ephraim Chambers, compiler of the *Cyclopædia*, died here in 1740. Newbery, the bookseller, had lodgings here, and here, in the house of a Mrs. Elizabeth Fleming, Goldsmith was lodged during the whole of 1763 and part of 1764.[1]

> Of the booksellers whom he [Goldsmith] styled his friends, Mr. Newbery was one. This person had apartments at Canonbury House, where Goldsmith often lay concealed from his creditors. Under a pressing necessity he there wrote his *Vicar of Wakefield.—Sir John Hawkins.*

This, however, is doubtful. The *Vicar of Wakefield* was not begun till about 1766, and was most probably written in Wine Office Court. Goldsmith's room was (according to tradition) on the first floor, and has since been subdivided. Washington Irving makes his "Poor-Devil Author" establish his quarters in it, till driven away by intrusive visitors. The "quiet retreat was absolutely a show-house, the tower and its contents being shown to strangers at sixpence a head. . . . In the midst of a vein of thought, or a moment of inspiration, I was interrupted and all my ideas put to flight by my intolerable landlady's tapping at the door and asking me if I would 'just please to let a lady and gentleman come in, to take a look at Mr. Goldsmith's room.'"

> See on the distant slope, majestic shews
> Old Canonbury's tow'r, an antient pile,
> To various fates assign'd, and where by turns,
> Meanness and grandeur have alternate reign'd,
> Thither, in later days, hath genius fled,
> From yonder city, to respire and die.
> There the sweet bard of Auburn sat and turn'd
> The plaintive moanings of his village dirge;
> There learned Chambers treasur'd lore for *men*,
> And Newbery there his ABC's for babes.
>
> Fox, quoted in Welsh's *Bookseller of the Last Century*, 1885, p. 47.

During the 17th and 18th centuries Canonbury was vulgarly known as Canbray or Cambray, and the house is mentioned in leases as "Canonbury *alias* Canbray House."

> *Lady Tub.* We will cross over to Canbury in the interim and so take rest.—*A Tale of a Tub* (1633), p. 194.

In *Canonbury Square* (No. 18) lived (and d. April 2, 1864) George Daniel, the black letter bibliographer and author of *Merrie England.*

**Canterbury Hall,** LAMBETH. This place of entertainment grew out of a harmonic meeting held at the Canterbury Arms, a public-house in Lambeth Marsh, which sign originated from its proximity to the Archiepiscopal Palace at Lambeth. It became famous for the excellence of the music, and to add to the attractions of the place the proprietor (Mr. Morton) formed a gallery of pictures which was styled by *Punch* "the Royal Academy over the Water."

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[1] See Forster's *Life and Adventures of Oliver Goldsmith.*

**Capel Court,** BARTHOLOMEW LANE, so called from Sir William Capel, draper, Lord Mayor of London in 1503, and ancestor of the Earls of Essex. His house stood on the site of the *Stock Exchange*, at the end of Capel Court.

**Carburton Street,** GREAT PORTLAND STREET, was named after a village in Northamptonshire on the Duke of Portland's estate.

**Cardinal's Cap Alley,** BANKSIDE, SOUTHWARK, between Blackfriars and Southwark Bridges. The place paid rent to the prior of Merton in 1468, and the site and name were still shown in the Ordnance Map of 1877.[1]

Cardinal's Cap Alley hath a very narrow entrance, meanly built and inhabited. Boar's Head Alley pretty open, but very ordinary.—*Strype*, B. iv. p. 28.

They [the watermen] reported that I took bribes of the players to let the suit fall, and that to that end I had a supper with them at the Cardinal's Hat on the Bankside.—Taylor the Water Poet's *Works*, fol. 1630, p. 173.

**Carey House,** in the STRAND. "A messuage, formerly called Carey House, afterwards called Stafford House, situated in the Strand, near the Savoy," is mentioned among the Fire of London Papers in the British Museum, vol. xvii. fol. 5.

In January 1634 Garrard writes to the Lord Deputy Wentworth:—

My Lady Carlile also hath not been well of late, looks well but hath utterly lost her stomach, insomuch that she is forced to leave the Court for awhile and lye at Mr. Thomas Carey's house in the Strand, for the taking of physic and recovery of her health, which house her lord hath taken at £150 a year rent.—Strafford's *Letters*, vol. i. p. 177.

Sir Henry Herbert, Master of the Revels, was living here in 1662, when he made his bitter attack on Sir William Davenant.

*November* 30, 1667.—To Arundel House. . . . Then to Cary House, a house now of entertainment, next my Lady Ashly's; where I have heretofore heard Common Prayer in the time of Dr. Mossum.—*Pepys.*

*Loveby.* Think upon the sack at Cary House, with the Abricot flavour.—Dryden, *The Wild Gallant.*

**Carey Street,** LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, so called after Nicholas Carey (temp. Charles I.), leads from Chancery Lane to Portugal Street.

We that day [New Year's Day, 1655-1656] came to London, into Chancery Lane, but not to my cousin Young's, but to a house we took of Sir George Carey for a year.—Lady Fanshawe's *Memoirs*, p. 120.

Blackstone was living in Carey Street when he wrote his *Commentaries*.[2] When Dr. Parr came to London "he usually went into lodgings, generally in Carey Street, near the residence of his faithful legal adviser, Henry Hoyle Oddie, Esq."[1] Lord Eldon, when Mr. John Scott, resided in this street. [*See* Cursitor Street.] In Cook's Court, Carey Street (so named after Sir Henry Cooke, temp. Charles II.), lived the poet Cowper's friend and correspondent, Joseph Hill—

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[1] See also the Expenses of Sir John Howard, the first Duke of Norfolk of that name.

[2] See his letters of 1766 to Sir Eardley Wilmot.

> An honest man, close button'd to the chin,
> Broad cloth without and a warm heart within.

The Grange Tavern, which was pulled down in 1853 for the site of King's College Hospital, is mentioned by Sir William Davenant in his *The Playhouse to let.* The Plough Tavern was a famous house in its day.

Mrs. Chapone, the once famous authoress, lived in this street until her husband's death.

New Court Chapel, one of the oldest Nonconformist places of worship in London, was in this street. It was pulled down when the site was required for the New Law Courts.

In Carey Street is King's College Hospital. Also a handsome block of chambers designed by Mr. A. Waterhouse, R.A., called New Court.

**Carfax,** at LEADENHALL. The "Carfukes" of the Leadenhall is referred to in two ordinances of the reign of Edward III., printed in Riley's *Memorials of London* (pp. 300, 389). Mr. Riley says that the Carfax at Oxford was so called from a fountain there with four sides or faces, and suggests that there was a similar fountain at Leadenhall. The Carfax probably stood at the spot where Gracechurch Street intersects Cornhill.

**Caribbee Islands.** [*See* Bermudas.]

**Carlisle House,** LAMBETH. About 1198 Hubert Walter, Archbishop of Canterbury, having obtained by exchange from the Prior and Canons of Rochester the manor of Lambeth, bought off the opposition of Gilbert de Glanville, Bishop of Rochester, to the completion of the surrender, by granting to him a piece of ground near the church whereon to build a residence for himself and his successors. Glanville built the house, which lasted, however, only about twenty years, when it was rebuilt on a more sumptuous scale and named *La Place.* It remained the residence of the Bishops of Rochester till 1540, when Nicholas Heath surrendered it to Henry VIII. in exchange for some land at Southwark. Archbishop Bradwardine died here in 1348, and John de Sheppy, Bishop of Rochester and Lord Treasurer of England, in 1360. Fisher was the last Bishop of Rochester who resided in this house, and in his time it was the scene of a horrible tragedy. One Richard Rose, a cook, intending to kill the bishop, poisoned the potage, "but the Bishoppe eate no pottage that daie whereby hee escaped." Not so, however, the guests. Fourteen of those who sat at table were poisoned. Rose was attainted of treason, condemned, and boiled to death in Smithfield.[2]

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[1] *Life*, by Field, vol. ii. p. 149.

[2] Stow's *Chronicle*, p. 942.

Henry VIII. granted the mansion to Robert Aldrich, Bishop of Carlisle, in exchange for lands in the Strand, and the house was thenceforth known as Carlisle House. By the Long Parliament the house was sold for £220, but at the Restoration it reverted to the Bishop of Carlisle. It was not again made an episcopal residence, and after a time fell into neglect. In the grounds a pottery was established. The house was converted into a tavern; a place of low entertainment; a dancing academy, for which the proprietor, M. Fromont, failed to obtain a license. It was then turned into a private residence; afterwards became a boarding school, and in 1827 was pulled down, and the site of house and grounds "covered with about eighty small houses."[1] Carlisle Green, Lane, Place, and Square preserve the remembrance of the mansion.

**Carlisle House,** SOHO SQUARE, was situated on the east side of the square at the corner of Sutton Street, where the Howards, Earls of Carlisle, lived as late as 1756. The house was tenanted by the notorious Mrs. Cornelys from 1763 to 1778, and here she gave a succession of balls and masquerades which for a time were exceedingly fashionable. Among them Walpole describes in his piquant way "a subscription ball" given to the Prince of Brunswick.[2] "Teresa Cornelys, Carlisle House, St. Ann, Soho, dealer," appears in the bankrupt list of *The London Gazette* of November 1772, and in December of the same year this temple of festivity, with all its contents, was advertised to be sold by public auction (see *Notes and Queries*, 1st S. vol. i. p. 450). In December 1774 the nobility and gentry were informed (by advertisement) "that the Assemblies at Carlisle House will commence soon under the conduct and direction of a new management," but in spite of this announcement Mrs. Cornelys appears to have resumed her revels here in 1776.—

Or do thy moral numbers quaintly flow,
Inspired by th' Aganippe of Soho?

Kenrick's *Lines to Goldsmith* "On seeing his name in the list of mummers at the late Masquerade."

In 1778 Carlisle House was again advertised to be sold by private contract, or "to be hired as usual." After being used as a common exhibition room it was closed, through the interference of the magistracy in 1797. The ballroom in Sutton Street is now occupied by St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Chapel. The house was pulled down at the beginning of the present century (1803 or 1804) and two houses built upon its site.

This Carlisle House must not be confounded with the one at the end of Carlisle Street.

**Carlisle House,** STRAND. The town palace of the Bishops of Carlisle until Henry VIII. gave the see Rochester Place at Lambeth in exchange for this house, which came into the possession of the Earl of Bedford. The Russell family sold it to the Marquis of Worcester, after whom it was called Worcester House. [*See* Worcester House.]

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[1] Brayley's *Surrey*, vol. iii. p. 335; Lysons, *Environs*, vol. i. p. 201.

[2] *Walpole*, vol. iv. pp. 171-174.

**Carlisle Street,** SOHO SQUARE, on the west side, so called from the Howards, Earls of Carlisle, who were living as late as 1756 at the corner of Sutton Street. Carlisle Street runs from Soho Square to Chapel Street, crossing Dean Street. In Strype's Map (1720) the portion east of Dean Street is called King's Square Street, and that west of it King's Square Court. Collins the poet lodged in Carlisle Street.

> In London I met him [Collins] often and remember he lodged in a little house, with a Miss Bundy, at the corner of King's Square Court, Soho (now a warehouse), for a long time together.—Gilbert White (of Selborne), *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1781, p. 11.

The Street was also named Merry Andrew Street and Denmark Street. Agostino Carlini, the sculptor, one of the original members, and from 1783 Keeper of the Royal Academy, lived and died (August 16, 1790) at No. 14 Carlisle Street, "the corner of King's Square Court." The following pleasant note is dated "17 Carlisle Street, Dean Street, December 27, 1791."

> Are you in town, my dear Miss Burney, and do you remember an old Soul that used to love your company? If you will give it me next Thursday evening you will meet Pepys, Boscawen, etc.; so you may put on your blue stockings.—*H. Chapone.*
>
> *March* 5, 1799.—Went to breakfast and sat to Mr. Drummond, Carlisle Street, Soho, at the request of the proprietors of the *Monthly Mirror*. Taken in crayons, size of life.—Holcroft, *Life*, p. 255.

The large house at the end of this street, looking into the square, was at one time named Carlisle House. In 1770 it was purchased of Lord Delaval by Domenico Angelo Malevotta Tremamondo, better known as Angelo the Fencing and Riding Master, who resided in it for several years. At the back he built a spacious riding house. Bach and Abel of "concert" notoriety resided in the adjoining house.

**Carlton Club,** PALL MALL (south side). The Chief Conservative Club-house; originally founded about 1828 in Charles Street, St. James's. The first club-house in Pall Mall and Carlton Gardens was built by Sir Robert Smirke in 1836, but rebuilt 1847, and again, 1854-1856, by his brother Mr. Sydney Smirke. It contains on the ground floor a coffee-room, 92 feet by 37 feet and 21½ feet high, and 28½ feet high in the centre, where there is a glazed dome. On the first floor are a drawing-room, a billiard-room and a private or house dinner-room. Above are smoking-rooms and dormitories for servants. The exterior is built of Caen stone, except the shafts of the columns and pilasters, which are of polished red Peterhead granite. The façade, 133 feet wide, and 70 feet high, is Italian in style, and consists of two orders, the lower order Doric, the upper Ionic; and each intercolumniation of both orders is occupied by an arched window, the keystones of which project so as to contribute towards the support of the entablature over them. The design is founded on the east front of the Library of St. Mark's, at Venice, by Jacopo (Tatti) Il

Sansovino. The upper order is strictly after that building, except the sculpture, which differs materially from that of the Italian example. The lower order is also different, inasmuch as the Library there has an open arcade on the ground floor, which was not admissible in the case of the club-house. The number of members is limited to 1600. The entrance fee is £30, the annual subscription 10 guineas.

Carlton (Junior) Club, Pall Mall, was instituted in 1864 as "a political club in strict connection with the Conservative party," and was temporarily located at 14 Regent Street, until the new building was ready. Several small houses on the south side of St. James's Square, as well as houses in Pall Mall, were cleared away to make room for this building, which was erected in 1866-1867 from the designs of Mr. David Brandon, architect, with two fronts, one to Pall Mall and the other to the Square. Adair House was pulled down and a new wing added to the club on the site in 1885-1886, from the design of J. Macvicar Anderson, architect. The building has a frontage of upwards of 120 feet in length to Pall Mall, and about the same to James's Square. The entrance fee is 37 guineas, and the annual subscription 10 guineas.

**Carlton House,** PALL MALL, a stately house (no longer existing) fronting St. Alban Street (Waterloo Place) and St. James's Park, built by Henry Boyle, Baron Carleton, on a piece of ground leased to him by Queen Anne in 1709[1] for thirty-one years at £35 a year, and described as "parcel of the Royal Garden near St. James's Palace; and all that the woodwork or wilderness adjoining to the said garden, being on the east side thereof, excepting all that oblong piece of ground situate on the north side the woodwork, or wilderness, near adjoining to Warwick House." Daines Barrington says that Rose (Charles II.'s gardener) "planted such famous dwarfs at Hampton Court, Carlton and Marlborough Gardens, that London, who was Rose's apprentice, in his *Retired Gardener*, published in 1667, challenges all Europe to produce the like."[2] Lord Carleton died without issue in 1725, and his house and grounds descended to his nephew, Richard Boyle, third Earl of Burlington, the architect. Lord Burlington bestowed it, in 1732, upon his mother, the Countess Dowager of Burlington, who, in the same year, sold it to Frederick, Prince of Wales, father of George III., who appears to have used it principally for purposes of ceremony.

> We hear that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has purchased a new house in Pall Mall with fine gardens adjoining, that extend as far as the Duchess Dowager of Marlborough's house in the park.—*The Daily Courant*, January 1, 1732-1733.
>
> On Monday the goods and furniture of Carlton House, Pall Mall, were ordered by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to be removed, His Royal Highness designing to come to reside there in a few days.—*The Daily Courant*, February 28, 1732-1733.
>
> On Monday night next His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales gives a grand ball to several persons of quality and distinction of both sexes at Carlton House, in Pall Mall.—*The Daily Post*, February 28, 1732-1733.

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[1] Docquet of Grant, October 21, 1709; Harl. MS., 2264.

[2] See Loudon's *Encyc. Gard.*, p. 90.

> *August* 1, 1746.—(While the trial of the Rebel Lords was going on), when the Duke of Cumberland waited on his brother, the Prince carried him into a room that hangs over the wall of St. James's Park, and stood there with his arm about his neck, to charm the gazing mob.—*Walpole to Mann* (*Letters*, vol. ii. p. 43).

The Prince died at Leicester House, March 20, 1751. The following year the Princess Dowager of Wales, in a conversation with George II., affected apprehension that the Prince's creditors would turn her out of Carlton House. She reported the conversation to Bubb Dodington.

> *October* 15, 1752.—You know that the Crown has a power of resumption of Carlton House and gardens for a certain sum: the King had, not long since, an inclination to see them, and he came to make me a visit there: we walked in the gardens, and he, seemingly mightily pleased with them, commended them much and told me that he was extremely glad I had got so very pretty a place. I replied, It was a pretty place, but that the prettiness of a place was an objection to it, when one was not sure to keep it. The King said that there was, indeed, a power of resumption in the Crown for £40,000, but surely I could not imagine that it could ever be made use of against me! how could such a thought come into my head? I answered, No, it was not that which I was afraid of, but I was afraid there were those who had a better right to it than either the Crown or I: He said, Oh, no, no, I do not understand that, that cannot be. I replied, I did not pretend to understand those things, but I was afraid there were such people. He said, Oh! I know nothing of that—I do not understand it—and immediately turned the discourse.—Dodington's *Diary*, p. 169.

The Princess Dowager of Wales lived at Carlton House till her death in February 1772. The first house was a building of red brick, with wings, and a small neat doorway of stone in the centre of the building. The name of the original architect is unknown. It was afterwards cased with stone, it is said by Sir Robert Taylor. In Lord Burlington's time the grounds, which ran westward as far as Marlborough House, were laid out by Kent in imitation of Pope's garden at Twickenham.[1] When, in 1783, the Prince of Wales, afterwards George IV., was allowed a separate establishment, Carlton House was assigned for his residence, and Henry Holland, the architect (d. 1806), called in to repair and beautify the building. Holland added the chief features of the house. George IV. here passed his honeymoon night, and here the Princess Charlotte was born, January 7, 1796. She was married to Prince Leopold at 9 P.M., May 2, 1816, in "the Great Crimson Room, Carlton House." Carlton House was taken down in 1826, and the columns of the portico used at the National Gallery in 1835. The opening between the York column and the foot of Regent Street was its exact position, and the name still lingers in Carlton House Terrace, Carlton Gardens, and the Carlton Club. When the place was dismantled the rooks which had found a home in the gardens removed to New Street, Spring Gardens.

**Carlton House Terrace**, more commonly *Carlton Terrace*, extends east and west of Waterloo Place. No. 1 is the London residence of Colonel George Tomline. Here is the Pool of Bethesda, one of Murillo's largest and finest pictures, bought by Mr. Tomline of Marshal

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[1] *Walpole*, ed. Dallaway, vol. iv. p. 268. There is a large and fine engraving of the grounds by Woollett; bowers, grottoes, and terminal busts abounded.

Soult for £6400. At No. 4, and afterwards at No. 9 Carlton Terrace, lived Baron Bunsen from his appointment in 1841 as Ambassador to England till his removal in 1854. Bunsen preferred Carlton Terrace to any other site for a London dwelling. "The situation," he wrote, "is to me invaluable." The first Lord Londesborough died at No. 8 in 1860.

I have again in this place, as I had at Rome, the most invaluable situation, and acknowledged the finest for my dwelling-place. . . . On the other side of the broad street is a garden, and beyond that the palaces called Club Houses, five in number: this is on our north side. On our south side spreads St. James's Park, with its verdure and sheet of water, to the right of which is the residence of the Queen, to the left the ministerial offices (Downing Street and Whitehall, etc.): in the background of the Park, Westminster Abbey with Westminster Hall and the new Houses of Parliament. My present Capitol is not in ruins, God be thanked.—*Bunsen to Kestner*, March 13, 1842; *Memoirs*, vol. ii. p. 13.

In the morning of March 27 [1848] at 8 o'clock, H.R.H. the Prince of Prussia [the late Emperor William of Germany] arrived at No. 4 Carlton Terrace unannounced, and causing as much surprise as if . . . . F. had fetched an arm-chair and placed it in the centre of one side of the table; but the prince put it away himself, and took another, saying, One ought to be humble now for thrones are shaking.—*Memoir of Baron Bunsen*, vol. ii. p. 171.

The German Embassy is now at No. 9. Lord Palmerston resided at No. 5 previous to his first premiership. No. 11 was the residence of Mr. Gladstone till his temporary withdrawal from the leadership of the Liberal Party after the general election of 1873; and from the staircase he more than once addressed meetings of the members of that party. Carlton Gardens is at the west end of Carlton Terrace.

**Carlton Ride.** The riding-house and stables of Carlton House remained under the name of Carlton Ride until about twenty-five years ago, when they were demolished in order to continue the terrace according to the original design. Here were kept for many years the Public Records.

**Carlyle Square,** CHELSEA. Oakley Square was thus renamed in 1872.

One honour Carlyle did value—the naming of a green space in Chelsea Carlyle Square.—"Thomas Carlyle," by Moncure D. Conway, article in *Harper's Magazine*, vol. lxii. p. 372, May 1881.

**Carnaby Street,** CARNABY MARKET, runs from Silver Street, Golden Square, to Great Marlborough Street. Carnaby Market was originally named Marlborough Market, in honour of the great Duke of Marlborough.

Carnaby Street is an ordinary street, which goes out of Silver Street and runs northwards almost to the Bowling-ground. On the east side of this street are the Earl of Craven's Pest Houses, seated in a large piece of ground, inclosed with a brick wall, and handsomely set with trees, in which are buildings for the entertainment of persons that shall have the plague, when it shall please God that any contagion shall happen.—*Strype*, B. iv. p. 85.[1]

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[1] In the Crace Collection is an early impression of the map of St. James's parish, done by R. Blome for Strype's *Stow*, in which the Pest Houses are represented. When the plate was published, in 1720, the Pest Houses were scraped out.

William, Earl of Craven, the founder of Pest House Field, is said to have been secretly married to the Queen of Bohemia, daughter of James I. He died in 1697 at the age of eighty-eight.

The site whereon Marshall Street, part of Little Broad Street and Marlborough Market are now erected, was denominated the Pest Field, from a lazaretto therein, which consisted of thirty-six small houses, for the reception of poor and miserable objects of this neighbourhood, that were afflicted with the direful pestilence, anno 1665. And at the lower end of Marshall Street, contiguous to Silver Street, was a common cemetery, wherein some thousands of corpses were buried that died of that dreadful and virulent contagion.—*Maitland*, ed. 1739, p. 721.

When this ground was covered with buildings, it was exchanged for a field upon the Paddington estate [now Craven Hill], which, if London should ever be again visited by the plague, is still subject to the same use.—Lysons, *Environs*, vol. iii. p. 331.

The ground at Paddington became so valuable that application was made to Parliament in 1845 for permission to remove the field still farther off. The Craven Hill houses have since arisen on the site.

**Caroline Street,** BEDFORD SQUARE, extends from the south-west corner of the square to Great Russell Street. Mrs. Barbauld was living here in 1787. No. 9, the low house to the north of the Mews, was the well-known Waring's archery warehouse, shut up about 1837. John B. Papworth, architect, lived at No. 10 (now pulled down) from 1822-1847. William Brockedon, artist, author of *Passes of the Alps*, etc., lived here for many years. His painting-room was in the rear, now pulled down. No. 13 (now 12) was the residence of John Philip Kemble, 1796-1799, for whom the back room on the first floor was built out.

On December 8 [1787] Mr. Kemble was married to the amiable widow of Mr. Brereton. . . . The remainder of the wedding day is soon told. Kemble sat amusing himself till the evening in the drawing-room [at Mrs. Bannister's in Frith Street], occasionally conversing, but commonly playing with the children in their own way; and when it grew late, he ordered a coach to take him to the play-house, from which he brought home his wife, to the house in Caroline Street, Bedford Square, which had been prepared for her reception.—Boaden's *Memoirs of J. P. Kemble*, 1825, vol. i. pp. 374-376.

Mr. Kemble now steadily pursued his object of forming a complete collection of the drama. . . . To give him ample room he had enlarged the library of his house in Caroline Street, Bedford Square. I speak of him always, I am sure, with respect; but although there was no doubt about the superiority of the house in Great Russell Street, I yet fancied him happier in the former than the latter; there was more freedom, fewer guests, less of ceremony and equal hospitality.—Boaden's *Memoirs of J. P. Kemble*, 1825, vol. i. pp. 103, 104.

**Caron or Caroone House,** SOUTH LAMBETH, was built by Sir Noel de Caron (d. 1624-1625), ambassador from the States of the Netherlands for a period of thirty-three years, in the reigns of Queen Elizabeth and King James I. In 1635-1636 it was fitted up for the Ambassador from the King of Poland.[1] The house, "with the gardens and orchards thereunto belonging," was granted to Lord Chancellor Clarendon by Charles II., April 23, 1666;[2] and on April 16, 1667, in consideration of the sum of £2000, made over by the Chancellor to Sir Jeremy Whichcott.[1] The Fleet prisoners were removed here after the Great Fire,[2] and all that remained of the house within the present century taken down in 1809.[3] The site is marked in Ogilby's *Roads*, Plate 72.

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[1] Works Accounts of the Crown, Charles I.

[2] Lister's *Life of Clarendon*, vol. iii. p. 526.

At South Lambhith is a noble house built by Noel Caron, Ambassador from Holland, of the figure of half a Roman H, on the gate whereof is writ, *Omne solum forti patria.* This house was pulled down about 1687.—Aubrey's *Surrey*, vol. i. p. 8.

**Caron's Almshouses,** VAUXHALL, founded by Sir Noel de Caron in 1622 for seven poor women over sixty years old of the parish of Lambeth, with an allowance of £4 a year each. The almshouses are now at Fentiman Road, Clapham.

**Carpenters' Hall,** LONDON WALL.

Amongst many proper houses, possessed for the most part by curriers, is the Carpenters' Hall, which company were incorporated in the seventeenth year of King Edward IV.—*Stow*, p. 66.

Four paintings in distemper, frieze shape (of a date as early as the reign of Edward IV.), were accidentally discovered (December 1845) above the wainscot in the west end of the hall. The subjects—Noah building the ark; King Josiah ordering the Temple to be repaired; Joseph at work, our Saviour as a boy assisting; Christ teaching in the Synagogue, "Is not this the Carpenter's son?"

The hall was long used as a warehouse, and afterwards as Messrs. Waterlow's printing establishment. It was taken down 1876, the Carpenters' and Drapers' Companies having made an arrangement by which a broad thoroughfare, to be lined with handsome blocks of offices, should be carried through their respective estates, from London Wall to Throgmorton Street. It has been named Throgmorton Avenue, and at the London Wall corner, partly on the site of the old hall, a new Carpenters' Hall has been erected from the designs of Mr. W. W. Pocock. The new hall is a stately structure of Portland stone, the two fronts are respectively 87 and 84 feet long. The style is Italian, columnar, on a deeply recessed basement, and crowned by cornice and balustrade. Inside, a handsome loggia with coupled columns gives access to the Court Room, 38 feet by 26; a grand staircase leads to the Great Hall (or Livery Room), 76 feet by 38 and 36 feet high, and to a drawing-room 42 feet by 32. The Company possess an interesting portrait of William Portington (d. 1628), Master Carpenter to the Crown in the reigns of Queen Elizabeth and King James I., and Inigo Jones's assistant in his Masques at Court. Ancient caps or crowns (temp. Queen Elizabeth) worn by the master and wardens; the custom of crowning still prevails, and the old caps are still used. The silver-gilt cups (temp. James I.) of the master and warden. In digging for the foundations of the new hall many Roman relics were discovered.

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[1] Original deed, signed by Lord Clarendon.

[2] *London Gazette*, No. 541.

[3] Lister's *Life of Clarendon*, vol. ii. p. 538.

**Carrington Street,** MAY FAIR. Kitty Fisher, the celebrated courtesan, whose beauty has been preserved on canvas by Reynolds, lived in this street about 1779.[1] Earlier in the century Samuel Carte, the antiquary, was resident here.

**Carter Lane,** DOCTORS' COMMONS. The division into Great and Little was abolished by the Metropolitan Board of Works in 1866. Great Carter Lane was the western, Little Carter Lane the eastern portion of Carter Lane. Carter Lane was the dwelling-place of the Merry Cobler of Tarlton's *Jests.* The Hart's Horn in Carter Lane was the compotation house of the Guy Faux conspirators.[2] Here is Bell Yard, so called from the Bell Inn, from whence in 1598 Richard Quyney directs a letter "To my loveing good ffrend and contreymann, Mr. Wm. Shackespere deliver thees," the only letter addressed to Shakespeare known to exist. Mr. R. Bell Wheler, of Stratford-upon-Avon, has the original. The Pell Records contain an entry, 2 Henry VI. (1424), of a payment to "John Kyllyngham, master of the house called the Bell."

> *March* 16, 1560.—Went to burying from the Bell, Carter Lane, one Master Bodeley, a gentleman of the Temple, that was slain in Powle's Churcheyard by one of Alkoke's servants, and there fetched him a hundred gentlemen and over to bring him to the Temple, and twenty clerks singing, and after buried.—Machyn's *Diary*, p. 228.

Over against Bell Yard stood a large house inhabited by Sir Joseph Sheldon.[3] Carter Lane Meeting-House, founded by Matthew Sylvester, in the ministry of which Richard Baxter and Edmund Calamy succeeded him, was long celebrated among Dissenters; most of the great dissenting ministers have preached in it. The first edition (A. D. 1600) of "The Cronicle History of Henry the Fift, with his battell fought at Agin Court in France, togither with Auntient Pistoll," was printed by Thomas Creede for T. Millington and J. Busby, and sold "at his house in Carter Lane next the Powle Head."

**Castle Baynard (Ward of),** one of the twenty-six wards of London, and "so named of an old castle there."[4] [*See* Baynard Castle.] *General Boundaries.*—North, upper end of Warwick Lane in one part, Paternoster Row in another; south, the Thames; east, Paul's Wharf and Old 'Change; west, Ave-Maria Lane, Creed Lane, St. Andrew's Hill, and Hood's Wharf. Stow enumerates four churches:—St. Benet-by-Paul's Wharf; St. Andrew's-in-the-Wardrobe; St. Mary Magdalen, Old Fish Street; St. Gregory-by-St.-Paul's (destroyed in the Great Fire and not rebuilt; Queen Anne's statue in St. Paul's Churchyard stands where it stood). Puddle Dock, Heralds' College, and Doctors' Commons are in this ward.

**Castle Court,** LEICESTER SQUARE. Edmund Kean, the tragedian, was born here on November 4, 1787.

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[1] Hone's *Every Day Book*, vol. i. p. 572.

[2] Sir Edward Hoby to Sir Thomas Edmondes, November 19, 1600; *Court of King James*, vol. i. p. 41.

[3] See Map in *Strype*.

[4] *Stow*, p. 135.

**Castle Court,** STRAND. On the north side, opposite Durham Yard, in the corner house, Shipley's Drawing School was kept, and the Society of Arts held their meetings in 1756.

**Castle Street,** FALCON SQUARE.

Thomas Wilde, Lord Truro (1782-1855), Lord Chancellor, was born in this street.

**Castle Street,** HOLBORN (now Furnival Street), runs from Holborn into Cursitor Street. The proper name is Castle Yard—perhaps from the yard of the Castle Inn, on which it was built. In "Castle Yard, in Holborn," Lord Arundel, the great collector of art and antiquities, was living in 1619-1620; and in "Castle Yard" died Lady Davenant, the first wife of Sir William Davenant, the poet. Here also, "in his house in the New Buildings in the Castle Yard, Holborn," died the wife of Secretary Thurloe, 1646.[1] And here, on St. Paul's day, 1710, Paul Whitehead was born. The street maintained its credit as Castle Yard into the middle of the 18th century.

> *June* 4, 1747.—At the Court of Common Pleas was try'd a cause between Miss Davids of Castle Yard, Holborn, plaintiff, and the Rev. Dr. Wilson, prebendary of Worcester, Canon of Lincoln, and Vicar of Newark-upon-Trent, defendant. The action was laid for £10,000 on a breach of a promise of marriage, when, after a trial of almost a day, the jury gave a verdict with £7000 damages.—*Gentleman's Magazine*, June 1747, p. 293.

**Castle Street,** LEICESTER SQUARE—from Great Newport Street to Hemming's Row—(now absorbed in Charing Cross Road). Sir Robert Strange was living at No. 14 between 1765 and 1774, when he left to settle for five years in Paris. Here he engraved his fine full-length portrait of Charles I., in his robes, after Van Dyck. Castle Street was (1764) the first London residence of Benjamin West, the painter. Samuel Dyer, one of the supposed writers of *Junius*, died at his lodgings in this street, September 1772. Liston, the inimitable comedian, was, in his early years, usher in a day school here.[2] When Porson, the Greek scholar, while walking in the Strand, September 19, 1808, was seized with an apoplectic fit, he was carried to the workhouse in this street, but recovered sufficiently to be removed to his lodgings in the Old Jewry, where he died on September 25. In this street was Archbishop Tenison's Library, founded in 1684, and dispersed by auction in 1861. The house was pulled down in the latter year to make room for the extension of the National Gallery. The back entrance to Archbishop Tenison's Grammar School, Leicester Square, is on the west side of the street.

Nearly the whole of the eastern side was pulled down in February 1886 for the purpose of making the new street from Tottenham Court Road to Charing Cross, now named Charing Cross Road.

**Castle Street,** OXFORD STREET. *Eminent Inhabitants.*—Dr. Johnson, at No. 6, in 1738. In the *Weekly Miscellany*, October 21,

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[1] Register of St. Andrew's, Holborn.

[2] *Gentleman's Magazine*, May 1846, p. 547.

1738, appeared the "Proposals for printing the History of the Council of Trent, translated from the Italian of Father Paul Sarpi; with the Author's Life," etc. "Subscriptions are taken in by" Dodsley, Rivington, Cave, "and the Translator, at No. 6 in Castle Street by Cavendish Square."[1] William Hayley lodged in this street for several weeks in 1780, "for the sake of being very near his friend Romney," in Cavendish Square. Here Gibbon came frequently to see him, and he says that John Howard, the philanthropist, then living in Great Ormond Street, "frequently visited him here."[2] James Barry, at No. 36.

> Mr. Barry was extremely negligent of his person and dress, and not less so of his house in Castle Street, Oxford Market, in which he resided nearly twenty years, and until the time of his death it had become almost proverbial for its dirty and ruinous state. In this mansion he lived quite alone, and scarcely ever admitted any visitor.—Edwards's *Anecdotes*, 4to, 1808, p. 316.

Barry gave a dinner to Burke in this house—the statesman watched the steak while the painter ran to a neighbouring public-house for a pot of porter.

> "Sir, said Barry, "you know I live alone; but if you will come and help me to eat a steak, I shall have it tender and hot from the most classic market in London—that of Oxford." The day and the hour came, and Burke, arriving at No. 36 Castle Street, found Barry ready to receive him. The fire was burning brightly; the steaks were put on to broil, and Barry, having spread a clean cloth on the table, put a pair of tongs in the hands of Burke, saying, "Be useful, my dear friend, and look to the steaks till I fetch the porter." Burke did as he was desired; the painter soon returned with the porter in his hand, exclaiming, "What a misfortune! the wind carried away the fine foaming top as I crossed Titchfield Street." They sat down together; the steak was tender, and done to a moment. The artist was full of anecdote, and Burke often declared that he never spent a happier evening in his life.—Allan Cunningham, *Lives of British Artists*, vol. ii. p. 125.

His last years were spent here in extreme squalor. "He lived alone in a house which was never cleaned," wrote Southey, who was "admitted into his den," "and he slept on a bedstead with no other furniture than a blanket nailed on the one side:" sheets he had not slept in for many years. Yet he had hoarded some money, and one day some thieves broke into the house and carried off £400. On February 6, 1806, as he was about to enter the house where he occasionally dined, he was seized with pleuritic fever; he was carried home, but some mischievous boys had plugged the key-hole of the street door, and a bed was found for him at a neighbour's. Thence he was removed to his friend, Mr. Bonomi's house, where he died, February 22.

A Society of Arts' tablet has been fixed on the front of the house, which has been rebuilt. The rear entrance to the Princess's Theatre is in this street (No. 55).

**Castle Street**, SOUTHWARK, one of the streets laid open by the construction of Southwark Street. Here, April 23, 1730, in a small baker's shop kept by his father, was born Abraham Newland, for many years chief cashier of the Bank of England, and during the whole period of Mr. Pitt's financial operations a power in the State.

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[1] *Boswell*, by Croker, p. 38, *note*.

[2] Hayley's *Life*, vol. i. p. 204.

**Cateaton Street,** CHEAPSIDE.

Catte Street, corruptly called Catteten Street, beginneth at the north end of Ironmonger Lane, and runneth to the west end of St. Lawrence Church.—*Stow*, p. 102.

In 1845 this street was most improperly renamed *Gresham Street.* Canning wrote a "boundless exuberance of rhyme," entitled *Musæ Cateatonienses*, "on Legge's going to Cateaton Street."[1] The volume has never been printed, and is said to be in the keeping of the Earl of Morley. In the beginning of this century "the Church assembling at No. 7 Cateaton Street" thought it necessary publicly to disclaim all connection with "the Church assembling at No. 5 Cateaton Street."[2]

*Lady Peckham. Your* family indeed! Vasn't my great uncle, Mr. Peter Pringle, the cheesemonger of Cateaton Street, a Major in the Train bands before you vas born?—Holcroft's *School for Arrogance*, 1791.

There is a street with this strange name in Manchester.

**Catherine (St.) Coleman**; and **Catherine (St.) Cree.** [*See* St. Katherine Coleman and St. Katherine Cree.]

**Catherine's (St.) Church and Hospital.** [*See* St. Katherine at the Tower; and St. Katherine's, Regent Park.]

**Catherine Street,** ST. JAMES'S, the name originally given to the street afterwards called Pall Mall; partly built on the ground where the once fashionable game of pall-mall was played, before the mall was laid out in St. James's Park. The street was so called after Catherine of Portugal, Queen of Charles II.; and in the Act for erecting a new parish, to be called the Parish of St. James's, within the Liberty of Westminster, Catherine Street, *alias* Pall Mall Street, is particularly referred to.

This parish [St. James's] begins at the picture-shop at the south side of the end of Catherine Street (now called Pall Mall).—*New Remarks of London*, by the Company of Parish Clerks, 12mo, 1732, p. 266.

**Catherine Street,** STRAND, a street running from the Strand to Russell Street, Covent Garden. The northern half was formerly called Brydges Street. Drury Lane Theatre is at its north-east corner.

Oh, may thy virtue guard thee through the roads,
Of Drury's mazy courts and dark abodes!
The harlot's guileful paths, who nightly stand,
Where Catherine Street descends into the Strand.
Gay, *Trivia.*

Ogilby (1675) speaks of this street as "a new-made passage to Covent Garden."

Dr. Johnson told us "there was once a pretty good tavern in Catherine Street in the Strand, where very good company met in an evening, and each man called for his own half-pint of wine, or gill if he pleased; they were frugal men, and nobody paid but for what he himself drank. The house furnished no supper; but a woman attended with mutton pies, which anybody might purchase. I was introduced to this company by Cumming the Quaker, and used to go there sometimes when I drank wine.—*Boswell*, p. 343.

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[1] See Windham's *Diary*, March 31, 1798.

[2] Southey, *Quarterly Review*, vol. xxiii. p. 575.

In 1714 a tract was published with this title, "The May-pole's New Year's Gift, or Thanks returned to his Benefactors, humbly inscribed to the Two Corners of Catherine Street, Strand; written by a parishioner of St. Mary, Savoy."

**Catherine Wheel (The)** was a very favourite sign with our ancestors. Flecknoe, in his *Enigmaticall Characters, all taken from the Life*, 1658, says the Puritans changed it to the Cat and Wheel. There is a lease in the Record Office, dated October 26, 1615, of "a messuage in Smithfield known by the sign of the Catherine Wheel." The Catherine Wheel on the east side of Bishopsgate Street Without, and the Catherine Wheel, Southwark, are old and very considerable coach and waggon offices. Dodsley (1761) has seven *alleys*, three *courts*, and seven *yards* all deriving their names from this popular sign. It is still of common occurrence.

**Catherine Wheel Lane**, St. James's.

*October* 14, 1768.—I was told of a house yesterday and went to see it: the place is called Catherine Wheel Lane; it is behind the Thatched House Tavern in St. James's Street, but it is not near enough to be at all incommoded by it: it is very small but both prettily and conveniently situated: the front faces a cross street, now called Little St. James's Street, and the back looks into the Duke of Bridgewater's garden *very pleasantly*, and a coach drives very well to the door, and people of fashion live in the row.—*Delany Corr.*, vol. iv. p. 182.

She afterwards gave it the name of Little Thatched House, and continued to reside in it till 1771, when she "purchased some old walls in St. James's Place." Dodsley (1761) calls it "Catherine Wheel Court, Bridgewater Gardens."

**Cato Street** (now Horace Street), John Street West, Edgeware Road. The scene of the "Cato Street Conspiracy" of Arthur Thistlewood and his associates to murder the Ministers of the Crown as they sat at dinner at Lord Harrowby's, 39 Grosvenor Square, on February 23, 1820. Cato (or Horace) Street is the second turning in John Street on the right, from the Edgeware Road, under an archway. It was open at one end for the admission of carriages, but was closed with posts at the other. The building in which the conspirators met was a stable, belonging to General Watson. One part was a chaise-house, and there was a loft over, with two rooms—accessible only by a ladder—in the larger of which they were said to have mustered, to the number of twenty-four or twenty-five. Edwards, one of the number, betrayed their intentions, and confirmatory information was given by Hidon and Dwyer, two other confederates. In the afternoon of the day on which the dinner was to have taken place a party of Bow Street officers entered the stable to capture the conspirators. A desperate resistance was made, the lights were extinguished, and Smithers, one of the constables, pressing forward to seize Thistlewood, was pierced by him through the body, and fell mortally wounded. Three other constables were shot or stabbed. Nine of the party were captured, but Thistlewood escaped. He was, however, arrested next morning while in bed at No. 8 White Street, Little Moorfields. He was sent to the Tower, and was the last person committed a prisoner to that celebrated fortress. On May 1, 1820, Thistlewood, Ings, Brunt, Tidd, and Davidson, were hanged at the Old Bailey, and their heads cut off.[1] Thistlewood was originally a subaltern officer in the militia, and afterwards in a regiment of the line, stationed in the West Indies. His motives are not well known; but his chief designs were against Lord Sidmouth and Lord Castlereagh. It was the custom of those days for the members of the Cabinet to dine at each other's houses once a week in rotation—generally on the Wednesdays. The custom died away about 1852. Lord Harrowby was Privy Seal.[2]

**Cattle Market.** [*See* Metropolitan Cattle Market.]

**Cavendish Place.** George E. Street, R.A. (1824-1881), architect of the new Law Courts, died at No. 14.

**Cavendish Square.** Edward Harley, second Earl of Oxford and Mortimer, the munificent collector of the Harleian Library, married, in 1713, the Lady Henrietta Cavendish Holles, from whom this square and several streets adjoining derive their names. The ground was laid out in 1717 or 1718, but the "South Sea Bubble" put an end for a time to the speculation. Writing in 1734, Ralph says it was also called *Oxford Square.* Anthony Collins, the freethinker (d. 1729), bequeathed his "dwelling house in *Cavendish* or *Oxford Square*" to his wife. The whole north side of the square was reserved, in the original plan, for the stately mansion of the munificent Duke of Chandos—the Timon of Pope's unsparing satire.

> In the centre of the north side is a space left for a house intended to be erected by the late Duke of Chandos, the wings only being built; however, there is a handsome wall and gates before this space, which serve to preserve the uniformity of the square.—*Dodsley*, 1761.

The two houses at the corner of Harley Street (the residence of the Princess Amelia mentioned below) and of Chandos Street respectively are believed to belong to the wings of the Duke's house, but they have been divided and greatly altered. In the King's collection of maps and drawings (in the British Museum) is a view of "The Elevation of a New House intended for his Grace the Duke of Chandos, in Marybone-fields, designed by John Price, architect, 1720." *Chandos Street*, in the north-east corner of the square, preserves a memory of the intended structure. An equestrian statue in the centre of the square, modelled by John Cheere, represented William, Duke of Cumberland, the hero of Culloden. The inscription is remarkable:—

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[1] *State Trials; Annual Register*, 1820; *Life of Lord Sidmouth*, vol. iii.

[2] *Marlborough Correspondence*, vol. ii. p. 354.

William Duke of Cumberland, born April 15, 1721—died October 31, 1765. This equestrian statue was erected by Lieutenant-General William Strode, in gratitude for his private kindness, in honour to his public virtue. Nov. the 5th, Anno Domini, 1770.

Reynolds alludes to this statue in his Tenth Discourse: "In this town may be seen an equestrian statue in a modern dress, which may be sufficient to deter modern artists from any such attempt." The statue was taken down in 1868, in order, as was understood, to be repaired or recast. The statue on the south side is of Lord George Bentinck, by Campbell. *Eminent Inhabitants.*—Lady Mary Wortley Montagu. Many of her letters to the Countess of Mar, written between 1723 and 1731, are dated from this square. George Romney, the painter, lived for twenty-one years at No. 32. When Sir Joshua Reynolds, in the course of conversation, was compelled to speak of his *then* rival, he merely indicated him by saying "The man in Cavendish Square." Romney sold the lease to Sir Martin Archer Shee, President of the Royal Academy, who lived in it as long as he practised his profession. The house was built by F. Cotes, R.A., who died here in 1770, and whose crayon portraits were greatly esteemed. John Wootton, the animal painter, died 1765 "at the house he had built for himself" in this square. "Captain and Mrs. Horatio Nelson" were living at No. 5 in October 1787. Matthew Baillie, M.D.; he died in 1823, in No. 25. William W. Barrington, Viscount Barrington (1717-1793). Shute Barrington, Bishop of Durham (1734-1826). General Sir Robert T. Wilson died in 1849 at Marshall Thompson's hotel. The large house at the corner of Harley Street, the west wing of the Duke of Chandos's intended mansion, was bought on the death of George II. by his daughter Princess Amelia, who here for a quarter of a century held what Walpole termed her "tiney court," and died in 1786. John Hunter embalmed her body with his own hands. He was much fatigued and had hardly crossed the square on his way to Oxford Street when he was seized with one of those peculiar spasms which ultimately caused his death. The house was sold to Hope, Earl of Hopetoun, who made many alterations in it; it was next purchased by Mr. Watson Taylor, who expended an enormous sum upon its repair and embellishment,[1] and later was the residence of Viscount Beresford. Under its later tenancy it was divided into two and subsequently into three residences. Cavendish Square is now largely tenanted by fashionable physicians, surgeons, and dentists.

**Cavendish Street (Old),** Oxford Street and Cavendish Square. About 1770-1780 No. 13 was the residence of a French dentist, named Talma, the father of the great actor. In the garret of this house the future tragedian qualified himself for the profession which he was yearning to pursue. At No. 18 Thomas Campbell was in lodgings in 1833.

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[1] "I have seen Mr. Watson Taylor's bills for the repairs and additions of this house; they are £48,000, besides the original purchase money, which was £20,000."—*J. W. Croker to P. C.*

**Cecil House**, the town residence of Sir William Cecil, the great Lord Burleigh, stood on the north side of the Strand, on the site of Burleigh Street, and the old Exeter 'Change.

> The howse of the ryght honorable Lord Burleigh, Lord High Tresorer of England and by him erected. Standinge on the north side of the Stronde, a verie fayre howse raysed with brickes, proportionablie adorned with four turrets placed at the four quarters of the howse; within it is curiouslye bewtified with rare devises, and especially the oratory, placed in an angle of the great chamber. Unto this is annexed on the east a proper howse of the honorable Sir Robert Cecill knight, and of Her Mats most honorable Prevye Counsayle.—Norden's *Middlesex*, *Harl. MS.*, 570 (printed in Norden's *Essex*, ed. Ellis, p. xvi.)
>
> Cicile House sometime belonged to the parson of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, and by composition came to Sir Thomas Palmer, Knight, in the reign of Edward VI., who began to build the same of brick and timber, very large and spacious; but of later time it hath been far more beautifully increased by the late Sir William Cicile, Baron of Burghley.—*Stow*, p. 167.

At this house Cecil had "fourscore persons in family, exclusive of those who attended him at court." His expenses were £30 a week in his absence, and between £40 and £50 when he was present. His stables cost him 1000 marks a year.

> *July* 14, 1561.—The Queen supped at my House in Strand before it was fully finished; and she came by the fields from Christ Church.—Lord Burleigh's *Diary*, in Murdin's *State Papers*.
>
> *July* 1, 1564.—My daughter Elizabeth born at Cecile House at night.—*Ibid.* p. 755.
>
> Tarlton [the Clown] called Burley House gate in the Strand, towards the Savoy, the L. Treasurer's almes gate, because it was seldom or never opened.—Manningham's *Diary*, p. 16.

Sir William Cecil enlarged his grounds at the back of his house, by a lease from the Earl of Bedford, dated September 7, 1750.[1] He died here, August 4, 1598.

> *March* 13, 1609.—Anne Lady Glenham sends documents to prove her right to Cecil House, intended by her father, Thomas Earl of Dorset, for herself and children, which on the death of her brother, Robert Earl of Dorset, she now claims.—*Cal. State Pap.*, 1603-1610, p. 499.

After the Great Fire of London Cecil House was hired for holding the Arches, Admiralty and Prerogative Courts in, until Doctors' Commons should be rebuilt. Later it was converted into the Exeter Change. The memory of the house and its owners is preserved in the names of Cecil Street, Burleigh Street, Exeter Street, Salisbury Street. [*See* Exeter House; Covent Garden.]

**Cecil Street**, STRAND, was commenced 1696, on part of the grounds attached to *Salisbury House*, the town residence of Sir Robert Cecil, Earl of Salisbury, Lord High Treasurer in the reign of James I. The last house on the west side was inhabited, in 1706, by Lord Gray, and in 1721-1724 by the Archbishop of York. The east side of the street is in the precinct of the Savoy; the west in the parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields. Spranger Barry, the actor, celebrated as *Romeo*, died at his house in Cecil Street, January 10, 1777. He was buried in the cloisters of Westminster Abbey. Cowper addresses a sonnet to Dr. Austen of Cecil Street, London (May 26, 1792)—

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[1] *Archæologia*, vol. xxx. p. 494.

> Who giving Mary health, heals my distress.

When Edmund Kean made his first appearance at Drury Lane, January 26, 1814, and took the town by storm in *Shylock*, he and his wife and their little son Charles were lodging in a garret in Cecil Street. When he escaped from the theatre on that triumphant night he rushed home through the rain, and bounding up the stairs exclaimed, "Mary, you shall ride in your carriage, and you, Charley, shall be an Eton boy." Dr. Wollaston was living at No. 18 in the year 1800; and the Rev. Henry F. Cary, the translator of Dante, at No. 20 in 1816.

**Central Criminal Court.** [*See* Old Bailey.]

**Central Meat Market.** [*See* London Central Meat and Poultry Market.]

**Chad's (St.) Row,** at the north end of GRAY'S INN ROAD, close to the King's Cross Station of the Metropolitan Railway.

> St. Chad's Well is near Battle Bridge. The miraculous water is aperient, and was some years ago quaffed by the bilious and other invalids, who flocked thither in crowds. . . . A few years, and it will be with its waters as with the water of St. Pancras Well, which is inclosed in the garden of a private house, near old St. Pancras Churchyard.—Hone's *Every Day Book*, vol. i. p. 323.

Munden the actor is said to have walked daily from Hampstead to drink of the water of St. Chad's Well.[1]

**Chadwell Street,** MYDDELTON SQUARE, was so called from Chadwell springs, which form the source of the *New River*, made by Sir Hugh Myddelton. The springs are situated in the meadows, about midway between Hertford and Ware; and the site of the principal spring is marked by a stone, erected by the New River Company.

**Chain Gate,** SOUTHWARK, near St. Saviour's Church.

> *July* 20, 1559.—The good old Bishop of Durham came riding to London with fourscore horse, and so to Southwark unto Master Dolman's house, a tallow chandler, and there he lies against the *chenegate*.—Machyn's *Diary*, p. 204.

**Chalk Farm,** by Primrose Hill, South Hampstead: the name is probably a corruption of Chalcot, which occurs in Camden's and in Dodsley's Map, and survives in Chalcot Crescent. Chalk Farm was a whitewashed public-house, known in 1678 as the White House, with a tea-garden, and a field adjoining since celebrated as the scene of many duels. Hither the body of Sir Edmund Berry Godfrey was carried, after its discovery in a field behind Primrose Hill. Here, in 1806, Moore and Jeffrey fought their bloodless and, as was said, "leadless" duel, on account of an article in the *Edinburgh Review*. Byron made fun of it in his *English Bards*, and others did the same, but there is no doubt the duel was serious. Graver in its consequences was the duel fought here by moonlight (9 P.M., February 16, 1821) between John Scott and Mr. Christie, on account of some remarks on Scotland which appeared in *The London Magazine*, of which Scott was editor. Scott was killed; Christie was tried for murder and acquitted. The duel field and the tea-garden are built over, and the White House has made way for an ordinary suburban tavern.

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[1] Doran, *Saints and Sinners*, vol. i. p. 21.

**Chalton Street,** SOMERS TOWN. Turning out of the Euston Road. John Abercrombie, horticultural writer, died here in 1806. Godwin moved into a small house in this street in 1793, and here he wrote the principal portion of his *Caleb Williams.* He lived at 7 Eversham Buildings when he was married to Mary Wollstonecraft in 1797, and in September of the same year his wife died here. Mr. Lawrence Hutton[1] describes Eversham Buildings as that part of the present Chalton Street which lies between Chapel Street (then Chapel Path) and Phœnix Street.

**Chancery, Court of,** presided over by the Lord Chancellor, is of great antiquity and honour.

> The High Court of Chancery is, in matters of civil property, the most important of any of the king's superior and original courts of justice; it has its name of chancery, *cancellaria*, from the judge who presides here, the Lord Chancellor or *cancellarius*, who, Sir Edward Coke informs us, is so termed *a cancellando* from cancelling the king's letters patent, when granted contrary to law, which is the highest point of his jurisdiction.—*Blackstone.*

The Lord Chancellor anciently held his court at the upper end of Westminster Hall at a long marble table. His courts were subsequently held in Westminster Hall and in Lincoln's Inn Hall, the Vice-Chancellor sitting in courts adjacent, which are now pulled down, until the erection of the Royal Courts of Justice in the Strand.

The Lord Chancellor was assisted in the administration of equity law by the clerks and masters in Chancery, and by the Master of the Rolls. In the reign of George III. one vice-chancellor was appointed, and in the present reign three vice-chancellors were added, but the office is now done away with. The decisions of the Master of the Rolls were appealable to the Lord Chancellor, and two new judges called Lord Justices of Appeal.

As constituted by the Supreme Court of Judicature Act 1873, the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice is presided over by the Lord Chancellor and five justices. By the Supreme Court of Judicature Act 1881, the Master of the Rolls ceased to be a judge of the Chancery Division. Her Majesty's Court of Appeal now consists of the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Chief-Justice of England, the Master of the Rolls, the President of the Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division, and five lords justices.

**Chancery Lane,** a long lane, running northwards from Fleet Street into Holborn; called originally New Street.

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[1] *Literary Landmarks of London*, 1885, p. 116.

> Long Chancery Lane retentive rolls the sound.—POPE.

> Beyond this Old Temple and the Bishop of Lincolne's House is New Street, so called in the reign of Henry III., when he of a Jew's house, founded the House of Converts betwixt the Old Temple and the New. The same street hath since been called Chancery Lane, by reason that King Edward III. annexed the House of Converts by patent to the Office of Custos Rotulorum, or Master of the Rolls.—*Stow*, p. 163.

> Next to this house of friars [the "old friar house juxta Holborne"] was one other great house, sometime belonging to the Bishop of Chichester, whereof Matthew Paris writeth thus: "Ralph de Nova Villa, or Nevill, Bishop of Chichester and Chancellor of England, sometime built a noble house, even from the ground, not far from the new Temple and House of Converts; in which place he deceased in the year 1244." In this place, after the decease of the said bishop, and in place of the House of Black Friars before spoken of, Henry Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, Constable of Chester, and Custos of England, built his inn, and for the most part was lodged there: he deceased in this house in the year 1310. . . . This Lincoln's Inn, sometime pertaining to the Bishops of Chichester, as a part of the said great house, is now an Inn of Court. . . . In the reign of Henry VIII. Sir Thomas Lovell was a great builder there; especially he built the Gate-house and forefront towards the east, placing thereon as well the Lacies' arms as his own. . . . The rest of that side, even to Fleet Street, is replenished with fair buildings.—*Stow*, p. 164.

The memory of the bishops' house is preserved in Chichester Rents. In the Syllabus to vol. xvii. of Rymer's *Fœdera* a document is indexed of 37 Edw. III. (1363), "De pecuniis consuetis pro emendatione Faytour Lane et Chanceller Lane."

> This Chancellor's Lane (now called Chancery Lane), in Edward I.'s time, was so foul and miry, that John Briton, Custos of London, had it barred up, to hinder any harm that might happen in passing that way: and the Bishop of Chichester, whose house was there, kept up the bar for many years. But after divers years, upon an inquisition made of the annoyances of London, the inquest presented that John Bishop of Chichester, ten years past, stopt up a certain Lane, called Chancellor's Lane, "Levando ibid. duas stapulas cum una barra," *i.e.* by setting up there two staples with one bar cross the said lane, whereby men with carts and other carriages could not pass. The Bishop said that John Breton, while he was Custos of London, for that the said lane was so dirty that no man could pass, set up the said staples and bar "ad viam illam defutand." and he granted that what was annoyance should be taken away. And so the sheriff was commanded to do it.—*Strype*, B. iv. p. 70.

The great Lord Strafford was born in this lane, April 13, 1593, "at the house of his mother's father, Mr. Robert Atkinson, a bencher of Lincoln's Inn;" the register of St. Dunstan's, Fleet Street, records his baptism. Henry Baker (1698-1774), one of the founders of the Society of Arts, and Defoe's son-in-law, was born here. *Eminent Inhabitants.*—Isaak Walton (1627-1644), in what was then the seventh house on the left hand as you walk from Fleet Street into Holborn. In 1638 his yearly rent was estimated at £31 : 10s. higher than any other except one in that part of Chancery Lane. In 1644, when the King demanded a sum of £40,000 from the citizens, "Isaack Walton, of St. Dunstan's in the West," was assessed at £3. Walton subsequently lived in the house at the western corner of the Lane and Fleet Street. The house had two doors, and his was the second door from the corner. Lord Chief-Justice Hyde (d. 1631). Francis North, Lord Keeper Guilford.

> His Lordship [Lord Keeper Guilford] settled himself in the great brick house near Serjeants' Inn in Chancery Lane, which was formerly the Lord Chief Justice Hyde's; and that he held till he had the Great Seal, and some time after. . . . When his lordship lived in this house, before his lady began to want her health, he was in the height of all the felicity his nature was capable of. He had a seat in St. Dunstan's Church appropriated to him, and constantly kept the church in the mornings. . . . His house was to his mind, and having, with leave, a door into Serjeants' Inn Garden, he passed daily with ease to his chambers dedicated to business and study.—North's *Life of Lord Keeper Guilford*, p. 164.

The sewerage arrangements, however, somewhat marred his felicity. He found the cellar of his house obnoxious from all the drainage of the house going into a small well there, "and when it was full a pump went to work to carry it into the open kennel of the street." He tried to persuade the other owners of houses to "join in the charges of making a drain, or sewer, all along the street, deep enough to discharge into the grand common sewer of Fleet Street." Chancery Lane, down to about 1670, was therefore without any sewer. Even then the inhabitants strongly resisted the proposal, and it was only by applying to the Commissioners of Sewers that his Lordship carried his point. November 19, 1672, "Bishop Wilkins (of Chester) died of the stone at the Dean of Canterbury's (Tillotson) house in Chancery Lane."[1] Sir John Trevor, Master of the Rolls and Speaker, died in Chancery Lane in 1717. At No. 55 Cowper the poet breakfasted with his friend, Samuel Rose. Thomas Moore describes a dinner at Horace Twiss's in Chancery Lane "in a borrowed room, with champagne, pewter spoons, and old Lady Cork."

Jacob Tonson's first shop was at or near the Fleet Street end of Chancery Lane, and distinguished by the sign of the Judge's Head. About 1697 he removed to Gray's Inn Gate, where he remained till about 1712, and then removed to a house in the Strand, over against Catherine Street. Here he adopted Shakespeare's Head for his sign.

Lord Campbell in his early London years was member of a debating society which "met at the Crown and Rolls in Chancery Lane." It was then declining, but "had boasted of such distinguished members as Canning, Scarlett, Mackintosh, Bobus Smith, Perceval, and Hallam."[2]

A house on the east side near Holborn, since rebuilt, was the scene of an alleged murder by poison, for which Eliza Fenning was executed in 1815. The case created the greatest interest, a very large number of persons believing that the accused person was innocent.

William Pickering, famed for choice books and choice editions, was at No. 57. At No. 119 are Messrs. Stevens the law publishers. At No. 115 are Hodgson's book auction rooms, where many fine libraries have been dispersed, and "remainders" disposed of. Hodgson previously occupied the east corner of Chancery Lane and Fleet Street, which was rebuilt and is now occupied by Partridge and Cooper, stationers.

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[1] Birch's *Life of Archbishop Tillotson*, p. 44.

[2] *Life of Lord Campbell*, vol. i. p. 140.

*Observe.*—Old *Lincoln's Inn* gateway, of the age of Henry VIII. (built, as stated above, by Sir Thomas Lovell, and dated 1518); *Incorporated Law Society* of the United Kingdom, 103 to 111, and the large and stately *Union Bank* (Italian of the three orders) erected at the corner of Carey Street in 1865, from the designs of Mr. F. W. Porter. At the back of the *Rolls Chapel* is Bowling Inn Alley. Mary Ann Clarke (the wife of a journeyman printer at Hansard's, and subsequently the mistress of the Duke of York) was the daughter of a man named Thompson, a journeyman labourer in this narrow court. Chancery Lane has been much improved in the last few years by the widening of the north end, the removal of mean houses, and the erection of houses of a better class, among them being several large blocks of chambers.

**Chandos Street,** Cavendish Square, so called after James Brydges, first Duke of Chandos (d. 1744). Chandos House is the residence of the Duke of Buckingham. [*See* Cavendish Square.]

**Chandos Street,** Covent Garden, runs from Bedford Street to St. Martin's Lane. It was built 1637,[1] and so named after William Brydges, Lord Chandos, the ancestor of the magnificent duke. [*See* Brydges Street.] Claude Duval, the highwayman, was arrested in the reign of Charles II. at the Hole-in-the-Wall in this street, the same tavern from whence, a little later, Rawlins the medallist wrote a supplicatory letter to Evelyn asking his assistance.

> He [Lord Arundel] also was the first y$^{t}$ invented balconies; y$^{e}$ first was in Covent Garden, and in Chandois Street at the corner was y$^{e}$ Sign of a Balcony, which country folks were wont much to gaze on.—Bagford, *Harl. MS.*, fol. 50 b.
>
> That's the Bellconey [balcony] she stands on, that which jets out so on the forepart of the house; every house here has one of 'em.—R. Brome, *Covent Garden Weeded*, 1659.

On the north side is the Medical School of Charing Cross Hospital, designed 1881 by J. J. Thomson, architect.

**'Change.** An abbreviation of Exchange. So Pope's *Sir Baalam:*—

> Constant at Church and 'Change, his gains were sure;
> His givings rare, save farthings to the poor;

and Gay's sempstress in his entertaining *Trivia:*—

> The sempstress speeds to 'Change with red-tipped nose.

**'Change Alley,** Cornhill, properly Exchange Alley.

Before the Great Fire this place was a narrow passage, but afterwards it was enlarged and chiefly rebuilt out of a house belonging to Alderman Backwell.

Originally the dealing in stocks took place in Jonathan's Coffeehouse in 'Change Alley, but by the rapid accumulation of the National Debt, together with the introduction of other investments—particularly the South Sea Stock—it quickly extended into the Alley itself, and led to scenes frequently referred to by contemporary dramatists and essayists. To lessen the public grievance and scandal a committee was formed, and the best business removed to the Exchange Coffee-house, when a charge of sixpence was levied on each person entering during business hours. This, however, did not cure the evil, and some of the independent members formed themselves into a body, built a house, or Stock Exchange, for themselves, and admitted members on the principles of a club. The first house was opened in March 1802, the second in 1854. [*See* Stock Exchange.] Pope is the author of "A strange but true Relation how Edmund Curll of Fleet Street, Stationer, out of an extraordinary desire of lucre, went into Change Alley and was converted from the Christian Religion by certain eminent Jews. And how he was circumcised and initiated with their mysteries."

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[1] Rate-books of St. Martin's.

> Why did 'Change Alley waste thy precious hours,
> Among the fools who gap'd for golden show'rs?
> No wonder if we found some poets there,
> Who live on fancy and can feed on air;
> No wonder they were caught by South Sea schemes,
> Who ne'er enjoy'd a guinea but in dreams.
> *Gay to Mr. Thomas Snow, goldsmith, near Temple Bar.*

Gay himself was one who "wasted precious hours" there.

> Pray, if it is possible to remember a mere word of course in such a place as Exchange Alley, remember me there to Gay; for anywhere else (I deem) you will not see him as yet.—*Pope to Fortescue*, June 24, 1720 (South Sea year).

> There is a gulf where thousands fell,
> Here all the bold adventurers came,
> A narrow Sound, though deep as Hell;
> '*Change Alley* is the dreadful name.
> Swift, *The South Sea Project*, 1721.

[*See* Exchange Alley and Garraway's.]

**'Change (Old).** [*See* Old 'Change.]

**Channel Row,** WESTMINSTER. [*See* Canon Row, of which it is a corruption.]

**Chapels Royal.** [*See* St. James's Palace, Whitehall, Savoy.]

**Chapel Street,** GROSVENOR SQUARE (from South Audley Street to Park Lane). The first edition of *Queen Mab* bears the imprint, "London, printed by P. B. Shelley, 23 Chapel Street, Grosvenor Square, 1813." This was the private residence of the father of Harriett Westbrook, the poet's first wife, and it was from here that he carried her off to Gretna Green in August, 1811. Beau Brummell lived here when in the height of his splendour, and here princes and nobles attended his levée.

> His house in Chapel Street corresponded with his "get up"; the furniture was in excellent taste, and the library contained the best works of every period and of every country. His canes, his snuff boxes, and his Sèvres china were exquisite; his horses and carriages were conspicuous for their excellence.—*Gronow*, p. 45.

**Chapel Street,** May Fair, between Curzon Street and Shepherd Street. Chantrey made his first appearance as exhibitor at the Royal Academy as a painter in 1804. His address was "7 Chapel Street, West, May Fair."

**Chapel Street,** Pentonville, from Penton Street to High Street, Islington. Charles Lamb and his sister were living at No. 45 early in 1800.

**Chapel Street,** Portland Place (now Gildea Street, a turning out of Great Portland Street, between St. Paul's Chapel and the Portland Hotel). Peter Pindar (Dr. Wolcott) was living at No. 1 in the years 1800 and 1803.

**Chapel Street,** Soho, the second turning on the left in Wardour Street, from Oxford Street. Here, at a tailor's, died Theodore, King of Corsica, December 11, 1756. [*See* St. Anne's, Soho.] Edmund Kean went to a school here kept by a Mr. King.

**Chapter Coffee-house,** the west corner of Paul's Alley, Paternoster Row, noted in the last century as the place of meeting of the London publishers.

> And here my publisher would not forgive me, was I to leave the neighbourhood without taking notice of the Chapter Coffee-house, which is frequented by those encouragers of literature and (as they are styled by an eminent critic) "not the worst judges of merit," the booksellers. The conversation here naturally turns upon the newest publications; but their criticisms are somewhat singular. When they say a *good* book, they do not mean to praise the style or sentiment, but the quick and extensive sale of it. That book is best which sells most: and if the demand for Quarles should be greater than for Pope, he would have the highest place on the rubric-post.—*The Connoisseur*, No. 1, January 31, 1754.

It was here that the club of publishers known as the *Conger* held their meetings. The Conger was an association formed in 1715 by five booksellers for the purpose of diminishing their individual risk in publications of an expensive character, and from which the returns were likely to be slow, by dividing the venture into shares. It was at a meeting of this club at the Chapter Coffee-house, early in 1777, that the scheme was arranged of an edition of the British poets, for which Johnson was to be invited to write short lives of those whose works were included.

> A select number of the most respectable booksellers met on the occasion; and, on consulting together, agreed, that all the proprietors of copyright in the various poets should be summoned together; and when their opinions were given, to proceed immediately on the business. Accordingly a meeting was held, consisting of about forty of the most respectable booksellers of London, when it was agreed that an elegant and uniform edition of "The English Poets" should be immediately printed, with a concise account of the life of each author, by Dr. Samuel Johnson; and that three persons should be deputed to wait upon Dr. Johnson to solicit him to undertake the "Lives," viz. T. Davies, Strahan, and Cadell. The Doctor very politely undertook it, and seemed exceedingly pleased with the proposal. As to the terms, it was left entirely to the Doctor to name his own: he mentioned two hundred guineas; it was immediately agreed to; and a further compliment, I believe, will be made him.—*Edw. Dilly to Boswell*, September 20, 1777; Croker's *Boswell*, p. 530.

I am quite familiar at the Chapter Coffee-house, and know all the geniuses there. A character is now unnecessary; an author carries his character in his pen.—*Chatterton to his Mother*, Shoreditch, May 6, 1770 (*Dix*, p. 263).

Send me whatever you would have published, and direct for me, To be left at the Chapter Coffee-house, Paternoster Row.—*Chatterton to Mr. Mason* (*Dix*, p. 266).

It was at the Chapter Coffee-house that Charlotte and Anne Brontë (Currer and Acton Bell) put up on their first visit to London.

About 8 o'clock on Saturday morning (June 1848) they arrived at the Chapter Coffee-house, Paternoster Row.—Mrs. Gaskell's *Life*, vol. ii. p. 67.

The Chapter Coffee-house is now an ordinary City tavern; the club-room is used as a public dining-room.

**Chapter House,** St. Paul's. [*See* St. Paul's Churchyard.]

**Chapter House,** Westminster. The Chapter House of Westminster Abbey dates from the foundation of the abbey in the days of Edward the Confessor. The Chapter House was the building in which the brethren met weekly to consult on the business of the monastery; but it was also in its early days used as a cemetery. "Here, at least during the rebuilding of the church by Henry III., if not before, on the south side of the entrance, were laid Edwin, first abbot and friend of the Confessor, in a marble tomb; and close beside and with him, moved thither from the cloister, Sebert, the supposed founder of Westminster, St. Paul's and Cambridge; Ethelgoda his wife, and Ricula his sister; Hugolin, chamberlain of the Confessor; and Sicard, the historian of the monastery."[1] Of the original Chapter House no vestiges remain. Henry III. determined to build a new Chapter House that should be of surpassing beauty—"incomparable," as Matthew Paris expressly says. The present building was accordingly erected about 1250, and, in the opinion of Sir Gilbert Scott, it "singles itself out among these beautiful works as a structure perfect in itself, of a purely English type as to its plan and outline, and as carrying out the principle of window tracery in a fuller and grander degree than any part of the church."[2] In plan it is an octagon, inscribed within a circle 60 feet in diameter. One side of the octagon preserved its traceried window, which had always been blank, and not pierced for light as it abutted on the buildings of the Abbey, and this blank window gave Sir G. G. Scott the authority for the remaining seven. The superstructure (based on a low crypt, with a massive central pillar and groined roof) is approached from the cloister by an outer and an inner vestibule of a highly enriched character. It has a central pillar of Purbeck marble and a groined roof. Each side has a window of four lights, the heads filled with very beautiful tracery. Two rows of stone seats are carried round the walls, with five stalls for the abbot, prior, and three other high officials on the east side. The floor was paved with encaustic tiles of admirable design, which, from the accident of a wooden floor being laid over them when the room was appropriated as a record room, have been remarkably well preserved. Over the entrance, inside, is the figure of Christ in majesty, attended by angels, and in a subordinate position a sculptured group of the Annunciation, while the walls were "painted with a series of rude frescoes from the Apocalypse, commencing with four scenes from the legendary life of St. John, and ending with a large group of figures."[1] The paintings date from three distinct periods. The earliest in the eastern stalls are not earlier than 1370. Those of the second period (about 1410) are a continuation of the first subject, and are to be found in the south-east bay. Of the same period are the demi-figures of angels in the apex of the arches, north and south bays. The last period is represented by the painting of the History of St. John the Divine, and the Apocalypse by brother John of Northampton, 1460, for which he received £4 : 10s. In this Chapter House the House of Commons "found its first independent house," in 1282, and continued to meet here, though not regularly, till the end of the reign of Henry VIII. "Here also was convened the Assembly, half secular and half ecclesiastical, when Henry V. [in 1421] summoned the chief Benedictine ecclesiastics to consider the abuses of their order,"[2] the King himself being present with his four councillors. Here too Wolsey held his Legatine Court in 1527. On the dissolution of the convent in 1540 the Chapter House was lent to the Crown. Seven years later it was appropriated as a storehouse for the public records, and it so remained for more than three centuries. On various occasions additional documents were brought to it from other repositories, and it became necessary to adopt various contrivances for their reception. In 1705 it was proposed to add an upper storey, but Sir Christopher Wren refused to build any room or gallery for such a purpose. It was, however, done in 1740, when the groined roof was taken down as ruinous and a common low roof substituted. In course of time the whole of the interior had become encumbered with presses, shelves, and various apparatus, and the architectural features almost entirely hidden and often fearfully mutilated. At length the erection of a new record office and the removal to it of the national records called attention to the now deserted Chapter House; the Society of Antiquaries and other influential bodies memorialised the Government; Sir Gilbert Scott was directed to make a careful survey of the building, and on receiving his report an adequate sum for its complete restoration was granted by Parliament, and, in the words of Dean Stanley, "the venerable building has become one of the most splendid trophies of the archæological and architectural triumphs of the 19th century." The restoration was thorough, but it was at the same time conservative. A new groined roof was constructed and new window tracery inserted, but we have Sir Gilbert Scott's express statement that no addition was made except where the old work had been destroyed or mutilated, and that the only parts which have been "conjecturally restored are the external parapet, the pinnacles, the gables of the buttresses, and the roof."[1]

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[1] Dean Stanley, *Hist. Memorials of Westminster Abbey*, p. 396.

[2] *Old London*, p. 143.

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[1] Stanley, *Memorials*, p. 398.

[2] *Ibid.* p. 403

**Charing Cross**, a triangular opening at the junction of the Strand, Whitehall, and Cockspur Street, and so called from the cross of stone erected, 1291-1294, to Eleanor, Queen of Edward I., being the last stage at which the Queen's body stopped previous to its interment in Westminster Abbey. The origin of the word Charing has not been satisfactorily explained.[2]

There is an absurd and vulgar tradition, that Charing Cross was so named because the body of Edward's "chere reine" rested there: does Peele allude to it here:—

> Erect a rich and stately carved cross,
> Whereon her stature shall with glory shine,
> And henceforth see you call it Charing Cross;
> For why, the *chariest* and the choicest queen,
> That ever did delight my royal eyes,
> There dwells in darkness.

Rev. A. Dyce, *King Edward I.*, Peele's *Works*, vol. i. p. 200.

The Eleanor Crosses, twelve in number, were erected in the following places: Lincoln, Grantham, Stamford, Geddington near Kettering, Northampton, Stony Stratford, Woburn, Dunstable, St. Albans, Waltham, Cheap, and Charing.[3] Three remain, Northampton, Geddington, and Waltham. Charing Cross, from the money laid out upon it, would appear to have been by far the most sumptuous. It was begun by Master Richard de Crundale, "cementarius;" but he died while the work was in progress, and it proceeded under the direction of another of the same name, called Roger de Crundale. Richard received from the executors of Queen Eleanor, out of funds provided by the Queen for the purpose, about £500 for work, exclusive of materials supplied by him, and Roger £90 : 7 : 5. The stone was brought from Caen, and the marble for the steps from Corfe in Dorsetshire.[4]

I am made all of white marble (which is not perceived of every one) and so cemented with mortar made of the purest lime, Callis sand, whites of eggs and the strongest wort, that I defie all hatchets and hammers whatsoever. In King Henry the Eighth's daies I was begged, and should have been degraded for that I had. Then in Edward the Sixt, when Somerset House was building, I was in danger; after that in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, one of her footmen had like to have run away with me; but the greatest danger of all I was in, when I quak'd for fear, was in the time of King James, for I was eight times begged: part of me was bespoken to make a kitchen chimney for a chiefe constable in Shoreditch; an innkeeper in

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[1] Scott, *Personal and Professional Recollections*, p. 285.

[2] There are one or two other Charings in England; one in Kent. Mr. Taylor (*Words and Places*, p. 502) thinks the name is derived from the *Cerrings*, a widely-spread Saxon family. *Ing* is the A.S. patronymic. A contributor to the *Notes and Queries* (1st S. vol. v. p. 486) quotes the following passage from Somner's notes on Lipsius, appended to Meric Casaubon's *Commentatio de Quatuor Linguis*: "Atque hinc, a viarum (scil.) et platearum diverticulis, ut in compitis, pluribus apud nostrates locis hoc nomen olim inditum, quod postea in *Cerring* mutatum, tandem transiit (ut nunc dierum) in Charing; quomodo quadrivium sive compitum illud nuncupatur in suburbiis Londinensibus, ab occidente, prope Westmonasterium, Charing Crosse, vulgo dictum." When the Cross was erected Charing was not even a village; fields surrounded the Cross both north and west.

[3] "On the death of Eleanor of Castile, Consort of King Edward the First, and the honours paid to her memory. By the Rev. Joseph Hunter."—*Archæologia*, vol. xxix. pp. 167-191.

[4] Turner's Household Expenses in the 13th and 15th Centuries.

Holborne had bargained for as much of me as would make two troughes, one to stand under a pumpe to water his guests' horses, and the other to give his swine their meat in; the rest of my poore carcase should have been carried I know not whither to the repaire of a decayed stonebridge (as I was told) on the top of Harrow Hill. Our royall forefather and founder, King Edward the First you know, built our sister crosses, Lincolne, Granthame, Woburne, Northampton, Stonie-Stratford, Dunstable, Saint Albanes, and ourselves here in London in the 21st yeare of his raigne, in the yeare 1289.—Henry Peacham's *Dialogue between the Crosse in Cheap and Charing Cross*, 1641.

"Cheapside Cross and other crosses were voted down" by the Long Parliament, May 3, 1643,[1] but this vote, it appears, was not put in execution with regard to Charing Cross till four years after. It was apparently in a very decayed condition.[2] A pamphlet, entitled "The last Will and Testament of Charing Cross, very usefull for the Wits of the Time," was printed in 1646.

Charing Cross, we know, was pulled down, 1647, in June, July, and August. Part of the stones [were] converted to pave before Whitehall. I have seen knife-hafts made of some of the stones, which, being well polished, looked like marble.—Lilly's *Observations on the Life, etc. of King Charles*, 12mo, 1715, p. 81.

Undone, undone, the lawyers are,
They wander about the towne,
Nor can find the way to Westminster
Now Charing Cross is downe;
At the end of the Strand, they make a stand,
Swearing they are at a loss,
And chaffing say, that's not the way,
They must go by Charing Cross.

*The Downfall of Charing Cross* (Percy's *Reliques*, vol. ii. B. 3); and see Donne, Satyre IV. p. 135, ed. 1669.

There are several views of the Cross, but not one of much architectural value.[3] John Carter made a sketch from a delineation of the Cross on an old silver salver. Usher witnessed the execution of Charles I. from the leads of Lady Peterborough's house near Charing Cross.[4] The site of the Cross was made the scene of the execution of several of the regicides. Major-General Harrison was executed, October 13, 1660, "at the railed place where Charing Cross stood."[5] Wood, who tells us this, adds that he was executed "with his face towards the Banqueting House at Whitehall." Four days after Thomas Scot, Gregory Clement, John Jones, and Robert Scrope were executed on the same spot, and men like Evelyn looked at the execution with satisfaction.

*October* 17, 1660.—Scot, Scroop, Cook, and Jones suffered for reward of their iniquities at Charing Cross, in sight of the place where they put to death their natural prince, and in the presence of the King his son whom they also sought to kill. I saw not their execution, but met their quarters, mangled and cut and reeking as they were brought from the gallows in baskets on the hurdle. Oh the miraculous providence of God!—Evelyn, *Diary*.

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[1] *Whitelocke*, ed. 1732, p. 69.

[2] *Westward Ho.* (1607); Decker's *Works*, vol. ii. pp. 294, 295.

[3] The drawing described by Pennant, and engraved by Wilkinson, is now in the Crowle Collection in the British Museum.

[4] *Life*, p. 72.

[5] Wood's *Ath. Ox.*, vol. ii. p. 78, and Ludlow's *Memoirs*, vol. iii. p. 69.

Proclamations were read here, hence the allusion in Swift:—

Where all that passes inter nos
May be proclaimed at Charing Cross.

Here, in the pillory (as in a public place), stood Edmund Curll, the notorious bookseller; and here (June 10, 1731) Japhet Crook, *alias* Sir Peter Stranger, the Japhet of Pope's "Essay on the Use of Riches," was punished, after standing an hour in the pillory, by having his ears cropped and his nostrils slit and seared by the common hangman.

What can they give? to dying Hopkins heirs?
To Chartres, vigour? Japhet, nose and ears?

He had forged the conveyance of an estate to himself and mortgaged it for £4500; and obtained about the same time possession of a second estate by the fraudulent acquisition of a will.

The statue of Charles I. on horseback, the work of Hubert Le Sœur, was bought and set up in 1674.[1]

> This noble equestrian statue, in which the commanding grace of the figure and the exquisite form of the horse are striking to the most unpractised eye, was cast in 1633 in a spot of ground near the church in Covent Garden, and not being erected before the commencement of the Civil War, it was sold by the Parliament to John Rivet,[2] a brazier living at the Dial, near Holborn Conduit, with strict orders to break it in pieces. But the man produced some fragments of old brass, and concealed the statue and horse under ground till the Restoration. They had been made at the expense of the family of Howard-Arundel, who have still receipts to show by whom and for whom they were cast. They were set up in their present situation at the expense of the Crown, about 1678 [1674], by an order from the Earl of Danby, afterwards Duke of Leeds. The pedestal was made by Grinling Gibbons.[3]—*Walpole*, ed. Dallaway, vol. ii. p. 319.

Waller's poem "On the Statue of King Charles I. at Charing Cross, in the year 1674," is well known:—

That the First Charles does here in triumph ride,
See his son reign where he a Martyr died;
And people pay that reverence as they pass,
(Which then he wanted) to the sacred brass, etc.

The statue was erected under the superintendence of Sir Christopher Wren, who made two designs for the pedestal, which are now among his papers at Oxford. One of these closely resembles the pedestal carved by Gibbons; the other has Tritons at the angles. The popular belief that the statue of Charles I. was made at the expense of the family of Howard-Arundel is unfounded, though Walpole asserts that the family have still receipts to show by whom and for whom the statue and horse were cast. In Carpenter's *Van Dyck* (p. 189) is the copy of an undated memorandum to a scrivener to prepare a draft of an agreement between the Lord Treasurer Weston, afterwards Earl of Portland, and Hubert Le Sœur, "for the casting of a horse in brasse, bigger than a great horse by a foot; and the figure of his Ma$^{y}$ King Charles proportionable, full six foot." The statue was to be cast of the best yellow and red copper, and set up in the gardens of the Lord Treasurer, at Roehampton, in Surrey. In making the model, it was agreed that Le Sœur should take the advice of His Majesty's riders of great horses; that he should have "for the full finishing the same in copper, and setting [it] in the place where it is to stand, the soume of six hundred pounds;"—that is, £50 at the sealing of the contract; £100 more in three months, by which time the model was to be ready for the approval of His Majesty and the Lords; £200 more when the work "shall be ready to be cast in copper;" £150 more when it should appear to be perfectly cast; and the last remaining £100 when the work is fully and perfectly finished, and set at Roehampton. Le Sœur undertook to execute the work in eighteen months, the time commencing from the day the covenant was dated. This memorandum, the original of which is in the Record Office, would appear, from Gerbier's letters, to have been drawn up in 1630. But Mr. Carpenter throws no further light on the matter, nor would it appear to have occurred to him that the statue ordered for Roehampton and the statue long afterwards set up at Charing Cross were one and the same. There can be no doubt of this. In Kennett's *Register*, under May 17, 1660, is the following entry:—

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[1] *Burnet*, ed. 1823, vol. ii. p. 53, and Waller's Poem on the Statue. Ogilby (1675) speaks of the statue as "now erecting."

[2] There was a *Thomas* Rivett in the Assay Office of the Mint in the reign of William III. (Mint Accounts).

[3] The pedestal was really the work of Joshua Marshall.—*Master Mason to King Charles II.* See note by Peter Cunningham in *Gentleman's Magazine*, July 1851, p. 10. Hollar gives a representation of the equestrian figure mounted on a plain moulded and panelled pedestal, much lower than the present one.

Discovery of the brass Statue of Charles I. on Horseback, now at Charing Cross.

> Upon information to the House of Lords, that the Earl of Portland [the son of the Lord Treasurer] having lately discovered where a brass Horse is, with his late Majesty's figure upon it, which in justice, he conceives belongs to him, and there being no Courts of Justice now open wherein he can sue for it, doth humbly desire the Lords to be pleased to order that it may not be removed from the place where it now is, nor defaced, etc.—Kennett's *Register*, p. 150.

And under July 19, 1660, we have the following entry:—

A Replevin for the brass Statue of King Charles I. on Horseback now at Charing Cross.

> Upon complaint made, that one John Rivett, a Brazier, refuseth to deliver to the Earl of Portland a statue in Brass of the late King on Horseback, according to an order of this House, it is ordered that the said John Rivett shall permit and suffer the Sheriff of London to serve a Replevin upon the said Statue and Horse of Brass that are now in his custody.—Kennett's *Register*, p. 206.

Any further proceedings in the matter do not appear, but Rivett probably resisted, for the statue, as we have seen, was not set up at Charing Cross until 1674. Hubert Le Sœur was a Frenchman, and pupil of John of Bologna. He arrived in this country at least as early as 1630, and is supposed to have died here. The metal casting round the left fore-foot of the horse has inscribed on it "HVBER[T] LESEVR [FE]CIT, 1633." The metal ribbon contains the hole from which the George was hung. The King's sword was stolen from the statue when

Queen Victoria was on her way to open the Royal Exchange, October 28, 1844.[1] Strype says that Rivett, the brazier, "presented" the statue to Charles II.[2] The King was more likely to accept the statue than to pay for it. *Residents at Charing Cross.*—Sir Harry Vane, the younger, next *Northumberland House.* Isaac Barrow, the divine, who, being on a visit to London, died "in mean lodgings at a sadler's, near Charing Cross; an old, low, ill-built house, which he had used for several years,"[3] and still standing at the commencement of the present century. Rhodes, the bookseller, at the Ship at Charing Cross; he had been formerly wardrobe-keeper at the Blackfriars Theatre, and in 1659 opened the Cockpit Theatre in Drury Lane, and there Betterton, who, according to Cibber and Gildon,[4] was Rhodes's apprentice, made his first essays in acting. Curran and Sir Jonah Barrington "were in the habit of frequenting the Cannon Coffee-house, Charing Cross," where they "had a box every day at the end of the room."[5] In her *British Synonymy* (vol. ii. p. 50) Mrs. Piozzi mentions the sign of "The Hare running over the heads of Three Nuns, which used to stand at Charing Cross." Samuel Prior, uncle of Matthew Prior, kept the Rummer Tavern near Charing Cross in 1685, and here the Earl of Dorset found the young poet reading Horace. Thomas Campbell in 1833 lived at the Salopian with Telford, and calls Charing Cross "a roaring vortex," very unfriendly to study or composition.

> When he [Sir Edward Seymour] was Speaker [temp. Charles II.], his coach broke at Charing Cross; and he ordered the beadles to stop the next gentleman's they met, and bring it to him. The gentleman in it was much surprised to be turned out of his own coach; but Sir Edward told him it was more proper for him to walk the streets than the Speaker of the House of Commons, and left him so to do without any further apology.—Lord Dartmouth, *in Burnet*, ed. 1823, vol. ii. p. 70.
>
> You have lost nothing by missing yesterday at the Trials. Poor brave old Balmerino retracted his plea, asked pardon, and desired the Lords to intercede for mercy. As he returned to the Tower he stopped the coach at Charing Cross to buy "honey blobs," as the Scotch call gooseberries.—*Walpole to Montague*, August 2, 1746.
>
> I talked of the cheerfulness of Fleet Street, owing to the quick succession of people which we perceive passing through it. *Johnson.* Why, sir, Fleet Street has a very animated appearance; but I think the full tide of human existence is at Charing Cross.—*Boswell*, by Croker, p. 443.

Charing Cross was a busy place long before Johnson's day.

> So soon as the term begins, I'll change my lodging; it stands out o' the way: I'll lie about Charing Cross, for if there be any stirring, there we shall have them. —*Westward Ho*, 1607, 4to.

In the overseer's books of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, and in the rhymes on the statue of Charles I., quoted below, we have the earliest notices of *Punch* in England.

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[1] The sword had been loose previously. The sword, buckles and straps, fell from the equestrian statue of Charles I. at Charing Cross.—*Annual Register*, April 14, 1810.

[2] *Strype*, B. vi. p. 77.

[3] Pope, *Life of Seth Ward*, p. 176.

[4] *Life of Thomas Betterton.*

[5] Barrington's *Personal Sketches.*

| | | £ | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1666. March 29. | Rec. of Punchinello y$^{e}$ Itallian popet player for his Booth at Charing Cross | 2 | 12 | 6 |
| 1667. June 12. | Rec. of Punchinello y$^{e}$ Itallian popet player for his Booth at Charing Cross | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| „ Feb. 13. | Rec. from Punchinello | 1 | 7 | 6 |
| „ May 15. | Rec$^{d}$ more from Punchinello | 1 | 2 | 6 |

Under 1668-1669 occur four entries of payments, varying from £1 : 10s. to £1 : 15s. by "Mons. Devone for his Playhouse."

> What can the Mistry be why Chareing Crosse
> These five moneths continue still blinded with board,
> Deare Wheeler impart, wee are all att a losse,
> Unless Punchinello is to be restor'd.

Andrew Marvell, *On King Charles the First his Statue. Why it is so long before it is put up at Chareing Crosse* (Harl. MS. 7315). Marvell's *Works*, vol. i. p. xiii.

Alterations made at Charing Cross some thirty years ago gave rise to "An excellent New Ballad: Being entitled a Lamentation over the Golden Cross, Charing Cross," attributed to the lively pen of Dr. Maginn, but it hardly seems worth while to cite it in face of the far greater changes effected by the more recent demolition of Northumberland House and the formation of Northumberland Avenue and the construction of the Charing Cross Railway Station and Hotel. [*See* those headings: Golden Cross; Swan at Charing Cross; and Charing Cross Station.]

**Charing Cross Bridge** carries the South-Eastern Railway across the Thames from Charing Cross to Belvedere Road, Lambeth, and replaces Hungerford suspension bridge, which was taken down in 1863 and re-erected across the Avon at Clifton. The Charing Cross Bridge is an iron lattice girder bridge, in general character similar to Cannon Street Bridge, but is nearly twice as long and was 12 feet narrower, until it was widened in 1888. It consists of nine spans, the three next the Middlesex shore of 100 feet each and the other six of 154 feet each. The superstructure is carried on the brick piers of Hungerford Bridge, and on six iron piers formed by pairs of cast-iron cylinders 14 feet in diameter and 10 feet above. On each side of the bridge is a footway 12 feet wide, secured in perpetuity for the free use of the public by the Metropolitan Board of Works at a cost of £98,540. The bridge, like that at Cannon Street, was built by Mr. Hawkshaw, C.E., the cost being about £200,000. It was begun in 1863 and completed in 1866.

**Charing Cross Hospital,** West Strand, founded 1818, for providing medical and surgical assistance to the sick and necessitous. Practically it has become in the main a hospital for accidents, for which, from its situation, it is of inestimable value. "Cases of accident and emergency are admitted at all hours," other cases upon the recommendation of a subscriber. The annual average of in-patients is about 1750; of out-patients about 21,000. The hospital requires ampler space and a larger income. The foundation-stone of the present building was laid by the Duke of Sussex in 1831; the architect was Mr. Decimus Burton.

Charles Harcourt (whose real name was Charles Parker Hillier), actor, died at this hospital from an accident at the Haymarket Theatre in 1880, aged forty-two.

**Charing Cross Road,** leading from the east or Tottenham Court Road end of Oxford Street to St Martin's Church, was opened for public traffic by H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge in January 1887. The road takes its course along Crown Street, which has been widened, crosses Shaftesbury Avenue at Cambridge Circus, takes in the new Sandringham Buildings, crosses Coventry Street and continues its course to Charing Cross along Castle Street, which was widened.

**Charing Cross Station and Hotel.** The Charing Cross terminus of the South-Eastern Railway occupies the site of Hungerford Market, which was cleared in 1863, with a frontage of 300 feet to the Strand. This front is a noble Italian building, the ground floor of which is appropriated to the railway offices, while the six storeys above form the hotel. The rooms on the principal floor are of stately proportions and richly fitted and furnished, and there are about 250 bedrooms. In the open space in front of the hotel is a very carefully worked out reproduction of the original Eleanor Cross, which in the olden times stood a few yards farther west. Mr. E. M. Barry was the architect of both the hotel and cross. The passenger platform, which extends far towards the river, is covered with a semicircular iron and glass roof of about 170 feet span.

**Charing Cross Theatre,** KING WILLIAM STREET, STRAND (now Toole's Theatre). It was originally a chapel of the Fathers of the London Oratory of St. Philip Neri (1848-1856). Cardinal Newman delivered his "Lectures on Anglican Difficulties" here in 1850.

**Charles Square,** HOXTON, on the west of Pitfield Street. Here lived the Rev. John Newton, the popular preacher, hymn writer, and friend of Cowper; and from here (February 8, 1782) is dated the suppressed preface to the first edition of "Poems, by William Cowper, of the Middle Temple, Esq."

**Charles Street,** BERKELEY SQUARE (south-west angle of the Square), called after Charles, Earl of Falmouth, brother of first Lord Berkeley of Stratton. Here, in 1794, died William Brummell, private secretary to Lord North throughout his administration. Beau Brummell was living at No. 42 in 1792. Sir E. Bulwer Lytton (Lord Lytton) lived here in a house splendidly fitted up. One of the drawing-rooms was the fac-simile of a chamber at Pompeii, with chairs, tables, vases and candelabra to correspond. At No. 33, on April 8, 1815, Lady Margaret Fitzgerald, daughter of Lord Hervey ("Sporus") and Molly Lepel, was burnt to death. The Rev. Sydney Smith bought a lease of this house in 1835.

> I have bought a house in Charles Street, Berkeley Square (lease for fourteen years), for £1400, and £10 per annum ground rent. It is near the chapel in John

Street where I used to preach.—*Sydney Smith to George Phillips*, November 23, 1835.

"Miss Monckton lives with her mother, the old Dowager Lady Galway, in a noble house in Charles Street, Berkeley Square." Thus writes Miss Burney on December 8, 1782, and goes on for ten pages with a lively account of an "Assembly" to which she went with Mrs. and Miss Thrale. "Then came Sir Joshua Reynolds, and he soon drew a chair near mine." Afterwards "Mr. Burke came very quietly and sat down in the vacant place at my side," on which Mrs. Burke exclaimed, "See, see! what a flirtation Mr. Burke is beginning with Miss Burney! and before my face too!" Shortly after "Dr. Johnson found me out and brought a chair opposite me."—Miss Burney's *Diary*, vol. ii. pp. 153-163.

Admiral Sir George Pocock (1706-1792) died in this street, as did Rear-Admiral Sherard Osborne in 1875 at No. 33.

**Charles Street,** COVENT GARDEN, built 1637,[1] so called in compliment to Charles I., and in 1844 very unnecessarily renamed Upper Wellington Street. Here was a hum-mum, or sweating-house, "much resorted unto by the gentry."[2] Dryden's Sir Martin Mar-All lodged in this street: "Nay, never think to terrify we; 'tis my landlord here in Charles Street, sir." A music room in this street was a rather noted place at the end of the 17th century.

The Consort of Musick, lately in Bow Street, is removed next Bedford Gate in Charles Street, Covent Garden, where a room is newly built for that purpose.—*London Gazette*, February 19, 1690.

A Consort of Music, with several new voices, to be performed on the 10th instant at the *Vendu* in Charles Street, Covent Garden.—*London Gazette*, March 6, 1691.

In 1693 was published *Thesaurus Musicus*, being a collection of the "newest songs performed at their Majesties' Theatres and at the Consorts in Villier Street, in York Buildings, and in Charles Street, Covent Garden." Barton Booth, the actor, the original Cato in Addison's play, died in 1733, "at his house in Charles Street, Covent Garden."

My late dear grandfather's cordial friend, the celebrated Barton Booth, lived in Charles Street, No. 4; Colley Cibber lived in No. 3; and Easty's Hotel was Mr. Garrick's.—*T. Grignon to T. Dibdin; Autob.* vol. ii. p. 18.

Cibber was living here when he wrote his *Apology for his own Life.* His house was stripped of its lead by thieves in April 1731, which gave occasion to a newspaper paragraph, "Since only lead and no other metal was taken from his house, the detriment will not be great either to him or to the public."

**Charles Street,** HATTON GARDEN, which street it crosses, extending from Leather Lane to Farringdon Road. Here, October 16, 1802, died Joseph Strutt, author of *Sports and Pastimes*, *Queenhoo Hall*, etc. He is buried in the churchyard of St. Andrew's, Holborn.

**Charles Street,** KING STREET, WESTMINSTER.

In Charles Street, leading from King Street, on the right, in the house now No. 19, or the south-west corner of Crown Court, and occupied as an eating-house, lived that extraordinary negro Ignatius Sancho, who was born in 1729 on board a ship in the slave-trade. He was butler to the Duke of Montague, and when he left service gave his last shilling to see Garrick play *Richard III.* About 1773 he ventured to open a grocer's shop, by the assistance of the Montague family. He died in 1780. Garrick and Sterne used to visit him, and Mortimer the painter frequently consulted him as to his pictures.—Smith's *Antiquarian Ramble*, vol. i. p. 185.

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[1] Rate-books of St. Martin's.

[2] *Strype*, B. vi. p. 93.

Sancho died here. His portrait was painted by Gainsborough, and has been engraved.

**Charles Street,** LONG ACRE, the first turning on the right of Long Acre from Drury Lane. In Strype's Map (1720) it appears as *Dirty Lane*, and as such is mentioned in *Hudibras.* It was renamed Macklin Street in 1878.

**Charles Street,** MANCHESTER SQUARE. No. 12 is "Jacob's Well," and in Jacob's Well Mews Michael Faraday passed his boyish days, from June 1796, when he was five years old, to 1805, nearly ten years.

**Charles Street,** MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL. William Sharp, the great line engraver, was living at No. 8 in 1799. W. C. Macready, the tragedian, was born in Charles Street, March 3, 1793. The east portion was renamed Goodge Street, and the west portion Mortimer Street in 1879. [*See* Middlesex Hospital.]

**Charles Street,** ST. JAMES'S SQUARE. The western portion, built 1673, and so called in compliment to Charles II., but the portion east of Regent Street was, as late as 1720, a narrow alley called *Six Bell Alley* (Strype); it had, however, ceased to be in 1761 (Dodsley). Among the earliest inhabitants were—(1673) Aubrey de Vere, twentieth Earl of Oxford; Robert Rich, second Earl of Holland; John, first Lord Belasyse, and Thomas Lord Clifford. (1674) Sir Charles Lyttelton, Sir John Duncombe. Edmund Burke lived in this street for a time, and here Crabbe left his letter, and obtained the patronage and friendship of Burke. The house would have been destroyed by the mob in the Gordon Riots of 1780 if a guard of sixteen soldiers had not been furnished for its protection.[1] Madame Catalani was lodging at No. 3 in 1807. John Hoppner, the portrait painter, and rival of Sir Thomas Lawrence, died at No. 18 in 1810. He was living there in 1792, and after his decease his son, L. Hoppner, continued in the same house. Canning lived at No. 4 in 1796. George Biggin, the inventor of the coffee-biggin, died here in 1803.

**Charlotte Street,** BEDFORD SQUARE. The name of the lower part of the street has been changed to Bloomsbury Street. John Britton, the antiquary, says that "where Charlotte Street now is was called the Green Lane." Theodore Hook, the novelist, was born, September 22, 1788, at No. 3 Charlotte Street, and here his father was living in 1810. The Rev. H. F. Cary died at No. 6, on August 14, 1844. He was buried in Poets' Corner, by the side of Dr. Johnson. John Gould, the ornithologist (1804-1881), lived and died at No. 26.

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[1] *Burke to Shackleton,* June 13, 1780.

**Charlotte Street,** Buckingham Gate, was so called after the Queen of George III., who lived in Old Buckingham House, then the Queen's house. It has been renamed Palace Street. Dillon's chapel in this street was the chapel of the unfortunate Dr. Dodd, who was hanged for forgery. Dodd laid the foundation-stone in July 1776. It is now named St. Peter's Chapel. [*See* Buckingham Gate.]

**Charlotte Street,** Fitzroy Square, the continuation northwards of Rathbone Place, built in 1763. Richard Wilson, the landscape painter, was living at No. 36, the corner of North Street, in 1771 and 1772.

> He had taken a lease of it for the sake of the open country beyond, bounded by the Hampstead and Highgate Hills. "He was accustomed on a fine evening to throw open the window and invite his friends to enjoy with him the glowing sunset behind those hills. . . . The two arched windows, long since bricked up, but which looked towards the north, were the painter's show room and painting room.—Redgrave's *Century of Painters*, vol. i. p. 104.

After Wilson, Woollett, the best engraver of his works, occupied the house. At No. 35 Joseph Farrington, R.A., in 1796, and John Constable, R.A., occupied the same house from the autumn of 1822 till his death, March 31, 1837.

> I went up into his bedroom, where he lay, looking as if in a tranquil sleep; his watch, which his hand had so lately wound up, ticking on a table by his side, on which also lay a book [a volume of Southey's *Life of Cowper*] he had been reading scarcely an hour before his death. He had died as he had lived, surrounded by art, for the walls of the little attic were covered with engravings, and his feet nearly touched a print of the beautiful Moonlight by Rubens, belonging to Mr. Rogers.—Leslie's *Autob. Recollections*, vol. i. p. 158.

Richard Westall, R.A., at No. 54. At No. 14 Tom Dibdin in 1807, when *Mother Goose* was produced. "Percy Chapel" was built about 1769 by Mr. Clemence for the Rev. Henry Matthew, an early patron of John Flaxman. Robert ("Satan") Montgomery was minister here, 1836-1838, and again from October 1843 till his death in December 1855. Percy Chapel was pulled down in 1867, and shops built on the site. The church of St. John the Evangelist on the east side was designed, 1845-1846, by Hugh Smith, architect.

**Charlotte Street,** Portland Place (east side). O'Keefe, the dramatist (d. 1833), lived at "the last house but one, next the cross street, nearest the fields on the left hand." At No. 31 "Councillor James Mackintosh."[1] Samuel Rogers, the poet, at No. 23 in 1799. Gabriel Charles Dante Rossetti, the painter and poet, was born at No. 38 in 1828.

**Charter House** (a corruption of Chartreuse), on the west of the upper end of Aldersgate Street. "An hospital, chapel, and schoolhouse," instituted June 22, 1611, by Thomas Sutton, of Camps Castle, in the county of Cambridge, and so called from a monastery of Carthusian monks (the prior and convent of the House of the

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[1] *Court Guides*, 1792, 1796.

Salutation of the Mother of God of the Carthusian order), founded in 1371 on a Pest-house field by Sir Walter de Manny, knight, a stranger born, Lord of the town of Manny, in the diocese of Cambray, and knight of the garter in the reign of Edward III.[1] John Haughton, the last prior, was executed, with several of his brethren, at Tyburn, May 4, 1535, his head set on London Bridge, and one of his limbs over the gateway of his own convent—the same gateway, it is said, a Perpendicular arch, surmounted by a kind of dripstone and supported by lions, which is still the entrance from Charter House Square. The priory founded by Sir Walter Manny and thus sternly dissolved, was first set apart by King Henry VIII. as a place of deposit for his "hales and tents," *i.e.* "his tents and pavilions." It was afterwards given by the King to Sir Thomas Audley, Lord Chancellor, by whom it was sold to Sir Edward North, Baron North of Kirtling. Lord North subsequently parted with it to John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, on whose execution and attainder in 1553 it again, by a grant from the Crown, reverted to Lord North, who died "at his house called the Charterhouse," on December 31, 1564. When Queen Mary died (1558) the Lady Elizabeth was at Hatfield, where she remained an entire week, and on entering London did not proceed either to the Tower or to Westminster, but with rare prudence, feeling her way at every step, took up her quarters for five days in this mansion of Lord North's, where she held a council each day. By deeds of May 31 and June 7, 1565, and in consideration of the sum of £2820, Roger, second Lord North, sold it to Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, on whose execution and attainder in 1572 it again reverted to the Crown.[2] Queen Elizabeth subsequently granted it to the Duke's second son, Thomas, afterwards Earl of Suffolk, founder of Audley End in Essex, and father of Frances, Countess of Essex and Somerset, the infamous heroine of "the Great Oyer of Poisoning" in the reign of James I. Lord Suffolk sold it to Thomas Sutton on May 9, 1611, for £13,000, and on the following June 22 Sutton endowed it as a charity by the name of "the Hospital of King James." He died the same year, December 12, 1611, before his work was complete, and was buried in the chapel of the hospital beneath a sumptuous monument, the work of Nicholas Stone and Mr. Jansen of Southwark.

> In November 1615 Mr. Jansen in Southwark and I did set up a tomb for Mr. Sutton at Charterhouse, for the which we had £400, well payed, but the little monument of Mr. Lawes was included, the which I made and all the carven work of Mr. Sutton's tomb.—Nicholas Stone's *Pocket-Book;* Walpole's *Anecdotes*, vol. ii. p. 42.

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[1] It continued for some time to be called *Sutton Hospital:* "*November* 20, 1617.—Grant to Francis Beaumont of the Mastership of Sutton Hospital for life."—*Cal. State Papers*, 1611-1618, p. 499.

[2] *August* 3, 1570. The Queen to the Lieutenant of the Tower and Sir Henry Nevill.—To remove the Duke of Norfolk from the Tower to his own house at the Charterhouse for fear of the infection of the plague. *August* 5. Howard House. Duke of Norfolk to the Queen.—Thanks for her clemency in having relieved him out of the infectious Tower.—*Cal. State Papers*, 1547-1580, p. 387.

Sutton's bequest made a great sensation and was condemned by many as unjust to the testator's family. On January 8, 1612, Sir John Burnet wrote to Sir Dudley Carleton, "Much talk about rich Sutton's bequest of £200,000 for charitable uses, which is so great that the lawyers are trying their wits to find some flaw in the conveyance.[1] The decision in favour of the will was given in June 1613 by "ten judges against one," and the King then "ordered the executors and the governors of the Charter House to assign a meet allowance to Roger Sutton, son of the late Thomas Sutton, who was overlooked in his father's disposition of his large estates."[2] Lord Bacon wrote a paper of "Advice to the King touching Sutton's Estate," which is printed in vol. iv. of the collected edition of his *Works*. He viewed the bequest with much suspicion. "For to design the Charter House, a building fit to be a Prince's habitation, for an hospital," he says, "is as if one should give in alms a rich embroidered cloak to a beggar," and he foretells many of the evils which in course of time grew up in the degeneration of the institution. But these have been to a great extent remedied. The foundation as ultimately adopted comprised (1) a hospital for pensioners (not to exceed eighty in number), who shall be "gentlemen by descent and in poverty, soldiers that have borne arms by sea or land, merchants decayed by piracy or shipwreck, or servants in household to the King or Queen's Majesty, and to be fifty years of age or upwards at their admission—except those maimed in the wars by sea or land, who shall be capable of being admitted at forty years old;" and (2) a school for the maintenance and education of forty boys, who are to be not above fourteen or under ten years of age at the time of admission. The master might also "take into his tuition" not more than sixty other scholars, from whose friends, but not from those of the foundation scholars, he might receive fees for their tuition. The full number of eighty brethren are maintained in the hospital, and a very liberal provision is made for their comfort. They have to attend chapel daily, wear a black livery gown, and dine together in the great hall. The number of foundation scholars has been increased to sixty, and provision is made for about 300 scholars who are not on the foundation. In 1872 the school was removed to a large and handsome building which had been erected for the purpose near Godalming in Surrey, from the designs of Mr. P. C. Hardwick, architect. The ground occupied by the school buildings, the old green or cloister court and the wilderness of Howard House were sold to the Merchant Taylors' Company, who established their school here. [*See* Merchant Taylors' School.] The brethren remain in their old home, but in 1885 the number was reduced from eighty to fifty-five on the plea of reduced income. This "triple good," as Lord Bacon calls it—this "masterpiece of Protestant English charity," as it is called by Fuller—is under the direction of the Queen, fifteen governors appointed by virtue of their office or selected from the great officers of state, and the master of the hospital, whose income is £800 a year, besides a capital residence within the walls, etc. *Eminent Masters of the House.*—Francis Beaumont (d. 1624), cousin of the dramatist. Sir Robert Dallington, author of *Aphorismes* (d. 1637). George Garrard, the gossiping correspondent of the great Lord Strafford. Martin Clifford; he is said to have had a hand in *The Rehearsal*, and Sprat wrote his *Life of Cowley* in the form of a letter to him. Dr. Thomas Burnet, author of the *Theory of the Earth;* he was master between 1685 and 1715. *Eminent Schoolmasters.*—The Rev. Andrew Tooke (Tooke's Pantheon) (d. January 20, 1731). Matthew Raine, D.D.; there is a monument with an inscription by Dr. Parr. *Eminent Scholars.*—Thomas Dryden, the poet's third son, was admitted on the foundation, February 1683, on the nomination of King Charles. Richard Crashaw, the poet, author of *Steps to the Temple.* Isaac Barrow, the divine, was here for two or three years; he was celebrated at school for his love of fighting. Sir William Blackstone, author of the *Commentaries.* Joseph Addison. Sir Richard Steele. These two were scholars at the same time. John Wesley, the founder of the Wesleyans. Wesley imputed his after health and long life to the strict obedience with which he performed an injunction of his father's, that he should run round the Charter House playing-green three times every morning. Rev. William Cawthorne Unwin, the friend of Cowper. The first Lord Ellenborough (Lord Chief-Justice). By his own desire Lord Ellenborough was buried in the Chapel of the Charter House "in grateful remembrance of his education there." Peter Templeman, M.D. (1711-1769), Secretary of the Society of Arts. Thomas Day (1748-1789), author of *Sandford and Merton.* William Seward (1747-1799), author of *Anecdotes.* Rev. William Jones of Nayland (1726-1800). Charles Manners Sutton, Archbishop of Canterbury (1755-1828). Frederick Henry Yates (1797-1842), actor. Sir Cresswell Cresswell (1793-1863). Archdeacon Julius Charles Hare (1795-1855). Mr. Baron Alderson (1787-1857). Owen Jones (1809-1874). Ralph Bernal Osborne (d. 1882). Lord Liverpool (the Prime Minister). Bishop Monk. W. M. Thackeray. Sir C. L. Eastlake, P.R.A. The two eminent historians of Greece, Bishop Thirlwall and George Grote, were both together in the same form under Dr. Raine. General Sir Henry Havelock (1795-1857). John Leech, the genial caricaturist (1817-1864). *Poor Brethren.*—Elkanah Settle, the rival and antagonist of Dryden; he died here, February 12, 1723-1724. John Bagford, the antiquary (d. 1716); he was originally a shoemaker in Turnstile, afterwards a bookseller, and left behind him a large collection of materials for the history ot printing, subsequently bought by the Earl of Oxford, and now a part of the Harleian Collection in the British Museum; but Bagford has the bad reputation of being not only a collector but an unscrupulous mutilator of old books. He used to cut out the title-pages and otherwise tamper with such copies of the old printers as came into his hands. Isaac de Groot, by several descents the nephew of Hugo Grotius; he was admitted at the earnest intercession of Dr. Johnson. Alexander Macbean (d. 1784), Johnson's assistant in his *Dictionary*. John Major, bookseller. James Yeowell, "probably the last non-juror, if not the last Jacobite, in England," for many years sub-editor of *Notes and Queries*, died a pensioner in the Charter House in 1875. J. C. Pepusch, the musical composer, was organist, and died here July 20, 1752. He was buried in the chapel.

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[1] *Cal. State Papers*, 1611-1618, p. 110.

[2] *Ibid.* 1611-1618, p. 188.

*Observe.*—The ante-chapel, the south wall of the chapel (repaired in 1842 under the direction of Edward Blore, architect), and the west wall of the great hall; parts of old Howard House (for such it was once called); the great staircase; the governor's room, with its panelled chimney-piece, ceiling, and ornamental tapestry; that part of the great hall with the initials T. N. (Thomas, Duke of Norfolk); Sutton's tomb in the chapel (by Stone and Jansen). On opening the vault in 1842 the body of the founder was discovered in a coffin of lead, adapted to the shape of the body, like an Egyptian mummy-case. In the Master's lodge are several excellent portraits—the founder, engraved by Vertue for Bearcroft's book; Isaac Walton's good old Morley, Bishop of Winchester; Charles II.; Villiers, second Duke of Buckingham; Duke of Monmouth; Lord Chancellor Shaftesbury; William, Earl of Craven (the Queen of Bohemia's Earl); Sheldon, Archbishop of Canterbury; Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham; Talbot, Duke of Shrewsbury; Lord Chancellor Somers; and one of Kneller's finest works, the portrait of Dr. Thomas Burnet, the most eminent Master of the Hospital of King James.

**Charterhouse Street** was the name of the short turning leading from Long Lane to Charterhouse Square, but the name, for some inscrutable reason, was changed a few years ago by the Metropolitan Board of Works to HAYNE STREET. Since then the City authorities have given the name of CHARTERHOUSE STREET to the new street from Holborn Circus to St. John Street (opposite Charterhouse Lane), which crosses the Farringdon Road and passes in front of the Central Meat Market.

## Charterhouse Yard or Square.

> A little without the Barres of West Smithfield is Charterhouse Lane; but in the large yard before there are many handsome palaces, as Rutland House, and one where the Venetian ambassadors were used to lodge; which yard hath lately bin conveniently railed, and made more neat and comely.—Howell's *Londinopolis*, fol. 1657, p. 343.

Richard Baxter, the Nonconformist divine, at the end of 1686 took a house in this place. John Howe, the famous preacher, lived for a time in the square, and died there, December 8, 1691. William Wollaston, author of the *Religion of Nature Delineated*, died here October 29, 1724, "and for above thirty years before his death he had not been absent from his habitation in Charterhouse Square so much as one whole night."[1]

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[1] Clark's *Life of Wollaston*, prefixed to his ed. of the *Religion of Nature*, p. xiv.

*August* 18, 1617.—Lord Roos has sold his house in Charterhouse Yard, pawned his plate and jewels, and gone off secretly with his Spanish servant, Don Diego.—*Cal. State Papers*, 1611-1618, p. 482. His defection to the Church of Rome is lamented by the Rev. Thomas Birch as an astonishing instance of degeneracy in the heir of the house of Burghley.

**Chatelain's**, a famous ordinary in Covent Garden, established in the reign of Charles II., and much frequented by the wits and men of fashion of the latter part of the 17th century.

*March* 13, 1667-1668.—At noon all of us to Chatelin's, the French house in Covent Garden, to dinner; Brouncker, J. Minnes, W. Pen, T. Harvey, and myself; and there had a dinner cost us 8s. 6d. apiece, a base dinner, which did not please us at all.—*Pepys.*

*April* 22, 1668.—To Chatelin's, the French house in Covent Garden, and there with musick and good company . . . and mighty merry till ten at night. This night the Duke of Monmouth, and a great many blades were at Chatelin's, and I left them there, with a hackney coach attending him.—*Pepys.*

When he [Lord Keeper Guildford] was out of commons, the cook usually provided his meals; but at night he desired the company of some known and ingenious friends to join in a costelet and a sallad at Chattelin's, where a bottle of wine sufficed.—*North*, 8vo ed., vol. i. p. 95.

*Sparkish.* Come; but where do we dine?
*Horner.* Even where you will.
*Sparkish.* At Chateline's.—Wycherley, *The Country Wife*, 4to, 1675.

*Stanford.* One that but the other day could eat but one meal a day, and that at a threepenny ordinary, now struts in state and talks of nothing but Shattelin's and Lefrond's.—Shadwell, *The Sullen Lovers*, 4to, 1668.

*James.* Sir, your father bids me tell you he is sent for to Chatolin's, to some young blades he is to take up money for.—Shadwell, *The Miser*, 4to, 1672; and see his *Humourists*, 1671.

*Sir Arthur Addel.* Come prettie, let's go dine at Chateline's, and there I'll tell you my whole business.—Caryl, *Sir Salomon*, 4to, 1671.

Nor is he one you call a Town-Gallant,
That at Jero's or Sattlin's goes to dinner
And thence repairs to th' Play to meet a sinner.
Ravenscroft, *Epilogue to the Citizen turned Gentleman*, 4to, 1677.

Next these we welcome such as firstly dine
At Locket's, at Gifford's, or with Shataline.
D'Urfey, *Prologue to the Fool turned Critick*, 4to, 1678.

See also Otway's *Friendship in Fashion*, 1678 (*Works*, vol. i. p. 217).

**Chatham Place** (originally Chatham Square), the wide part of Bridge Street, north of BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE, was so called after William Pitt, the great Earl of Chatham. Blackfriars Bridge, when first opened, was called by order of the Common Council "Pitt Bridge," but that title was soon entirely dropped, and Chatham Place is now absorbed in New Bridge Street and the Thames Embankment. In No. 8 Chatham Place, the house of Dr. Budd, one of the physicians of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Lord Nelson's Lady Hamilton, when Emma Lyon, lived in the humble situation of a nursery-maid. At the same time the housemaid at Dr. Budd's was Mrs. Powell, then young and unknown, but afterwards celebrated for her beauty and her talents as an actress. Brass Crosby, Lord Mayor in 1770, died (1793) at his house in Chatham Place. In the subscription list to Cowper's

*Homer* Dr. Budd's address is Chatham Square; and in Faden's *Plan of London and Westminster*, 1819, the place is still called Chatham Square.

**Cheap (Ward of),** one of the twenty-six wards of London, "and taketh name," says Stow, "of the market there kept, called West-cheaping." It extends eastward from Honey Lane, on the north side of Cheapside, and a few yards east of Bow Lane on the south side to St. Mildred's Court and the Mansion House, and southwards from the Guildhall and Gresham Street to Pancras Lane. Stow enumerates seven churches in this ward:—St. Sythe, or St. Benet Sherehog; St. Pancras, Soper Lane; St. Mildred's-in-the-Poultry; St. Mary Colechurch; St. Martin's Pomerie; Allhallows, Honey Lane; St. Lawrence-in-the-Jewry. The whole seven were destroyed in the Great Fire, and only two rebuilt, St. Mildred's-in-the-Poultry, demolished in 1875, and St. Lawrence Jewry. The Guildhall, Grocers' Hall, and Mercers' Chapel are in this ward. St. Mary-le-Bow, or Bow Church, is in Cordwainers' Ward.

**Cheapside,** originally CHEAP, or WEST CHEAP, a street between the Poultry and St. Paul's, a portion of the line from Charing Cross to the Royal Exchange, and from Holborn to the Bank of England.

> At the west end of this Poultry and also of Bucklesbury, beginneth the large street of West Cheaping, a market-place so called, which street stretcheth west till ye come to the little Conduit by Paul's Gate.—*Stow*, p. 99.

As late as the 14th century the north side of Cheapside from the Guildhall was open ground reserved for jousts and other entertainments. The market was held in the middle of the street. Thus, in an article concerning markets of the time of Edward I. it is ordered that "All manner of victuals that are sold by persons in Chepe, upon Cornhulle, and elsewhere in the City, such as bread, cheese, poultry, fruit, hides and skins, onions and garlic, and all other small victuals, for sale as well by denizens as by strangers, shall stand midway between the kennels of the streets, so as to be a nuisance to no one, under pain of forfeiture of the article." While upon fair-days no market was to be held, "as well for pots, pans, hutches and coffers, as for other utensels of iron and brass."[1] The taverns in Chepe, always numerous, were not to "have an alestake bearing the sign, or leaves [the well-known *bush* that good wine needs not] projecting or extending over the street more than 7 feet in length, at the utmost." The street and market regulations were in other respects equally stringent, and it is clear the Chepe was then the most frequented, as it was the central part of the City, and hence in all the out-door municipal ceremonials the Chepe figures prominently. Thus when the new Lord Mayor returns after having taken his oath of office at the Exchequer, he is to be "accompanied through the middle of the market of West-Chepe" by the livery of the company to which he belongs, the serjeant-at-arms, the mace-bearers and the sword-bearer going before him, a sheriff bearing a white wand on each side, and the recorder and aldermen following in order.[1] On the other hand it was the common place of public exposure. Thus, if for the second time "any default shall be found in the bread of a baker of the City," he is to be "drawn upon a hurdle from the Guildhall through the great street of Chepe, in manner aforesaid [that is where 'the streets are most dirty, with the faulty loaf hanging from his neck'] to the pillory; and to be put upon the pillory and remain there at least one hour in the day."[2] So, when in 1311, an examination was made throughout the City "as to false hats" it was alleged were being sold, "and it was found upon the oath of the said examiners that forty gray and white hats and fifteen black hats . . . were of false workmanship and a mixture of wool and flocks; therefore it was adjudged that they should be *burnt in the street of Chepe.*" False kidels and nets with meshes below the standard size; caps there were insufficiently filled, and moreover were "oiled with grease that was rank and putrid," such caps being "false and made in deceit of the commonalty;" "false and vamped up" gloves and braels (or girdles); hucksters' "chopyns" (or pint measures) short in quantity; dorsers (the baskets in which fish were brought to market) which were "not ot rightful measure," and other false and deceitful commodities, are to be "burnt in the strete of the Chepe and their makers or vendors find," and in the case of the dorsers "the fish which they contain is to be forfeited to the use of the sheriffs."

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[1] *Liber Albus*, p. 228.

By the foundation charter of the Goldsmiths' Company, 1 Edward III. (1327), all of the trade were directed to "sit in their shops in the High Street of Chepe, and that no silver in plate, nor vessel of gold or silver, should be sold in the City of London, except in the said street of Chepe or in the King's Exchange."[3]

At that time [1563] Cheapside, which is worthily called the Beauty of London, was on the north side, very meanely furnished, in comparison of the present estate.—*Howes*, ed. 1631, p. 869.

Thomas Wood [goldsmith], one of the sheriffs in the year 1491, dwelt there [Wood Street, Cheapside]; he was an especial benefactor towards the building of St. Peter's Church at Wood Street End; he also built the beautiful front of houses in Cheape over against Wood Street End, which is called Goldsmiths' Row, garnished with the likeness of woodmen.—*Stow*, pp. 111, 129.

*October* 26, 1622.—It was remembered how impoverished [the City] is since the last loan; and it is a strange sight to see the meaner trades creep into Goldsmiths' Row, the glory and beauty of Cheapside.—*Chamberlain to Carleton, Cal. State Papers*, 1619-1623, p. 457.

> . . . the golden Cheapside, where the earth
> Of Julian Herrick gave to me my birth.
>
> Herrick, *Tears to Thamysis.*

At this time [1630] and for diuers yeares past, the Goldsmiths' Roe in Cheapside was and is much abated of her wonted store of Goldsmiths which was the beauty of that famous streete, for the young Goldsmiths, for cheapnesse of dwelling, take them houses in Fleet Street, Holborne, and the Strand, and in other streets and suburbs; and in the place Goldsmiths' shops were turned to Milliners, Booke-sellers, Linen-drapers, and others.—*Howes*, ed. 1631, p. 1045.

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[1] *Liber Albus*, p. 23.

[2] *Ibid.* p. 232.

[3] Herbert's *History of the Twelve Great Livery Companies of London*, vol. ii. p. 128; Nichols's *Pageants*, p. 12, *note*.

Cheapside was long in repute for its silk-mercers, linen-drapers, and hosiers.

Paid for damaske in Chepe Syde—xxxiij$^{s.}$ iij$^{d.}$—*Expenses of Sir John Howard, first Duke of Norfolk of that name.*

Then to the Chepe I began me drawne,
Where mutch people I saw for to stande:
One ofred me velvet, sylke, and lawne,
An other he taketh me by the hande,
"Here is Parys thred, the fynest in the land;"
I never was used to such thyngs indede,
And wantyng mony I myght not spede.
Lydgate's *London Lykpenny.*

The common soldiers, disdaining bags of pepper, sugar, and wine, and such gross commodities, were seen by the space of four or five days, with their arms full of silk and cloth of gold, in as ample a manner as if they had been in Cheapside.—MS. (1596) quoted in Edwards's *Raleigh*, vol. i. p. 229.

Cheapside is a very stately spacious street, adorned with lofty buildings; well-inhabited by Goldsmiths, Linen-drapers, Haberdashers, and other great dealers.—*Strype*, B. iii. p. 49.

Charles I., in 1635, dined at Bradborne's, the great silkman in Cheapside.[1]

You are as arrant a cockney as any hosier in Cheapside.—*Swift to Gay*, September 10, 1731.

In early days the tallow-chandlers settled here pretty numerously, but they were not allowed to continue. In 1283 there were seventeen candle-makers' selds or shops, who all received notice to clear out "before the Feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist" (June 24) of that year, but were told that they have "liberty to provide themselves elsewhere if they see fit."[2] This street, one of the most frequented thoroughfares in London, was famous in former times for its "Ridings," its "Cross," its "Conduit," and its "Standard."

*Ridings in Cheap.*—In the reign of Edward III. divers joustings were made in this street, betwixt Soper's Lane and the Great Cross, namely, one in the year 1331, the 21st of September, as I find noted by divers writers of that time. In the middle of the city of London (say they), in a street called Cheape, the stone pavement being covered with sand, that the horses might not slide when they strongly set their feet to the ground, the king held a tournament three days together, with the nobility, valiant men of the realm, and other some strange knights. And to the end the beholders might with the better ease see the same, there was a wooden scaffold erected across the street, like unto a tower, wherein Queen Philippa, and many other ladies, richly attired and assembled from all parts of the realm, did stand to behold the jousts; but the higher frame in which the ladies were placed, brake in sunder, whereby they were with some shame forced to fall down, by reason whereof the knights, and such as were underneath, were grievously hurt; wherefore the queen took great care to save the carpenters from punishment, and through her prayers (which she made upon her knees) pacified the king and council, and thereby purchased great love of the people. After which time the king caused a shed to be strongly made of stone, for himself, the queen, and other estates to stand on, and there to behold the joustings and other shows, at their pleasure, by the church of St. Mary Bow.—*Stow*, p. 101.

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[1] *Strafford Letters*, vol. i. p. 468, and see p. 525.

[2] Riley, *Memorials*, p. 22.

Without the north side of this church of St. Mary Bow, towards West Cheape, standeth one fair building of stone, called in record Seldam, a shed, which greatly darkeneth the said church; for by means thereof all the windows and doors on that side are stopped up. King Edward III. caused this sild or shed to be made and to be strongly built of stone, for himself, the queen, and other estates to stand in, there to behold the joustings and other shows at their pleasures. And this house for a long time after served for that use, viz. in the reign of Edward III. and Richard II.; but, in the year 1410 Henry IV. confirmed the said shed or building to Stephen Spilman, William Marchford, and John Whateley, mercers, by the name of one New Seldam, shed, or building, with shops, cellars, and edifices whatsoever appertaining, called Crounsilde or Tamersilde, situate in the mercery in West Cheape, and in the parish of St. Mary de Arcubus in London, etc. Notwithstanding which grant, the kings of England and other great estates, as well of foreign countries repairing to this realm, as inhabitants of the same, have usually repaired to this place, therein to behold the shows of this city passing through West Cheape, viz. the great Watches, accustomed in the night, on the Even of St. John Baptist, and St. Peter at Midsummer, the examples whereof were over long to recite, wherefore let it suffice briefly to touch one. In the year 1510, on St. John's Even, at night, King Henry VIII. came to this place, then called the King's Head in Cheape, in the livery of a yeoman of the guard, with an halbert on his shoulder (and there beholding the watch) departed privily when the watch was done, and was not known to any but to whom it pleased him; but on St. Peter's night next following, he and the queen came royally riding to the said place, and there with their nobles beheld the watch of the city, and returned in the morning.—*Stow*, p. 97.

A prentis dwelled whilom in our citee,—
At every bridale would he sing and hoppe;
He loved bet the taverne than the shoppe;
For whan ther eny Riding was in Chepe,
Out of the shoppe thider wold he lepe;
And til that he had all the sight ysein,
And danced wel, he wold not come agen.

Chaucer, *The Coke's Tale.*

The balcony in Bow Church [*St. Mary-le-Bow*] is a pleasing memorial of this old seldam or shed. King James II., in his Memoirs, refers to the civic processions in this street.

*September*, 1677.—The King [Charles II.] had advice at Newmarket of the fifth monarchy-men's design to murder him and the Duke of York there or at London on the Lord Mayor's Day in a balcony.—*Macpherson*, vol. i. p. 84.

The last Lord Mayor's pageant, devised by the City poet, and publicly performed (Elkanah Settle was this last City poet), was seen by Queen Anne in the first year of her reign (1702) "from a balcony in Cheapside."[1] The concluding plate of Hogarth's "Industry and Idleness" represents the City procession entering Cheapside—the seats erected on the occasion and the canopied balcony, hung with tapestry, containing Frederick, Prince of Wales, and his Princess, as spectators of the scene. [*See* Saddlers' Hall.] It appears, from Trusler, that formerly it was usual in a London lease to insert a clause, giving a right to the landlord and his friends to stand in the balcony during the time of the shows or pastimes upon the day called Lord Mayor's Day. The last celebrated *Riding* was performed by Cowper's John Gilpin:—

Smack went the whip, round went the wheel,
Were never folk so glad;

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[1] Fairholt's *Lord Mayor's Pageants*, vol. i. p. 118.

The stones did rattle underneath
As if Cheapside were mad.

*Cheapside Cross*[1] (one of the twelve crosses [*see* Charing Cross] erected by Edward I. to Eleanor, his queen) stood in the middle of the street, facing Wood Street End. Eleanor died at Hardeby, near Lincoln, in 1290, and the King caused a cross to be set up in every place where her body rested on its way to Westminster Abbey. Cheapside was the intermediate resting-place between Waltham and Charing Cross, and "Magister Michael de Cantuariâ, cementarius," was the mason employed in the erection of the cross. Its after history is interesting. John Hatherly, mayor, "re-edified the same in more beautiful manner" in 1441. It was new gilt over in 1522 against the coming of the Emperor Charles V., and again in 1533 against the coronation of Henry and Anne Boleyn; new burnished against the coronation of Edward VI.; new gilt in 1554 against the coming in of King Philip; "broken and defaced" June 21, 1581; "fastened and repaired" in 1595-1596, when, "under the image of Christ's Resurrection, defaced, was set up a curious wrought tabernacle of gray marble, and in the same an alabaster image of Diana, for the most part naked, and water conveyed from the Thames prilling from her naked breast;"[2] again defaced in 1600, the image of the Virgin being greatly damaged. The Cross seems to have been especially obnoxious to the Puritans of this period. In Randolph's *Muses' Looking Glass*, 1638, a Puritan speaks of it as an idol:—

She looketh like the Idol of Cheapside.

> After this most valiant and excellent king had built me in forme, answerable in beauty and proportion to the rest, I fell to decay, at which time one John Hatherly, Maior of London, having first obtained a licence of King Henry the Sixt, anno 1441, I was repaired in a beautiful manner. John Fisher, a mercer, after that gave 600 markes to my new erecting or building, which was finished anno 1484, and after in the second yeare of Henry the Eighth I was gilded over against the comming in of Charles the Fift Emperor, and newly then gilded against the coronation of King Edward the Sixt, and gilded againe anno 1554 against the coronation of King Philip. Lord, how often have I been presented by juries of the guest for incombrance of the street, and hindring of cartes and carriages, yet I have kept my standing: I shall never forget how upon the 21st of June, anno 1581, my lower statues were in the night with ropes pulled and rent down, as in the resurrection of Christ—the image of the Virgin Mary, Edward the Confessor, and the rest. . . . My crosse should have beene taken quite away, and a *Piramis* errected in the place, but Queen Elizabeth (that queen of blessed memory) commanded some of her privie councell in her Majesties name, to write unto Sir Nicholas Moseley, then Maior, to have me againe repaired with a crosse; yet for all this I stood bare for a yeare or two after: Her Highness being very angry, sent expresse word she would not endure their contempt, but expressly commanded forthwith the cross should be set up, and sent a

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[1] Of this celebrated cross there are four interesting views in Wilkinson's *Londina Illustrata*, one "from a painting of the time lately at Cowdry in Sussex," representing part of the coronation procession of Edward VI.; a second representing the cross as it appeared in 1606, from a drawing in the Pepysian library, Cambridge; a third representing part of the procession of the Queen Mother, Mary de Medicis, to visit Charles I. and Henrietta Maria; and fourth, the demolition of the cross in 1643, from a woodcut of the time, in La Serre's *Entrée Royalle*, fol. 1639.

[2] *Stow*, p. 100.

strict command to Sir William Rider, Lord Maior, and bade him to respect my antiquity. . . . This letter was dated December 24 anno 1600. Last of all I was marvellously beautified and adorned against the comming in of King James, and fenced about with sharp pointed barres of iron, against the rude and villainous hands of such as upon condition as they might have the pulling me downe, would be bound to rifle all Cheapside.—Henry Peacham's *Dialogue between the Crosse in Cheap and Charing Cross*, 1641.

The cross was finally demolished, Tuesday, May 2, 1643, in the mayoralty of Isaac Pennington, the regicide; "and while the thing was a doing," says Howell, "there was a noyse of trumpets blew all the while."[1]

On Tuesday, May 2, 1643, the Cross in Cheapside was taken down to cleanse that great street of superstition.—*Archbishop Laud's Troubles*, etc., ed. 1695, p. 203.

*May* 2, 1643.—I went to London, where I saw the furious and zealous people demolish that stately Crosse in Cheapside.—*Evelyn.*

Upon the utter demolition of this so ancient and visible a monument, or ornament, of the city of London, as all foreigners esteemed it, it fortuned that there was another new one popp'd up in Cheapside, hard by the Standard, viz., a high square table of stone, left in legacy by one Russell, a Porter and well-minded man, with this distich engraven:—

God blesse the Porter, who great pains doth take,
Rest here, and welcome when thy back doth ake.

Howell's *Londinopolis*, fol. 1657, p. 115.

*July* 22, 1645.—In the afternoon divers Crucifixes, Popish Pictures, and Books, were burnt in Cheapside, where the Cross formerly stood.—*Whitelocke*, ed. 1732, p. 162.

*The Conduits.*[2]—The Great Conduit in Cheap stood in the middle of the street, near its junction with the Poultry; the Little Conduit in the middle of the street at the west end, facing Foster Lane and Old 'Change. On great occasions "the Conduits in Chepe ran with nothing but wine for all who chose to drink there."

In the east part of this street standeth the Great Conduit of sweet water, conveyed by pipes of lead under-ground from Paddington for the service of this city, castellated with stone and cisterned in lead about the year 1285, and again new built and enlarged by Thomas Ilam, one of the sheriffs, 1479.—*Stow*, p. 99.[3]

In 1559, when Elizabeth in her first visit to the City, the day before her coronation, came to the Little Conduit in Cheapside, where a stately pageant had been prepared, after various Latin speeches had been delivered, a Bible in English, richly covered, was let down unto her by a silk lace from a child that represented Truth. "Shee kissed both her hands, with both her hands shee received it, then shee kissed it; afterwards applied it to her breast; and lastly held it up, thanking the City especially for that gift, and promising to be a diligent reader thereof."[4]

*The Standard in Cheap* stood "about the midst of this street,"[5] probably not far from Bow Church. It was the usual place of punishment for weighty offences, and for the burning of seditious books.

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[1] *Londinopolis*, p. 115. A portion of the Cheapside Cross is preserved in the Guildhall Musem.

[2] The background of Hollar's full-length figure of Winter contains a view of the conduit and shops in Cheapside before the Fire.

[3] See also a Chronicle of London, 4to, 1827, p. 31.

[4] Sir John Hayward's *Annals*, p. 17, and comp. Nichols's *Progresses of Queen Elizabeth*, vol. i. pp. 50, 60.

[5] *Stow*, p. 99.

> In the year 1293 three men had their right hands smitten off there, for rescuing of a prisoner arrested by an officer of the City. In the year 1326 the burgesses of London caused Walter Stapleton, Bishop of Excester, Treasurer to Edward II., and other to be beheaded at the Standard in Cheape (but this was by Paul's Gate); in the year 1351, the 26th of Edward III., two fishmongers were beheaded at the Standard in Cheape, but I read not of their offence; 1381, Wat Tyler beheaded Richard Lions and other there. In the year 1399 Henry IV. caused the blanch charters made by Richard II. to be burnt there. In the year 1450 Jack Cade, Captain of the Kentish rebels, beheaded the Lord Say there. In the year 1461, John Davy had his hand stricken off there, because he had stricken a man before the judges at Westminster, etc.—*Stow*, p. 100.

*Observe.*—Church of St. Mary-le-Bow; Saddlers' Hall, No. 141, here Sir Richard Blackmore, the poet, followed the profession of a physician. Mercers' Hall and Chapel, No. 87. No. 90, corner of Ironmonger Lane (where the Atlas Assurance Office now stands), was the shop of Alderman John Boydell (d. 1804). Before he removed here he lived "at the Unicorn, the corner of Queen Street in Cheapside, London." Before the present Mansion House was built in 1737, No. 73 (formerly Mr. Tegg, the bookseller's) was used occasionally as the Lord Mayor's Mansion House. Sir John Bennett's shop, Nos. 65-66, with the figures of Gog and Magog striking the hours on a great bell, and other "allegorical personages," as the knight calls them, striking hours and quarters, appears to be as attractive to wondering crowds in our day as the famous figures at St. Dunstan's were in the past times. The bronze statue of Sir Robert Peel, by William Behnes, at the west end of Cheapside, was unveiled July 21, 1855. It is 11 feet high, and stands on a block of Peterhead granite, 12 feet high. The St. Paul's corner of Cheapside is carefully represented in Plate 12 of Hogarth's "Industry and Idleness." Sir C. Wren is said to have lived in Cheapside. "Sir William Blackstone was born, July 10, 1723, in Cheapside, in the parish of St. Mildred-le-Querne, at the house of his father, Mr. Charles Blackstone, a silkman, citizen and bowyer of London." George Morley, Bishop of Winchester (1597-1684), was born in this street. Banks, whose dancing-horse Morocco is so often alluded to by the old dramatists, was a vintner in Cheapside.

During the past few years Cheapside has been improved by the setting back of some houses and the erection of large and costly blocks of chambers, offices, warehouses and shops. Cheapside may be said to be in course of transformation.

**Cheesecake House,** HYDE PARK. This house of refreshment, called also the Moated House, Minced Pie House, and Cake House, stood until about 1836, where the road now runs in front of the Receiving Home of the Royal Humane Society. In the Vernon Collection (National Gallery) there is a small picture of this picturesque cottage by Nasmyth. It has been engraved in the *Art Journal*, 1853, p. 282.

It is probable that this was the same house as that known as Mrs. Price's, "where are incomparable syllabubs."[1] Price's Lodge is mentioned in the evidence at the Coroner's inquest on the Duke of Hamilton's and Lord Mohun's duel.

The "Grave Maurice's Head" was famous in the reign of James I. for cheesecakes, tarts, and syllabubs, and probably was the same house.

> I have sent my footman
> To the Maurice for a bottle.
>
> Shirley's *Hyde Park*, Act iv. Sc. 1.

**Chelsea,** a manor and village on the banks of the Thames. In a Saxon charter of Edward the Confessor it is written "Cealchylle," in Doomsday Book "Cercehede" and "Chelched," and in documents of a later though an early date, "Chelcheth" or "Chelcith." In the City Books a John de Chelse is entered in 1283. Sir Thomas More, writing to King Henry VIII., subscribes his letter "at my pore howse in Chelcith,"[2] and in his indictment he is described as "Thomas More, nuper de *Chelchithe*, in comitatu Midd., Miles."[3] Norden's etymology is supported by Lysons. "It is so called," he says, "of the nature of the place, whose strand is like the chesel [ceosel or cesol] which the sea casteth up of sand and pebble stones, thereof called Cheselsey, briefly Chelsey, as is Chelsey [Selsey] in Sussex."[4]

The manor is said to have originally formed a part of the possessions of the Abbey at Westminster; but nothing is known with certainty of its history till the time of Henry VII., when it was held by Sir Reginald Bray, from whom it descended to Margaret, only child of his next brother, John, who married William, Lord Sandys. This Lord Sandys gave it in 1536 to Henry VIII., from whom it passed to Katherine Parr, as part of her marriage jointure. It was subsequently held by John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland (d. 1553); by Anne, Duchess of Somerset, widow of the Protector; by John, first Lord Stanhope of Harrington; by Katherine, Lady Howard, wife of the Lord Admiral; by James, first Duke of Hamilton (d. 1649); by Charles, Lord Viscount Cheyne (d. 1698); and by Sir Hans Sloane, (d. 1752), who bought it in 1712 of William, Lord Cheyne, and from whom it passed by marriage and subsequent bequests to Charles Cadogan, second Baron Cadogan of Oakley (d. 1776), having married Elizabeth (d. 1768), daughter and coheir of Sir Hans Sloane. The old Manor House stood near the church, and was parted with by Henry VIII. to the ancestors of the Lawrence family, from whom "Lawrence Street," Chelsea, derives its name. The new Manor House, in which Anne of Cleves died, stood on that part of Cheyne Walk between the "Pier Hotel" and Don Saltero's Coffee-house.

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[1] Journey to London in 1698, Dr. William King's *Original Works*, ed. 1776, vol. i. p. 194.

[2] Ellis's *Letters* (First Series), vol. ii. p. 52.

[3] *Archæologia*, 1838.

[4] *Speculum Britanniæ*, Middlesex, p. 17. The Chesil Bank, off the Isle of Portland, is from the same root. So Taylor, *Words and Places*, pp. 280, 348, "Chelsea is a corruption of *Chesel-ey*, or shingle isle." But there is really no authority for supposing the place to have been an island. It is much more probable that it was one of the tythes or havens so common on the banks of the Thames.

> Dr. King, in his MS. account of Chelsea, written about the year 1717, says that the parish then contained 350 houses, and that they had been much increased of late. Bowack, who wrote in 1705, computed their number at 300, being, according to his account, nine times as many as they were in the year 1664. The present number of houses in the parish is about 1350, of which about 1240 are inhabited, the remainder being for the most part unfinished.—Lysons, *Environs* (1795), vol. ii. p. 117.

In 1881 the enumerated population was 88,128. This now extensive parish, at one time the Islington of the west end of London, was famous at first for its Manor House, then for its College [*see* Chelsea College]; its Botanic Garden; its Hospital for Soldiers [*see* Chelsea Hospital]; the Royal Military Asylum for Children of Soldiers; the Barracks; its gardens [*see* Ranelagh Gardens; Cremorne Gardens]; its waterworks [*see* Chelsea Waterworks]; its buns [*see* Chelsea Bun House]; its Ladies Boarding Schools, for which it rivalled Hackney at the other end of London;[1] its china and its custards.

> When W—— and G—— mighty names are dead
> Or but at Chelsea under custards read.—Gay's *Trivia.*

The new bridge [*see* Chelsea Bridge] and river embankment [*see* Chelsea Embankment] are among its more recent distinctions. At Chelsea sat, in 1657, the Sub-Committee on Religion, the principal object of which was the revision of the English version of the Scriptures. The Committee had many meetings, "and had the most learned men in the oriental tongues to consult with," but the inquiry became fruitless by the dissolution of Parliament, February 4, 1658. In Cheyne Walk (facing the river, and so called from the Lords Cheyne, Lords of the Manor[2]) the Bishops of Winchester had a palace from the time of Dr. George Morley in 1664 to Dr. Brownlow North in 1820. Dr. Richard Willis died in the palace in 1734, Dr. Benjamin Hoadly in 1761, Dr. John Thomas in 1781, and Dr. North in 1820. It was a brick house, built by the Duke of Hamilton, adjoining the Manor House. The site of the house was near the Pier Hotel. Here, in Cheyne Walk, was Don Saltero's Coffee-house. "Beaufort Row" was so called after *Beaufort House;* "Lindsey Row" from *Lindsey House*, the residence of the Berties, Earls of Lindsey; "Danvers Street" from *Danvers House*, the residence of Sir John Danvers, second husband of the mother of George Herbert, and of Lord Herbert of Cherbury; and "Lawrence Street" from Sir John Lawrence (temp. Charles I.) and his descendants. Cremorne House was the villa of Lord Cremorne, and Gough House of Sir John Gough, created a baronet in 1728. Hans Place and Sloane Street were called after Sir Hans Sloane, and Cadogan Place and Oakley Square, after Lord Cadogan of Oakley, Lord of the Manor. The old church (by the water-side) and the new church (in the centre of the parish) are both dedicated to St. Luke. [*See* St. Luke's, Chelsea.]

*Eminent Inhabitants.*—Sir Thomas More, from 1520, in a house on the site of what is now "Beaufort Row." Sir Thomas was taken from his house at Chelsea to the Tower on Monday, April 13, 1534. More was very fond of his Chelsea house, where he had abiding with him a full quiver of children and grandchildren—"his son and his son's wife, his three daughters and their three husbands, and eleven grandchildren,"[1] with his library, pictures, garden, and the little menagerie of "strange birds and beasts" he had collected there; and one of the means by which his wife (the *nec bella nec puella* Alice Middleton) tried to shake his firmness when in the Tower was by enlarging on "his fair house at Chelsea" and "his library, gallery, garden and orchard."

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[1] The scene of D'Urfey's *Love for Money, or the Boarding School*, is laid "at Chelsea, near the River."

[2] Mrs. Chauvin, who kept a French Boarding School at Little Chelsea, is moved and settled in my Lord Cheyne's Mansion House in Great Chelsea.—*London Gazette*, July 3-6, 1704.

His country-house was at Chelsey, in Middlesex, where Sir John Danvers built his house. The chimney-piece of marble, in Sir John's Chamber, was the chimney-piece of Sir Thomas More's Chamber, as Sir John himself told me. Where the gate is now, adorned with two noble pyramids, there stood anciently a gate-house, which was flatt on the top, leaded, from whence is a most pleasant prospect of the Thames and the fields beyond: on this place the Lord Chancellor More was wont to recreate himself and contemplate.—Aubrey's *Lives*, vol. iii. p. 462.

And for the pleasure he [Henry VIII.] took in his company would his grace suddenly sometimes come home to his house at Chelsea to be merry with him, whither, on a time unlooked for, he came to dinner, and after dinner, in a fair garden of his walked with him by the space of an hour, holding his arm about his neck.—Roper's *Life of More*, ed. Singer, p. 21.

Holbein was kindly received by More [late in 1526 or the beginning of 1527] and was taken into his house at Chelsea. There he worked for near three years, drawing the portraits of Sir Thomas More, his relations, and friends.—Walpole's *Anecdotes*, ed. Dallaway, vol. i. p. 122.

More is said to have converted his house into a prison for the restraint of heretics. Cresacre More tells a story illustrative of this, and Fox relates, in his *Martyrology*, that he used to bind them to a tree in his garden, called "The Tree of Troth," but this More himself denied. More's house, on his execution, passed with all his possessions to the King, who gave the custody of it to Sir William Paulet, afterwards Marquis of Winchester and Lord Treasurer, who held it on a lease granted by Edward VI. till his death in 1571. His son John, the second Marquis, died here in 1576. It afterwards passed to Gregory, Lord Dacre, whose widow bequeathed it to Lord Burleigh, with remainder to his son, Robert Cecil, "who is supposed to have rebuilt the house,"[2] which he afterwards sold to Henry Fiennes, Earl of Lincoln. The Earl sold part of his estate here to Sir John Danvers.

*June* 1618.—Earl of Lincoln to Sir Clement Edmondes. Requests him to hasten the delivery to Sir John Danvers of the writings relating to the lands, called *Moorhouse*, in Chelsea, which he has sold to him.—*Cal. State Papers*, 1611-1618, p. 548.

Danvers House, taken down about 1696, is one of the "four houses [which] have contended for the honour of Sir Thomas More's residence,"[3] and the above entry seems to support the claim; but Beaufort House has the better title, and we will follow its history to the end. From Lord Lincoln it descended by the marriage of his daughter to Sir Arthur Gorges, who, in 1619, conveyed it to Lionel Lord Cranfield, afterwards Earl of Middlesex and Lord Treasurer, who occupied it till 1625, when he sold it to Charles I. Two years later the King granted it to the Duke of Buckingham, after whose assassination it was occupied by his daughter, the Duchess of Lennox. In 1646 she received permission of Parliament to come here from Oxford to be under the care of Dr. Mayerne. During the Commonwealth it was granted to Bulstrode Whitelocke as an official residence, and he lived here till the Restoration. It then reverted to the second Duke of Buckingham, whose close connection with Chelsea lends additional interest to a sparkling passage in the *Rehearsal*, in which one of the rival generals heads the array they are to draw together from "the Dominions of the two Kings of Brentford," with "the Chelsey Cuirassiers." Buckingham sold the house in 1664 to the trustees of George Digby, Earl of Bristol, whose widow disposed of it in 1682 to Henry, Marquis of Worcester, afterwards Duke of Beaufort, from whom it was named Beaufort House. It had previously been named Salisbury House and Gorges House. It remained in the possession of the Beaufort family till 1738, when it was purchased by Sir Hans Sloane, who pulled it down in 1740. The gate Sir Hans gave to the Earl of Burlington, who re-erected it in the gardens of his Chiswick villa. The house stood at the north end of Beaufort Row.[1] The site of Danvers House is marked by Danvers Street. Katherine Parr, Queen of Henry VIII., lived here with her second husband, Thomas Seymour, the Lord Admiral, afterwards beheaded; and here, in the same house with them, lived Queen Elizabeth when a girl of thirteen. Anne of Cleves (d. 1557) "at the King and Queen's Majesty's palace of Chelsey beside London."[2] The beautiful Duchess of Mazarine (niece of the great cardinal) died in difficulties (1699) in a small house which she rented of Lord Cheyne.[3] St. Evremond constantly visited her there. In his *Works* he praises the fine air of Chelsea. The Duchess always *walked* home from town, whether late or early.[4] Lysons had heard that it was usual for the nobility and others who dined at her house to leave money under their plates to pay for their entertainment.[5] Bishop Fletcher, father of the great dramatic poet, when living here in 1592, was honoured by a visit from Queen Elizabeth, and here his first wife, the poet's mother, and a daughter were buried. Anthony Bacon, brother of Lord Bacon, appears to have been living here in 1595. John Lord Robartes, afterwards Earl of Radnor, Lord Privy Seal.

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[1] Southey, *Colloquies*, vol. i. p. 125; Erasmus Epist. 1506.

[2] *Lysons*, vol. ii. p. 56.

[3] *Ibid*, vol. ii. p. 58.

> *September* 30, 1661.—We took coach to Chelsy, to my Lord Privy Seale, and there got him to seal the business. Here I saw by daylight two very fine pictures in the gallery, that a little while ago I saw by night; and did also go all over the house, and found it to be the prettiest contrived house that ever I saw in my life.—*Pepys*.

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[1] *Lysons*, vol. ii. p. 58.

[2] Funeral Certificate in Heralds' College.

[3] Miss Hawkins in her *Memoirs* (vol. i. p. 28), says that she lived in Lindsey House.

[4] St. Evremond, *Works*, vol. ii. p. 338.

[5] *Lysons*, vol. ii. p. 177, and vol. iii. p. 628.

Earl of Shaftesbury, author of the *Characteristics*, from 1699 to 1710, in a house in "Little Chelsea," now an additional workhouse to the parish of St. George's, Hanover Square. John Pym, the parliamentary statesman, lived here during the Civil War. Sir Robert Walpole, "next the College," adjoining Gough House.

> The Right Honorable Robert Walpole, Esq., has purchased the late Heer Van Halse's house at Chelsea for £1100.—*The Post Boy*, September 29, October 2, 1722.
>
> About the year 1722 Sir Robert Walpole became possessed of a house and garden in the stable-yard at Chelsea. Sir Robert frequently resided there, improved and added to the house, considerably enlarged the gardens by a purchase of some land from the Gough family, built the octagon summer-house at the head of the terrace, and a large greenhouse where he had a fine collection of exotics. After Sir Robert Walpole's death the house was sold to the Earl of Dunmore, of whose executors it was purchased by George Aufrere, Esq., the present proprietor.—*Lysons*, vol. ii. p. 91.

The house and garden were held on a lease from the Crown, subject to the payment of £12 : 10s. per annum.[1] The minister Duke of Newcastle afterwards lived in this house.

> *August* 5, 1746.—I went t'other night to look at my poor favourite Chelsea, for the little Newcastle is gone to be dipped in the sea. In one of the rooms is a bed for her Duke, and a press-bed for his footman; for he never dares lie alone, and till he was married had always a servant to sit up with him.—*Walpole to Montagu* (*Letters*, vol. ii. p. 45).

Atterbury, Bishop of Rochester, in Church Lane.[2] In April 1711 Dean Swift took lodgings "over against Dr. Atterbury," and paid "six shillings a week for one silly room, with confounded coarse sheets." The "stage-coach" took him and his man Patrick and his portmanteau from Bury Street for sixpence. On one occasion he mentions that "it rains hard and the cunning natives of Chelsea have outwitted me, and taken up *all the three stage-coaches*. What shall I do?" His usual mode of travelling is described in the following extract:—

> *May* 15, 1710.—My way is this: I leave my best gown and periwig at Mrs. Vanhomrigh's [in Suffolk Street], then walk up the Pall Mall, through the Park, out at Buckingham House, and so to Chelsea a little beyond the church. I set out about sunset, and get here in something less than an hour: it is two good miles, and just 5748 steps.—Swift, *Journal to Stella.*

It was at Chelsea that the intimacy between Atterbury and Swift commenced. Arbuthnot removed to Chelsea in 1714. Shadwell, the poet-laureate and hero of *MacFlecknoe*, resided for many years in Chelsea, and his son, Sir John Shadwell, succeeded Arbuthnot in his Chelsea House. Chelsea seems to have been in favour with physicians as a place of residence. Sir Theodore Mayerne, physician to Charles I., and the first practitioner of his day, perhaps set the example by building himself a house here and making it his chief abode. The house was afterwards Lord Lindsey's, and came to be known as Lindsey House. Bowack, writing in 1705, says that "during the last twenty or thirty years so many families and schools have gone there for the sweetness of the air, that from a small straggling village 'tis become a large, beautiful, and populous town, having about three hundred houses, and about that number of families, some of whom are very great, which is over nine times its number in 1664." Sir Isaac Newton lived in Chelsea from October 1709 to September 1710, the twelve months which intervened between his quitting Jermyn Street and his taking the house in St. Martin's Street. Addison had a country-house near Chelsea in 1710. Sir Richard Steele, 1714-1715, in a house by the water-side, for which he paid £14 a year. Abel Boyer, of the *Postboy*, died here in 1729. Dr. Hoadly, author of *The Suspicious Husband* (d. 1757), in a house adjoining Cremorne House. Tobias Smollett, in Monmouth House, at the upper end of Lawrence Street, now destroyed. Here he has laid a scene in *Humphry Clinker*.[1] The house owed its name to having been the residence of the Duchess of Monmouth, widow of the unfortunate son of Charles II. Collins, the poet, was confined in "Mr. Donald's madhouse at Chelsea" before he was finally removed to Chichester in 1754. Mrs. Blackwell lived in a house opposite the Botanic Garden whilst collecting materials for, and writing her once famous *Herbal.* Dr. Edward Chamberlayne, author of the *Present State of Great Britain.* Sir Hans Sloane retired here with his library and collections in 1742, and here died in 1753. [*See* St. Luke's, Chelsea.] Henry Sampson Woodfall, the printer and publisher of the *Public Advertiser*, now best known in connection with the publication of the *Letters of Junius*, lived here from 1796 to his death in 1805. Matthew Davenport Hill, Recorder of Birmingham from 1822 to 1827, in a cottage near the old church, long since swept away; and at the same time in lodgings close by Thomas de Quincey, author of *Confessions of an Opium-Eater*. Thomas Carlyle in Cheyne Row [which *see*.] The china works referred to above flourished during the reign of George II., by whom and by his queen they were much patronised. The Chelsea ware is of a remarkably fine kind and greatly prized by collectors. The claret-coloured vases and *bleu de roi* and oriental blue and white pieces fetch high prices. The manufactory was established about 1745, but was only continued for a few years. The business was purchased by Mr. W. Duesbury of Derby, who transferred it to that town, and in 1784 the buildings were pulled down. Chelsea, with the parishes of Fulham, Hammersmith, and Kensington, was, by the Reform Act of 1867, created a parliamentary borough, returning two members to the House of Commons. By the Act of 1885 Chelsea returns one member alone. Chelsea is now to a great extent being rebuilt, chiefly in imitation of the so-called architecture of the early part of the 18th century. The Chelsea Embankment was opened in May 1874, and from that time to this building operations have been vigorously carried on. A large number of important houses have been built by the riverside, and some of the latest of these buildings are the flats styled Carlyle Mansions, and erected in 1887.

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[1] Sale Catalogue of Sir Robert's house and effects at Chelsea.

[2] *Lysons*, vol. ii. p. 133.

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[1] There is an engraving of the house in Smith's *Antiquarian Curiosities*.

**Chelsea Bridge,** a suspension bridge erected from the designs of Mr. Thomas Page, the engineer of the new Westminster Bridge, and opened in March 1858. It leads from the east side of the grounds of Chelsea Hospital to the eastern entrance to Battersea Park; is 915 feet long or 705 feet between the abutments, the centre span is 347 feet, the side spans each 185 feet, and has a clear waterway of 21 feet above the Trinity high-water mark. As a whole it is one of the lightest and most graceful of the suspension bridges which cross the Thames. Originally a toll-bridge, it was formally opened as a free bridge by the Prince of Wales, May 24, 1879, the Metropolitan Board of Works having paid £75,000 to Her Majesty's Paymaster-General for its purchase. The original cost of the bridge was about £85,000.

**Chelsea Bun House (The).** "The old original," as it was called, was kept in its best days by a person of the name of Richard Hand. There is an engraving in the King's Collection in the British Museum, entitled "A perspective View of Richard Hands's Bun House at Chelsey, who has the Honour to serve the Royal Family." In 1711, when Swift was living in Church Lane, he passed this building every day on his way to and from town. He wrote to Stella, May 1:—

> Pray, are not the fine buns sold here in our town; was it not r-r-r-r-r-rare Chelsea Buns? I bought one to-day in my walk; it cost me a penny.—Swift, *Journal to Stella* (*Works*, ed. Scott, vol. ii. p. 247).
>
> Before me appeared the shops so famed for Chelsea buns, which, for above thirty years, I have never passed without filling my pockets. In the original of these shops, for even of Chelsea buns there are counterfeits, are preserved mementos of domestic events in the first half of the present century [1700-1750]. The bottle-conjuror is exhibited in a toy of his own age; portraits are also displayed of Duke William [*Culloden Cumberland*] and other noted personages; a model of a British soldier, in the stiff costume of the same age; and some grotto-works, serve to indicate the taste of a former owner, and were perhaps intended to rival the neighbouring exhibition at Don Saltero's. These buns have afforded a competency, and even wealth, to four generations of the same family; and it is singular that their delicate flavour, lightness and richness, have never been successfully imitated. The present proprietor told me, with exultation, that George the Second had often been a customer of the shop; that the present King [George III.], when Prince George, and often during his reign, had stopped and purchased his buns; and that the Queen and all the Princes and Princesses had been among his customers.—Sir Richard Phillips, *A Morning's Walk to Kew*, 1817, p. 25.

The Bun House is gone and the tradition of making the buns is lost. "The original Bun House" was taken down in 1839.[1] It stood at the bottom of *Jews Row*, near the Compasses, and maintained its reputation and its Queen Anne appearance till the last day.

**Chelsea Church.** [*See* St. Luke's, Chelsea.]

**Chelsea College,** or, as it is called in the Charter of Incorporation, dated May 8, 1610, "King James's College at Chelsea," was founded by Dr. Matthew Sutcliffe, Dean of Exeter, "to this intent that learned men might there have maintenance to aunswere all the adversaries of religion."[1] At the same time the King published a Declaration of his determination to revive the ancient tribute of "King's silver," a poll-tax to be paid upon taking the oath of allegiance and supremacy, which shall yearly be enforced as a safeguard against Popery; the profits to be devoted to the erection of a college at Chelsea, for the better handling of religious controversies. Archbishop Laud called it "Controversy College,"[2] and "the Papists in derision gave it the name of an alehouse."[3] The college consisted of twenty Fellows, eighteen of whom were required to be in holy orders; the other two, who might be either laymen or divines, were to be employed in writing the annals of their times. Sutcliffe himself (one of the opponents of Parsons the Jesuit) was the first provost, and Camden and Hayward the first historians. In 1616 King James published a further Declaration, setting forth the Reasons which led His Majesty and the State to erect this college, and, in order to its maintenance, bestowing upon the Provost and Fellows the exclusive right "to dig or cut from out of the maine River of Lea." This had reference to a scheme for bringing water into London from the Lea, at the Hackney Marshes, by means of a trench 10 feet wide, but in face of the grander scheme of Myddleton it came to nought, and all other means of raising sufficient funds for its working being unsuccessful, the college failed before it was fairly established. One range of building only (scarce an eighth of the intended edifice) was erected by Dr. Sutcliffe at the expense of £3000. After his death suits were commenced about the title to the ground on which the college stood, and by a decree of the Court of Chancery, in the time of Lord Keeper Coventry, three of the four farms in Devonshire which he had settled on the college were returned to Dr. Sutcliffe's heir. Its after history is told in part by Evelyn.

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[1] *Gentleman's Magazine*, May 1839, p. 466, and June 1839, p. 562.

> *September* 24, 1667.—Returned to London, where I had orders to deliver the possession of Chelsey Colledge (used as my prison during the warr with Holland, for such as were sent from the Fleete to London), to our Society [the Royal Society], as a gift of his Majesty [Charles II.] our founder.—*Evelyn.*

The King subsequently bought back what he had given; and erected, on the site of Sutcliffe's foundation, the present hospital for old and disabled soldiers. [*See* Chelsea Hospital.] Sutcliffe was made the butt of the wits of his time:—

> 'Tis liquor that will find out Sutcliff's wit,
> Lie where he will, and make him write worse yet.
> *F. Beaumont to Ben Jonson;* see also Cartwright's *Ordinary*, 8vo, 1651.

**Chelsea Embankment,** extends along the Thames from the west side of the grounds of Chelsea Hospital to Battersea Bridge, a distance of over three-quarters of a mile (4129 feet). The embankment consists of a massive core of Portland cement concrete, faced towards the river with hammer-dressed granite, and backed by a roadway 70 feet wide. For a considerable portion of the way it is flanked with ornamental gardens formed on the space gained by the embankment from the muddy foreshore of the river. In the gardens are a bronze sitting statue of Thomas Carlyle and memorial fountain in honour of Dante Rossetti. It was constructed by the Metropolitan Board of Works, and in all essential particulars resembles the Victoria and Albert Embankments on the north and south of the Thames at London, though somewhat less ornamental in the details. Sir J. W. Bazalgette was the engineer of all three works. The Chelsea Embankment was formally opened by their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh on May 9, 1874.

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[1] Alleyn's *Memoirs*, p. 116.

[2] *Lysons*, vol. ii. p. 150.

[3] Alleyn's *Memoirs*, p. 116.

**Chelsea Hospital,** a Royal Hospital for old and disabled soldiers; erected on the site of *Chelsea College*, sold by the Royal Society, January 1682, for £1300 to Sir Stephen Fox for the King's use. Sir C. Wren was the architect, and the first stone was laid by Charles II. in person, March 1682. The building has a centre, and two wings of red brick, with stone dressings. It faces the Thames, and shows more effect with less means than any other of Wren's secular buildings. The length of the principal building is 790 feet.

> *September* 14, 1681.—Dined with Sir Stephen Fox, who proposed to me y^e^ purchasing of Chelsey College, which his Ma^ty^ had some time since given to our Society, and would now purchase it again to build an hospital or infirmary for souldiers there, in which he desired my assistance as one of the Council of the Royal Society.—*Evelyn.*
>
> *January* 27, 1682.—This evening Sir Stephen Fox acquainted me againe with his Ma^ty's^ resolution of proceeding in the erection of a Royal Hospital for emerited souldiers on that spot of ground which the Royal Society had sold to his Ma^ty^ for £1300, and that he would settle £5000 per annum on it, and build to the value of £20,000 for y^e^ reliefe and reception of four companies, viz. 400 men, to be as in a colledge or monastrie. I was therefore desir'd by Sir Stephen (who had not onely the whole managing of this, but was, as I perceived, himselfe to be a grand benefactor, as well it became him who had gotten so vast an estate by the souldiers) to assist him, and consult what method to cast it in, as to the government. So in his study we arranged the governor, chaplain, steward, housekeeper, chirurgeon, cook, butler, gardener, porter, and other officers, with their several salaries and entertainments. I would needes have a library, and mentioned several bookes, since some souldiers might possibly be studious, when they were at leisure to recollect.—*Evelyn.*
>
> *May* 25, 1682.—I was desir'd by Sir Stephen Fox and Sir Christopher Wren to accompany them to Lambeth, with the plot and designe of the College to be built at Chelsey, to have the Archbishop's approbation. It was a quadrangle of 200 foot square, after y^e^ dimensions of the larger quadrangle at Christ Church, Oxford, for the accommodation of 440 persons, with governors and officers. This was agreed on.—*Evelyn.*

Archbishop Sancroft gave £1000 towards the building, and the King, on November 14, 1684, issued a printed letter to the Archbishop, calling for the pecuniary assistance of the clergy and of all well-disposed people in aid of the undertaking.[1] On August 4, 1682, Evelyn went "with Sir Stephen Fox to survey the foundations of the Royal Hospital begun at Chelsey," but the work advanced slowly, and the history of the erection of the hospital is contained in an inscription on the frieze of the great quadrangle:—

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[1] Procl. in British Museum.

> In subsidium et levamen emeritorum senio, belloque fractorum, condidit Carolus Secundus, auxit Jacobus Secundus, perfecere Gulielmus et Maria Rex et Regina, MDCXC.

The records of the Audit Office show that up to 1702, when the works were completed and the hospital in operation, there had been expended on the building £149,470. For in and out pensioners there had been expended £58,400; for salaries, provisions, clothing and furniture £124,614. The total expenditure for hospital purposes had been £382,484; and for other than hospital purposes £103,278. The total amount raised for the use of the hospital had been £435,762, of which amount about £390,000 had been obtained by a poundage deduction from the payment of the forces. The extent of land belonging to the hospital was 62 acres; its cost had been £56,837. New buildings for the infirmary were erected in 1809 from the designs of Sir John Soane.

The hospital grounds reach down to the river. The bronze statue of Charles II. in a Roman habit, by Grinling Gibbons, in the centre of the great quadrangle, was the gift of Tobias Rustat, Charles's page of the backstairs, who also subscribed £1000 towards the foundation of the hospital. In the centre of the river front is a tetrastyle portico and pediment. This leads to a spacious vestibule, on one side of which is the hall, on the other the chapel, each about 110 feet long. In the hall General Whitelocke was tried in 1807; the Courts of inquiry into the Convention of Cintra, and the mortality among the troops in the Crimea were held, and the body of the Duke of Wellington lay in state. *Observe.*—Portrait of Charles II. on horseback in the hall, by Verrio and Henry Cooke; altar-piece in the chapel, by Sebastian Ricci. In the hall are 46 colours, in the chapel 55 (all captured by the British army in different campaigns in various parts of the world), viz.—34 French; 13 American; 4 Dutch; 13 eagles taken from the French; 2 at Waterloo; 2 Salamanca; 2 Madrid; 4 Martinique; 1 Barossa; and a few staves of the 171 colours taken at Blenheim. *Eminent Persons interred in the chapel, or burial-ground.*—William Cheselden, the famous surgeon (d. 1752), he was Surgeon to the Hospital for many years. Rev. William Young (d. 1757), the original Parson Adams in Fielding's *Joseph Andrews.* Sir Andrew Barnard, one of the most distinguished of Wellington's officers was buried here January 1855. Dr. Arbuthnot filled the office of Physician to the Hospital, and the Rev. Philip Francis (the translator of *Horace*), and the Rev. W. R. Gleig, the office of Chaplain. The eccentric Messenger Monsey was Physician to the Hospital for forty-six years (1742-1788). He died in his apartments here at the age of ninety-five, leaving his body for dissection, and directing that "afterwards the remainder of his carcase may be put into a hole, or crammed into a box with holes and thrown into the Thames."

Dr. Burney, the father of Fanny Burney, was appointed organist here in 1783 by Edmund Burke, just before quitting office as Paymaster-General. The offer was made with great delicacy, after a dinner at Sir Joshua Reynolds's, Burke intimating that, if that would make the post acceptable, the salary would be raised from £25 to £50.[1] On December 9, 1783, Burke informed him by letter that he had the day before the pleasure of voting him a salary of £50. "This was *pour faire la bonne bouche* at parting with office, and I am only sorry that it did not fall in my way to show you a more substantial mark of my high respect for you and Miss Burney." The principal advantage of course was the residence. Dr. Burney's apartments were just below the attics; the windows of the bedroom in which he died looked over the burial-ground of the hospital, where he had laid his second wife in 1796, and where he was laid beside her in April 1814, after a residence of thirty years in the hospital. Simon Box, the first who was buried in the ground appropriated to the interment of pensioners, died in 1692.[2] He had served under Charles I., Charles II., James II., and William and Mary. *Observe.*—In the ground the obelisk in memory of 255 officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, who fell at Chillianwallah, May 13, 1849, erected by their surviving comrades. The out-pensioners of the hospital number nearly 70,000, at rates varying from 1¼d. to 3s. 10d. a day. The building provides accommodation for 540 in-pensioners, and is always full. Their cost of maintenance averages 2s. 3d. a day each. For the support of the hospital Parliament makes an annual grant of about £24,000. The management of the hospital is by a governor and commissioners, with an ample staff of subordinate officers. The Governor is appointed by the Queen, acting on the advice of the Commander-in-Chief. There is an early tradition that Nell Gwynne materially assisted in the foundation of Chelsea Hospital, but it is unsupported by official records or contemporary evidence. A long established public-house, near the hospital, exhibits her portrait as its sign. The hospital is still known in the neighbourhood as "The College."

**Chelsea Waterworks** were originally constructed in 1724, near the Thames, at Chelsea, a little to the east of Chelsea Hospital Gardens, and extended with cuts or canals over 89 acres.[3] The Charter of Incorporation is dated March 8, 1724. It would appear, however, that there were waterworks at Chelsea before the incorporation of the present company.[4]

> *May* 20, 1696.—I made my Lord Cheney a visit at Chelsea, and saw those ingenious water-works invented by Mr. Winstanley [architect of the Eddystone Lighthouse], wherein were some things very surprising and extraordinary.—*Evelyn.*

After the passing of the Act prohibiting water companies from taking their supply out of the Thames below Kingston, the Chelsea Company removed their works to Kingston and constructed extensive filter beds there and at Molesey. The Chelsea Waterworks Company now supply over 30,000 houses in Chelsea, Pimlico, Knightsbridge, and Westminster.[1] *The Western Pumping Station* of the *Metropolitan Main Drainage System* (opened August 5, 1875) now occupies the site of the old Chelsea Waterworks.

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[1] D'Arblay's *Memoirs of Dr. Burney*, vol. ii. p. 373.

[2] Strype's *Stow;* "Circuit Walk," p. 71.

[3] Contemporary Survey by John Mackay, in the Crace Collection of Prints.

[4] No. 5 of "Boydell's Views" is a curious engraving of the Chelsea waterworks as they appeared in 1752.

**Chemical Society (The),** BURLINGTON HOUSE, PICCADILLY, was founded in 1841 for the "promotion of chemistry and of those branches of science connected with it, by communications, discussions, and by collecting a library, museum," etc. A society of the same name and purpose was in existence sixty years earlier. Professor John Playfair writes in his Journal for 1781: "Chemistry is the rage in London at present. I was introduced by Mr. B. Vaughan to a chemical society, which meets in the Chapter Coffee-house [St. Paul's Churchyard]. Here I met Mr. Whitehurst, a venerable old man, author of *An Inquiry into the Formation of the Earth*, Dr. Keir, Dr. Craufurd, and several others. The conversation was purely chemical, and turned on Bergmann's experiments on iron."[2] Franklin also speaks of "that honest, sensible, and intelligent society," and of "the hours I so happily spent in that company," in a letter to Mr. Price, from Passy, of about the same date.

The Chemical Society received a Charter of Incorporation in 1848, and a grant of apartments in old Burlington House in 1857. On the completion of the new buildings in 1874 they obtained their present apartments. The Society consists of Fellows, Associates, and Honorary Foreign Fellows, elected on account of their eminence in the science. Meetings are held fortnightly for the reading and discussion of papers on chemical subjects, and a monthly journal of proceedings is published.

**Chemistry, Institute of,** 9 ADELPHI TERRACE, was established in 1877, "to ensure that consulting and analytical chemists are duly qualified for the proper discharge of the duties they undertake by a thorough study of chemistry and allied branches of science in their application to the arts, public health, agriculture, and technical industry." Incorporated June 1885. The Institute consists of Fellows and Associates who each pay one guinea annually.

**Chemistry, Royal College of,** was founded July 1845, under the presidency of the Prince Consort, for the purpose of affording adequate opportunities for instruction in practical chemistry at a moderate expense, and for promoting the general advancement of chemical science by means of a well-appointed laboratory. The original home of the college was No. 16 Hanover Square; it was afterwards removed to a more spacious building in Oxford Street, and in 1853 was incorporated with the School of Mines in Jermyn Street. In 1872 the chemical teaching of the School of Mines was transferred to the new science schools (Normal School of Science), South Kensington Museum, where with excellent laboratories and adequate appliances it is able to carry on its work in a more satisfactory manner. Under the direction successively of Professors Hofmann and Frankland the college obtained the highest rank as a school of chemistry, while its work in practical chemistry in connection with the arts is illustrated by the investigations carried on in its laboratories which gave rise to the series of aniline colours, the production of artificial alizarine, and the system of water analysis. [*See* School of Mines.]

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[1] 28,859 in 1877, since when the number has much increased.

[2] Playfair, *Works*, App. p. 85, quoted in Weld's *Hist. of the Royal Society*, vol. ii. p. 149.

**Chenies Street,** TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD to Gower Street, so called after Chenies, the manor of the Duke of Bedford, in Bucks. Madame d'Arblay was living here February to May 1813. Mrs. Jameson lived here in her early married life.

**Cherry Garden,** ROTHERHITHE, a place of entertainment in the reign of Charles II., long since built over.

> *June* 15, 1664.—To Greenwich . . . and so to the Cherry Garden, and then by water singing finely to the Bridge [London Bridge], and there landed [to avoid the danger of shooting the bridge]; and so took boat again, and to Somerset House. —*Pepys.*

The site is marked by Cherry Garden Stairs, where is a landing-pier for Thames steamers as well as small boats.

**Cheshire Cheese,** WINE OFFICE COURT, FLEET STREET, a tavern so called, much frequented by journalists; deservedly famous for its chops, steaks, beef-steak puddings, and punch. Another Cheshire Cheese, in Russell Court, Drury Lane, was in his earlier days a favourite resort of George Morland the painter.

**Chester Inn** (also called Strand Inn), an Inn of Chancery in the Strand, which was cleared away in the reign of Edward VI. to make room for Somerset House.

**Chester Place,** CHESTER SQUARE. The Right Hon. Charles Buller, secretary to the Earl of Durham when Governor-General of Canada, afterwards head of the Poor Law Board, and a statesman of great promise, died here November 28, 1848.

**Chester Place,** REGENT'S PARK. At No. 10 died, May 3, 1852, Sara Coleridge, daughter of the poet, S. T. C., and widow of Henry Nelson Coleridge, the poet's nephew, and editor of his prose works and conversations (d. January 1843).

**Chester Square,** PIMLICO, commenced circ. 1840, and so called in honour of the Marquis of Westminster, whose seat, Eaton Hall, is situated near Chester. At No. 24 died, February 1, 1851, Mrs. Shelley, author of *Frankenstein*, daughter of William Godwin and Mary Wollstonecraft, and widow of the poet Shelley, aged fifty-three. Dr. Gideon Mantell, the geologist, died, November 10, 1852, at No. 19 in this square. The church is dedicated to St. Michael, and was built 1844-1846 by Thomas Cundy, architect.

**Chester Terrace**, on the east side of Regent's Park, was designed by John Nash.

**Chesterfield House**, South Audley Street, the town house of the Earls of Chesterfield, but let (1849) to the Marquis of Abercorn at a rental of £3000, and sold in 1869 to Charles Magniac, Esq., for £175,000. It was designed by Isaac Ware, architect (the editor of a translation of Palladio's *Architecture*), for Philip, fourth Earl of Chesterfield, author of the celebrated *Letters to his Son*. The earl took possession of his new house March 13, 1749.[1] The second Earl of Chesterfield (so often mentioned by De Grammont in his *Memoirs*) lived in Bloomsbury Square.

> I have yet finished nothing but my *boudoir* and my library; the former is the gayest and most cheerful room in England, the latter the best. My garden is now turfed, planted, and sown, and will, in two months more, make a scene of verdure and flowers not common in London.—*Lord Chesterfield to S. Dayrolles*, London, March 31, O.S. 1749. Hôtel Chesterfield.
>
> In the magnificent mansion which the Earl erected in Audley Street, you may still see his favourite apartments, furnished and decorated as he left them; among the rest, what he boasted of as "the finest room in London"—and perhaps even now it remains unsurpassed—his spacious and beautiful library, looking on the finest private garden in London. The walls are covered half-way up with rich and classical stores of literature; above the cases are in close series the portraits of eminent authors, French and English, with most of whom he had conversed; over these, and immediately under the massive cornice, extend all round in foot-long capitals the Horatian lines:—
>
> NUNC . VETERUM . LIBRIS . NUNC . SOMNO . ET . INERTIBUS . HORIS.
> DUCERE . SOLICITÆ . JUCUNDA . OBLIVIA . VITÆ.
>
> On the mantelpieces and cabinets stand busts of old orators, interspersed with voluptuous vases and bronzes, antique or Italian, and airy statuettes in marble or alabaster, of nude or seminude Opera nymphs. We shall never recall that princely room without fancying Chesterfield receiving in it a visit of his only child's mother—while probably some new favourite was sheltered in the dim mysterious little boudoir within—which still remains also in its original blue damask and fretted goldwork, as described to Madame de Monconseil.—*Quarterly Review*, No. 152, p. 484.

Lord Chesterfield, in his *Letters to his Son*, speaks of the canonical pillars of his house, meaning the columns brought from Canons, the seat of the Duke of Chandos. The grand staircase of marble came from the same magnificent house. Sir Thomas Lawrence's unfinished portrait of himself, which till recently adorned the house, was sold to the Royal Academy for £400. The lantern of copper-gilt for eighteen candles, bought by the Earl of Chesterfield at the sale at Houghton, the seat of Sir Robert Walpole, is celebrated in a once famous ballad by Fielding, in the *Craftsman*, called "The Norfolk Lanthorn, a New Ballad." Stanhope Street, adjoining the house (also built by Lord Chesterfield), stands on ground belonging to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. The earl is said to have had a hard bargain of the ground; he certainly thought so, from the following clause in his will:—

> In case my said godson, Philip Stanhope, shall, at any time hereinafter, keep, or be concerned in keeping of, any racehorses, or pack of hounds, or reside one night at

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[1] Walpole describes the house-warming, which did not take place until February 1752.—*Letters*, vol. ii. p. 279.

Newmarket, that infamous seminary of iniquity and ill-manners, during the course of the races there; or shall resort to the said races; or shall lose, in any one day, at any game or bet whatsoever, the sum of £500; then, in any of the cases aforesaid, it is my express will that he, my said godson, shall forfeit and pay out of my estate, the sum of £5000, to and for the use of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster.—*Lord Chesterfield's Will.*

Lord Chesterfield died (March 24, 1773) in this house, desiring by will that his remains might be buried in the next burying-place to the place where he should die, and that the expense of his funeral might not exceed £100. He was accordingly interred in Grosvenor Chapel, in South Audley Street, but his remains were afterwards removed to Shelford in Nottinghamshire. Mr. Magniac leased a portion of the famous garden behind the house for building a row of mansions on, named Chesterfield Gardens, and also pulled down the colonnade, and let the land formerly occupied by the stabling and kitchen offices for building several large mansions thereon.

**Chesterfield Street,** May Fair, was so named after Chesterfield House. *Eminent Inhabitants.*—George Selwyn, 1776, and for at least twenty years afterwards. He had inherited the house in Cleveland Row in which he died; but for a quarter of a century preferred Chesterfield Street as a residence. *Beau* Brummell, at No. 4; in 1810 he removed to 22 South Street.

**Cheyne Row,** Chelsea, No. 5 (now renumbered 24), the turning at the west end of Cheyne Walk, was, from 1834 till his death there, February 5, 1881, the residence of Thomas Carlyle, "The Philosopher of Chelsea." The *French Revolution*, *Cromwell*, the *Latter Day Pamphlets*, and *Frederick the Great*, were all written in this house. Boehm's statue of Carlyle is on the Chelsea Embankment at the end of Cheyne Row. No. 4 *Upper Cheyne* Row was (1839-1840) one of Leigh Hunt's many suburban dwelling-places. "His household, while in '4 Upper Cheyne Row,' within a few steps of us here," writes Carlyle in his reminiscent style, "almost at once disclosed itself to be hugger-mugger, unthrift, and sordid collapse, once for all; and had to be associated with on cautious terms."[1] He removed from it to Kensington. At No. 3 Upper Cheyne Row died (1832) William Finden, the well-known line engraver.

**Cheyne Walk,** Chelsea, a terrace of houses by the river-side, screened by a row of trees, and so called after Charles, Lord Viscount Cheyne, Lord of the Manor of Chelsea (d. 1698). Some of the houses, of red brick with wrought-iron gates, retain much of their original Queen Anne or Georgian character. Cheyne Walk has always been in favour with artists. Turner lived at No. 119 for some years, and there he died, December 18, 1851. Daniel Maclise lived at No. 4, and died there April 25, 1870. George Elliot (Mrs. Cross) died in this house in 1880. Dante Gabriel Rossetti lived at No. 16, called Queen's House, and associated with the name of

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[1] Carlyle's *Reminiscences*, vol. ii. p. 210.

Queen Catherine of Braganza. No. 18 was Don Saltero's Coffee-house [which *see*].

**Chichester Rents,** CHANCERY LANE, so called after Ralph Nevill, Bishop of Chichester, and Lord Chancellor in the reign of Henry III. Here also is Bishop's Court. The site of Lincoln's Inn was the property of the Bishops of Chichester, who still hold property on both sides of Chancery Lane.

**Chick Lane,** NEWGATE STREET, is chiefly remarkable for changing its name; first from Stinking Lane to Chick Lane, next from Chick Lane to Blowbladder Street, then from Blowbladder Street to Butcher Hall Lane, and last of all (1843) from Butcher Hall Lane to King Edward Street.

**Chick Lane,** WEST SMITHFIELD, a small and dirty street, destroyed July 1844, when the memorable "Red Lion Tavern" in West Street, as the street was then called, with its trap-doors, sliding-panels, and cellars and passages for thieves, was taken down. The house overlooked the open descent of the Fleet from Clerkenwell to Farringdon Street, and had long been infamous. A plank thrown across the sewer was often the means, it was said, of effecting an escape. When swelled with rain, the sewer roared and raged with all the dash and impatience of a mountain torrent.

> We walk'd on till we came to the end of a little stinking lane, which my friend told me was Chick Lane; where measly pork and neck-of-beef stood out in wooden platters, adorned with carrots, and garnished with the leaves of marigolds.—Ned Ward's *London Spy*, pt. v. (See also pt. xi.)

**Child's Coffee-house,** ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.

> Sometimes I smoke a pipe at Child's, and whilst I seem attentive to nothing but *The Postman*, overhear the conversation of every table in the room.—*The Spectator*, No. 1; and see No. 609.
>
> Sir Hans Sloane, Dr. Edmund Halley, and myself, were once together at Child's Coffee-house in St. Paul's Churchyard, when Dr. Halley asked me why I was not a member of the Royal Society? I answered, because they durst not choose a heretic. Upon which Dr. Halley said, that if Sir Hans Sloane would propose me, he would second it, which was done accordingly.—*Whiston.*

Dr. Radcliffe, when in apprehension of being "pulled to pieces" by the mob for refusing to attend at Queen Anne's deathbed, writes to "Dr. Mead, at Child's Coffee-house in St. Paul's Churchyard," August 3, 1714.

**Child's Place,** TEMPLE BAR WITHIN, built 1788 on the site of the *Devil Tavern*, between Temple Bar and Middle Temple Lane. It derives its name from the Banking-house of the Messrs. Child immediately adjoining. Child's was the first banking-house established in London, banking being previously carried on by goldsmiths. The house dates from the reign of Elizabeth, but the original proprietor was John Wheeler, a goldsmith. It was not till towards the end of the 17th century that Francis Child, who had been admitted as a partner, on becoming head of the firm, relinquished the business of a goldsmith and confined his attention to banking. The sign of the house was that of a tavern which had previously stood there, "The Marygold, next door to Temple Bar." The old ledgers of the bank, weighing many tons, were stored in the room over Temple Bar until the arch of that structure gave way in 1874. In them are the accounts of Oliver Cromwell, Nell Gwynne, John Dryden, the great Duke of Marlborough and his Duchess, William III. and Queen Mary, Bishop Burnet, and many other famous personages who banked there. Child's Bank and Child's Place were pulled down in 1879, and the latter has been engulphed in the newly erected Child's Bank.

**Chiswell Street,** FINSBURY, runs from Finsbury Square to Beech Street. At No. 46 in this street Lackington the bookseller commenced business in the beginning of 1775 with a stock of books which he valued at £25.[1] At the west end of the street is Whitbread's Brewery, one of the largest in London, and particularly famous for its porter and stout. One of the most amusing of Peter Pindar's poems is his ode on the "Visit of King George III. and Queen Charlotte to Whitbread's Brewery":—

> Now moved King, Queen, and Princesses so grand,
> To visit the first brewer in the land;
> Who sometimes swills his beer and grinds his meat
> In a snug corner christened Chiswell Street.
>
> Peter Pindar, *Birth-Day Ode.*

Richard Cecil, the evangelical divine, was born at his father's place of business in this street. The father, Thomas Cecil, was scarlet dyer to the East India Company.

> The field called Bonhill Field belongeth to the said Manour of Finsbury, butting south upon the Highway there called Chiswel Street.—*Survey of the Manour of Finsbury*, dated December 30, 1567 (*Strype*, B. iv. p. 102).

**Cholmondeley House,** PICCADILLY. [*See* Cambridge House.]

**Christ Church,** ALBANY STREET, Regent's Park, erected 1836-1837, from the designs of Sir James Pennethorne, in a semi-classic style, was decorated and rearranged internally by Mr. Butterfield in 1867. This was the first church built under Bishop Blomfield's "Metropolitan Church Scheme." It was an important centre of the High Church movement.

**Christ Church,** ENDELL STREET, was built in 1845 (B. Ferrey, architect). On the occasion of the great thunderstorm which broke over London on the evening of August 17, 1887, this church was struck twice. The spire was so much injured that it became necessary to take it down without delay. It was rebuilt and finished in the middle of November 1887.

**Christ Church,** NEWGATE STREET, by Christ's Hospital, a parish church founded on the dissolution of the *Greyfriars* Monastery; "the parishes of St. Nicholas and of St. Ewin, and so much of St.

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[1] "Memoirs of the Forty-five Years of the Life of James Lackington, the present Bookseller in Chiswell Street, Moorfields, written by Himself," 2d. ed. p. 221.

Sepulchre's parish as is within Newgate, being made one parish church in the *Greyfriars* Church, and called Christ Church, founded by Henry VIII."[1] Thomas Becon was appointed to the living in 1563, and held it along with St. Dionis Backchurch, and afterwards with St. Stephen Walbrook also. The original church was seriously injured in the Great Fire of 1666, and was left untouched until 1687, when the present structure was commenced, and completed in 1704, from the designs of Sir Christopher Wren. It is of stone, Italian (of the Corinthian order), 114 feet long, 81 wide (being the widest of the City churches), and 46 feet 7 inches high; and has a square and lofty steeple. Spacious as it is, "the new church," says Strype, "stands not upon half the ground of the ancient monastical church." [*See* Greyfriars.] Trapp, who translated *Virgil*, and occasioned a well-known epigram, was vicar for twenty-six years. Trapp preached here against Whitefield and Whitefield heard him. There is a monument to his memory in the church, but he is buried at Harlington, Middlesex. The galleries hold 900 of the boys from Christ's Hospital. *Eminent Persons interred in.*—Lady Venetia Digby, wife of Sir Kenelm Digby. Sir Kenelm himself was laid by her side some years afterwards (1655). John Vicars ("Prynne and Vicars"), who was an usher in Christ's Hospital, was buried here in 1652.[2] Wife of Richard Baxter, the Nonconformist. "She was buried," he tells us, "on June 17 [1681], in Christchurch in the ruines, in her own mother's grave. The grave was the highest next to the old altar or table in the chancel." Richard Baxter himself (d. 1691). He lived in Charter House Yard. Guiscard, who stabbed Harley, Earl of Oxford, in the council chamber at the Cockpit. He is buried in the "green churchyard of Christ Church." Rev. James Boyer, head-master of Christ's Hospital, when Coleridge and Lamb were there (d. 1814), was buried near the pulpit. Akerman, Governor of Newgate at the time of the Gordon Riots, was buried in the churchyard. The gravestone is on the right hand of the entrance gate.

The church serves as well for the parish of St. Leonard, Foster Lane, that church having been destroyed in the Great Fire and not rebuilt; and the right of presentation belongs alternately to the governors of St. Bartholomew's Hospital for Christ Church, and the Dean and Chapter of Westminster for St. Leonard's, Foster Lane. This is one of the four churches in which civic ceremonials take place. The most important at Christ Church is the annual Spital Sermon, when the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Aldermen, and other City officials attend in state. It was to this church that the Parliament and great officers of the army repaired when they went to the City in state on the general Day of Thanksgiving, June 7, 1649.

> First the Grandees, my Lord General upon one of the late King's horses went modestly through the streets to Christ Church, where, first, entered the President

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[1] *Stow*, p. 119.

[2] There is a view of the tomb in the Antiquarian Repertory.

in a black velvet gown richly faced with gold, and his train borne up by two. Next to him the Speaker and Commissioners of the Great Seal. After them the General: then the House of Commons. Cromwell at the tail of the three Lords [Salisbury, Pembroke, and Lisle], which were all that were there. In this order they took their places and were fitted with a double sermon.—*Evelyn*, June 7, 1649, vol. iii. p. 55.

In the earthquake which shook London, April 6, 1580, "The roof of Christ Church, near to Newgate Market, was so shaken that a large stone dropped out of it, killing one person, and mortally wounding another, it being sermon time." This is thought to be the earthquake referred to by the Nurse in *Romeo and Juliet* (Act i. Sc. 3):—

'Tis since the earthquake now eleven years.[1]

**Christ Church,** Spitalfields, constituted a distinct parish from Stepney in 1728. Built 1723-1729 from the designs of Nicholas Hawksmoor. Up to the time of its erection it was the largest of the modern churches of London, being 111 feet by 89. The steeple is 234 feet high. The church was damaged by fire in 1836, but was restored at a large outlay. It was again restored (and altered) in 1866 under the superintendence of Mr. E. Christian, at a cost of about £7000. *Observe.*—Monument to Sir Robert Ladbroke, by John Flaxman. Peter Nouaille (d. 1809) was buried here.

**Christ Church,** Stafford Street, Marylebone, built from the designs of Philip Hardwick, R.A., and consecrated in 1825. It was rearranged by Mr. Blomfield, architect, in 1867, and a quasi-chancel added. The recessed Ionic portico and principal front are at the east end.

**Christ Church,** Surrey, a parish situated between St. Saviour's, Southwark, on one side, and Lambeth on the other. Gravel Lane divides it from St. Saviour's. John Marshall, of the borough of Southwark, gentleman, left by will, made August 21, 1627, and proved April 15, 1631, the sum of £700 for the purpose of erecting a new church and churchyard in such places as his feoffees or trustees should think fit. Some delay took place in carrying out the intentions of the testator, and a further and still longer delay was occasioned by the Civil War. But the bequest was not altogether overlooked, and in the year 1671 the manor of Paris Garden was chosen for that purpose, an Act of Parliament obtained, and the church of the parish of Christ Church, Surrey, consecrated Sunday, December 17, 1671, by John Dolben, Bishop of Rochester, "commissioned thereunto by the Lord Bishop of Winchester, in whose diocese it lies." The Bishop of Winchester referred to was Isaak Walton's *good* Bishop Morley. The manor of Paris Garden was originally in the parish of St. Margaret's, and then of St. Saviour's, Southwark. The present parish is identical with the manor. The dedication sermon was preached by Adam Littleton. The present church, a plain quadrangular brick building, on the west side of the Blackfriars Road, was built 1738-1741. An

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[1] Knight's *Studies of Shakespeare*, p. 215.

Act to enlarge the building was passed 1815-1816, and the front was opened to the street in 1819. A chancel was added in 1870.

**Christ's Hospital,** Newgate Street, a school on the site of the Greyfriars Monastery, founded by Edward VI., June 26, 1553, ten days before his death, as a hospital for poor fatherless children and others. A sermon by Bishop Ridley in the preceding year had been the exciting cause and gave permanent form to this and two other princely endowments; but the more important preliminary concessions had been secured many years before the signature of the dying boy was affixed to the "Charter of Incorporation of the Royal Hospitals." The hospital is commonly called "The Blue Coat School," from the dress worn by the boys, which is of the same age as the foundation of the hospital. The dress is a blue coat or gown (the yellow petticoat, or "yellow," as it was called, having been discontinued), a red leather girdle round the waist, yellow stockings, and a clergyman's band round the neck. The flat black cap of woollen yarn, about the size of a saucer, was dropped some thirty years ago.

In the year 1552 began the repairing of the Greyfriars house for the poor fatherless children; and in the month of [23] November, the children were taken into the same, to the number of almost four hundred. On Christmas Day, in the afternoon, while the Lord Mayor and Aldermen rode to Paules, the children of Christ's Hospital stood from St. Lawrence Lane End in Cheape towards Paules, all in one livery of russet cotton, three hundred and forty in number; and in Easter next, they were in blue at the Spittle, and so have continued ever since.—*Stow*, p. 119, and compare *Howes*, p. 608.

*Kitely*. I took him of a child up at my door,
And christen'd him. . . .
Since bred him at the Hospital . . .
Ben Jonson, *Every Man in his Humour*, Act. ii. Sc. 1.

I do not shame to say the Hospital
Of London was my chiefest fost'ring place.
*The First and Second Parts of King Edward IV.*,
by T. Heywood, 4to, 1600.

*April* 21, 1657.—I saw Christ Church and Hospital, a very goodly Gothic building; the hall, school, and lodgings in great order for bringing up many hundreds of poor children of both sexes; it is an exemplary charity. There is a large picture at one end of the hall representing the Governors, Founders, and the Institution.—*Evelyn* (*See* also March 10, 1687).

The old Greyfriars buildings suffered much in the Great Fire, and the hall in particular had almost sunk into ruin when in 1680 Sir John Frederick rebuilt it at his own expense, at a cost of upwards of £5000. A still greater benefactor was Sir Robert Clayton, the mover of the Exclusion Bill in the Parliament of 1681, the man of whom Lord Macaulay says that "his judicious munificence, still attested by numerous public monuments, had obtained for him in the annals of the City a name second only to that of Gresham." His share in the re-edification of the hospital is recorded in the inscription below the statue of Edward VI. over the entrance gate. In 1803 another rebuilding was found necessary, and liberal sums were subscribed by the Corporation and Livery Companies, as well as by many of the governors, to aid the funds of the hospital in carrying out this necessary work. But, with the caution which was then regarded as characteristic of citizens, twenty years elapsed before it was thought prudent to commence the costly undertaking. The first stone of the new hall was laid by the Duke of York, April 28, 1825, and the hall publicly opened May 29, 1829. The architect was John Shaw, who, in 1820-1822, had built the Infirmary. It is 187 feet long, 51 wide, and 47 high, that is 34 feet longer than Guildhall and 51 feet shorter than Westminster Hall. The style is Perpendicular; about 1832 the large entrance in Newgate Street was thrown open. The site of the old Giltspur Street Compter was acquired in 1858, and formed, 1868-1869, into a playground. The Bath-house for swimming, etc. was built 1868-1869 by John Shaw, jun. *Observe.*—At the upper end of the hall, a large picture of Edward VI. granting the Charter of Incorporation to the Hospital. Since Evelyn's time it has been commonly assigned to Holbein, but Holbein is now known to have been nearly ten years in the grave when the Charter was granted. Large picture by Verrio of James II. on his throne (surrounded by his courtiers, all curious portraits), receiving the mathematical pupils at their annual presentation; a custom still kept up at Court. Full length of Charles II. Full length of Sir Francis Child (d. 1713), from whom Child's Banking House derives its name. Full lengths of the Queen and Prince Albert, by Sir Francis Grant, P.R.A. (1845). Sir Brook Watson, when a boy, attacked by a shark, by J. S. Copley, R.A., the father of Lord Lyndhurst. The stone inserted in the wall behind the steward's chair; when a monitor wished in former days to report the misconduct of a boy, he used to tell him to "go to the stone." In this hall, every year, formerly on St. Matthew's Day, but now at the breaking up in July, "the Grecians," or head-boys, deliver a series of orations, etc., before the Mayor, Corporation, and Governors, an old custom which Stow has elucidated in a passage in his *Survey*,[1] and here on several Thursday evenings in Lent the "Suppings in Public," as they are called, are held; a picturesque sight, and always well attended. Each governor can introduce a friend and grant tickets of admission.

> The discipline at Christ's Hospital in my time was ultra-Spartan; all domestic ties were to be put aside. "Boy!" I remember Boyer saying to me once when I was crying, the first day of my return after the holidays, "Boy! the school is your father! Boy! the school is your mother! Boy! the school is your brother! the school is your sister! the school is your first cousin, and your second cousin, and all the rest of your relations! Let's have no more crying."—Coleridge's *Table Talk.*

The New Grammar and Mathematical Schools, with Drawing School and dormitories over, were built, 1832, by John Shaw, jun.; the masters' houses and new buildings by Little Britain are well adapted to their objects. The two chief classes in the school are called "Grecians" and "Deputy Grecians." Five or more Grecians proceed to Oxford or Cambridge annually with valuable exhibitions from the

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[1] *Stow*, p. 28.

Hospital. The forms next below are called the "Great Erasmus" and "Little Erasmus" respectively. *Eminent Grecians.*—Joshua Barnes (d. 1712), Regius Professor of Greek at Cambridge, author of the *Life of King Edward III.*, and editor of *Anacreon*, *Euripides*, and *Homer.* According to his own statement he "found it much easier to write in Greek than in Latin, or even English," and Bentley asserted that "Barnes knew as much Greek as an Athenian cobbler;" while he was recognised by Heyne as the "first critic of that age who made *Homer* a subject of severe classical study." Jeremiah Markland (d. 1776), an eminent critic, particularly in Greek literature. Thomas Fanshaw Middleton, Bishop of Calcutta (d. 1822). In the last year of his life, when transmitting the donation required to qualify him as a "governor," he wrote of his old school as "the noblest institution in the world." S. T. Coleridge, the poet (d. 1834). Thomas Mitchell, the translator of *Aristophanes.* Thomas Barnes, for many years, and till his death (1841), editor of *The Times* newspaper. James Scholefield (d. 1853), Regius Professor of Greek at the University of Cambridge. Sir H. Sumner Maine, K.C.S.I., and Bishop Rowley Hill. *Eminent Deputy Grecians.*—Charles Lamb (Elia), whose delightful papers, "Recollections of Christ's Hospital," and "Christ's Hospital Five-and-Thirty Years Ago," have done so much to uphold the dignity of the school (d. 1834). Leigh Hunt (d. 1859). Both Lamb and Hunt would have been made Grecians had they not had some slight impediment in their speech. Thos. Dale (d. 1870), Canon of St. Paul's, Dean of Rochester, many years Vicar of St. Bride's, and Professor of the English Language and Literature, first in London University and then in King's College, London, and known as a poet by his "Widow of Nain." Rev. Thomas Hartwell Horne (d. 1862), eminent as a bibliographer, author of the *Introduction to the Critical Study of the Holy Scriptures*, Prebendary of St. Paul's and sub-librarian at the British Museum. *Eminent Scholars whose standing in the School is unknown.*—William Camden, author of the *Britannia.* Samuel Richardson, author of *Clarissa Harlowe*, is said to have been educated here, but the claim is hardly to be reconciled with his own account of his boyhood. Edward Stillingfleet, Bishop of Worcester, is stated to have been a Blue Coat Boy by Pepys in his *Diary* (January 16, 1667), and again in a letter of February 1682, and he ought to have been well informed, for not only was he the Bishop's contemporary, but he took a leading part in the management of the institution. Stillingfleet's biographer, however, sets down Cranborne in Dorsetshire and Ringwood in Hampshire as the sites of his schools. Cæsar Hawkins, Sir H. Cole, Sir T. Duffus Hardy, Dr. Edmund Parkes, and Dr. Grey may also be mentioned.

The Mathematical School was nominally founded by Charles II. in 1672, for forty boys, called "King's boys," distinguished by a badge upon the left shoulder; but the royal endowment was only £1000 a year for seven years, and a perpetual annuity of £370, payable out of the Exchequer, for educating and placing out ten boys yearly to sea. The school was afterwards enlarged from a benefaction given by Mr. Henry Stone. The boys on the new foundation wear a badge on the right shoulder, and are called "The Twelves," on account of their number. To "The Twelves" was afterwards added "The Twos," on Stock's foundation, who wear a distinguishing badge.

> As I ventured to call the Grecians the muftis of the school, the King's boys, as their character then was, may well pass for the janissaries. They were the constant terror to the younger part; and some who may read this, I doubt not, will remember the consternation into which the juvenile fry of us were thrown, when the cry was raised in the cloister that "the First Order was coming,"—for so they termed the first form or class of those boys.—*Charles Lamb.*

Peter the Great took two of the mathematical boys with him to St. Petersburg. One was murdered in the streets shortly after his arrival, and of the other nothing is known.

The present Writing School was built in 1694, at the charge of Sir John Moore, Lord Mayor of London in 1681. The school has always been famous for its penmanship. The boys sleep in wards or dormitories. Each boy makes his own bed; and each ward is superintended by a ward-matron and two or more monitors.

The court-room contains a good portrait of Edward VI., ascribed to Holbein. The dress of the boys is not the only remnant of byegone times peculiar to the school. Old names still haunt the precinct of the Greyfriars: the place where is stored the bread and butter is still the "buttery;" and the open ground in front of the Grammar School is still distinguished as "the Ditch," because the ancient town ditch of London, which here was arched over about 1553, passed through it. The boys used, until about fifty years ago, to take their milk from wooden bowls, their meat from wooden trenchers, and their beer was poured from wooden jacks into wooden piggins. They had then also a currency and almost a language of their own. The Spital Sermon [*see* Spitalfields] is still preached before them. Every Easter Monday, until the destruction in 1838, the boys used to visit the Royal Exchange, and they still visit the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House on Easter Tuesday. But the customs which distinguished the school are dying away: the saints' days are no longer holidays; the money-boxes for the poor have disappeared from the cloisters; the dungeons for the unruly have been long since done away with. Many changes have been effected for the better: the boys no longer perform the commonest menial services; and the bread and beer for breakfast has been discontinued since 1824.

*Mode of Admission.*—Boys whose parents may not be free of the City of London are admissible on Free Presentations, as they are called, as also are the sons of clergymen of the Church of England. The Lord Mayor has two presentations annually, and the Court of Aldermen one each. The rest of the governors have presentations once in three years. A list of the governors who have presentations for the year is printed every Easter, and may be had at the counting-house of the hospital. No boy is admitted before he is seven years old, or after he is nine; and no boy can remain in the school after he is fifteen, King's Boys and Grecians alone excepted. *Qualification for Governor.*—Donation of £500. The average income of the institution, including its large charities to the aged blind, to poor widows and others, is about £70,000. At Hertford is a preparatory school, founded in 1683, through which the boys pass before entering the London schools. The full number of boys is nearly 1100, of whom 740 are at the London and 340 at the Hertford school. At Hertford ninety girls are maintained and educated; that this was the case once in London Pepys confirms by a curious story:—

> Two wealthy citizens are lately dead, and left their estates, one to a Blue-coat boy, and the other to a Blue-coat girl, in Christ's Hospital. The extraordinariness of which has led some of the magistrates to carry it on to a match, which is ended in a public wedding—he in his habit of blue satin, led by two of the girls, and she in blue with an apron green, and petticoat yellow, all of sarsnet, led by two of the boys of the house, through Cheapside to Guildhall Chapel, where they were married by the Dean of St. Paul's, she given by my Lord Mayor. The wedding-dinner it seems was kept in the Hospital Hall.—*Pepys to Mrs. Steward*, September 20, 1695.

The project of removing the school from London has been several times brought before the governors, but the school is remarkably healthy, and the associations connected with the place are very powerful. In 1872 no less a sum than £600,000 was offered for the buildings and ground in order to make a new street and railway under it.

Humphrey Ditton (d. October 15, 1715), the mathematician, was buried in the cloisters. Many interesting memorials are in the cloisters and elsewhere in the hospital.

**Christian Knowledge Society,** NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE. The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge was founded in 1698 by the exertions of a body of eminent men, mostly laymen, who were of opinion that "the growth of vice and immorality is greatly owing to gross ignorance of the principles of the Christian religion," and who agreed to meet as often as possible "to consult how we may be able under due and lawful methods to promote Christian knowledge." The first efforts of the society were directed to the establishment of schools and the establishment of parochial lending libraries throughout the country. Particular attention was paid to the spiritual needs of the Plantations in North America, but direct missionary work was handed over to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, which originated as a committee of the present society, and commenced a separate existence in the year 1702. The condition of soldiers and sailors, and of the inmates of prisons, which were at that time in a state of deplorable neglect, also occupied a large share of the society's time. For some years the society had no fixed place of meeting, but in 1728 it appears to have occupied premises in Bartlett's Buildings, Holborn, whence it migrated for a time to Hatton Garden, then back to Bartlett's Buildings. In

1827 a move was made to No. 67 Lincoln's Inn Fields (Powis or Newcastle House), and in November 1879 new premises in Northumberland Avenue were occupied, having been built at a cost of about £100,000, out of a fund available for that purpose. The society makes grants to promote religious instruction in national schools, and for the training of teachers in such schools. It makes provision for the spiritual care of emigrants, both on the voyage and after arrival at their destination. Although it no longer sends out its own missionaries grants of money are made for the support of foreign missions. During the year 1887-1888, 1776 grants of books were made to various agencies at home and abroad, the total value amounting to £8000. In addition to what may be termed the evangelising work of the society, a large publishing and literary business is carried on, and during 1887-1888 no less than 5,258,000 bound books, other than Bibles and Prayer Books, were circulated. The profits upon this branch of the business, which in 1887-1888 was £6600, is handed over to the general fund of the society. The books deal with a great variety of subjects, including works upon science, literature, history, children's books, and works of fiction, the charter, especially of late years, having been interpreted in an extremely liberal manner. The income of the society during 1887-1888 amounted to £31,520 from subscriptions, donations, legacies, and dividends. The minutes of the society for the years 1698-1704 have been published under the title of "A Chapter of English Church History," edited by the Rev. E. M'Clure (1888).

**Christopher (St.) Le Stocks,** THREADNEEDLE STREET, a church in Broad Street Ward, taken down when the Bank of England was enlarged in 1781. Part of the church escaped the Great Fire, and was repaired by Sir Christopher Wren in 1671. It was again "repaired and beautified" in 1696.[1] The garden with the fountain within the Bank of England marks the site of the burial-ground attached to this church. The last interment here was that of Jenkins, a bank clerk, 7 feet 6 inches in height. His body was allowed to be buried within the bank to prevent the temptation and possibility of disinterment. The church of the parish is St. Margaret's, Lothbury.

**Christopher Street,** HATTON GARDEN, the extension of that street to Back Hill, so called after Sir Christopher Hatton, Queen Elizabeth's Lord Chancellor. It has been rebuilt and renamed Hatton Garden.

**Church Street,** CHELSEA, leading up from Chelsea Church to the King's Road, and from the King's Road to Brompton. In its distinguished days, when celebrated men lived in its houses, it was known as Church Lane. Thomas Shadwell (1640-1692), poet-laureate, Dryden's "MacFlecknoe," died in this street. His son, Sir John Shadwell, F.R.S., physician to Queen Anne, George I. and George II.

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[1] There is a view of the church and the old building for the Bank in Dodsley's *London and its Environs*, vol. i. p. 234.

lived in the house inhabited by Dr. Arbuthnot, wit, court physician, and physician to Chelsea Hospital. Swift lived opposite, having gone there in 1711 for the benefit of his health. Dr. Atterbury, Dean of Carlisle, afterwards Bishop of Rochester and Dean of Westminster, lived close by. The rectory was also in the lane.

> We can form a tolerable idea of what Church Lane was in Swift's time. It consisted of houses which were not then considered small. Bowack, to whom we are indebted for some topographical notes on the neighbourhood, rented one of them, for which he paid fourteen pounds a year. The road was then much lower than it is at present, so that we now go down one or two steps into some of the houses on the east side.—L'Estrange's *Village of Palaces*, 1880, vol. ii. p. 165.

**Church Street,** SOHO, built circ. 1679, and so called after the Greek Church in Soho Fields. [*See* Greek Street.] Jean Paul Marat, the revolutionary monster assassinated in 1793 by Charlotte Corday, was living here in 1776, in which year he published *An Inquiry into the Nature, Cause, and Cure of a singular Disease of the Eye*, by J. P. Marat, M.D., which is dated from "Church Street, Soho."

**Cider Cellars,** MAIDEN LANE. [*See* Maiden Lane.]

**Circus Road,** ST. JOHN'S WOOD, from Grove End Road to St. John's Wood Terrace. At No. 26 Douglas Jerrold was living about 1853—from leaving Putney till his removal to Kilburn. No. 23 was the residence of Prince Louis Napoleon for some time before the return to Paris (1848), which eventually made him Napoleon III.

**Cirencester Place** was the former name of the north end of Great Titchfield Street. The name, which was abolished in 1872, was taken from the Duke of Portland's title of Lord Cirencester.

**City (The),** the general name for London within the *gates* and within the *bars*. Originally the City of London was wholly within the wall, which served at once for defence and boundary. Dwellers within the wall were *citizens*, those without *foreigners*. But as the wall became too restricted a boundary for the increased trade and population dwellers within defined districts outside the wall were recognised as citizens. Generally these districts were annexed to the nearest wards, and designated *Without*, as Farringdon Without, Cripplegate Without, Bishopsgate Without. As the gates marked the boundary wall of the City, bars were set up to mark the limits of the liberties on the great thoroughfares leading from them. Thus, as Ludgate marked the western boundary of the City *within* the wall, Temple Bar marked the western limit of the City liberties *without* the wall; with Newgate corresponded Holborn Bar; on the north-west were Smithfield Bars, beyond Aldersgate was Aldersgate Bar, Bishopsgate, the bars at Spitalfields; and Aldgate, Whitechapel Bars, by Petticoat Lane, the boundary of the City on the east. On the south the Thames served as the boundary of the City within the wall; the borough of Southwark being an out-liberty under the designation of Bridge Ward Without. The City is divided into twenty-six wards, each of which is presided over by an alderman, elected by the ratepayers. From the aldermen a lord mayor is elected annually by the Common Council; as a rule the senior alderman "below the chair"—*i.e.* who has not served the office—being chosen. Two sheriffs—for London and Middlesex—are elected annually by the Livery in Common Hall. A Court of Common Council of 206 members are chosen annually as representatives of the several wards at a wardmote, called for the purpose, the Courts of Aldermen and Common Council serving as the Houses of Lords and Commons for the government of the City. The Corporation of London thus consists of a Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Aldermen, Common Council and Livery. The chief officers are a Recorder, Common Sergeant, Chamberlain, Remembrancer, Comptroller, Town Clerk, etc. The City returns four members to the House of Commons. From the steadily increasing habit of the citizens having their dwelling-houses in the west end or suburbs of London, and only resorting to the City during business hours, the population as returned by the census officers—that is the number of persons sleeping in the City—has shown a marked decrease in each of the last five decennial periods. In 1841 it was 125,008; in 1851, 122,440; in 1861, 112,063; in 1871, 74,897, and in 1881 only 50,526. But a *day* census, taken by order of the Corporation about a month after the general census of 1881, showed that the bankers, merchants, traders, clerks and others regularly occupied during the day (5 A.M. to 9 P.M.) in their respective avocations in the City amounted to 739,640. The City has its own police and law courts, and appoints its own judges.

**City and Guilds of London Institute,** FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION, GRESHAM COLLEGE, and EXHIBITION ROAD, SOUTH KENSINGTON. This institute was founded in 1878 by several of the City companies. The first to take action for the promotion of technical education were the Clothworkers and the Drapers. They were afterwards joined by the Goldsmiths, Fishmongers, Mercers, and many other companies, all of whom subscribed largely out of their funds, and nominated members of their courts to form the governing body of the institute. The Corporation of London also joined the institute and contributed to its funds. The institute was registered under the Limited Liability Companies Act in 1880. Its central office is at Gresham College, the use of which was granted for the purpose by the Corporation of London and the Mercers' Company, to whom the building belongs.

An important part of the institute's operations consists of the organisation of technical classes, and of the holding of technological examinations, which are carried on simultaneously at various centres throughout the country, on the same plan as the Science and Art Department's Examinations. The institute has also founded three schools or colleges of importance. The central institution in Exhibition Road, South Kensington, is devoted to instruction of advanced students in all branches of engineering and of applied science. The building was opened by the Prince of Wales on June 25, 1884. The architect was Mr. Alfred Waterhouse, R.A. At the Finsbury Technical College in Leonard Street, Finsbury, instruction is given to junior students in branches of science and art bearing on manufactures. Classes were first opened here on the premises of the middle class schools, Cowper Street, and the success of these led to the erection of a larger building on adjoining ground, which has been admirably fitted up with all the necessary appliances for scientific instruction. These buildings were opened in 1883. The South London School of Technical Art was established soon after the foundation of the institute. Here instruction is given in the application of art to industrial purposes. The school buildings are situated in Kennington Park Road.

**City Carlton Club,** ST. SWITHIN'S LANE. The City Conservative Club. Entrance fee 15 guineas, annual subscription 8 guineas. Members are elected by the committee, at least six members of the committee must be present at the ballot, and one black ball in four excludes. High civic functionaries, peers and the eldest sons of peers and members of the West-end Conservative Clubs may be balloted for at any time, but ordinay candidates must be taken in the order of application.

**City Liberal Club,** WALBROOK. Founded 1874. The building, a very fine one, which shows to little advantage in this narrow thoroughfare, was designed by Mr. Grayson of Liverpool, and opened by Earl Granville, May 29, 1876. It is of stone, with polished granite shafts, semi-classic in character, the first floor, on which is the great dining-room, having a range of segmental bay windows. The kitchen is on the third floor. The club is essentially political, and has its political council as well as the ordinary committee. Members pay 20 guineas on admission and 10 guineas annually; country members 10 guineas on admission and 6 guineas annually.

**City of London Club,** No. 19 OLD BROAD STREET, occupies a portion of the site of the old *South Sea House.* The building was designed 1832-1833 by Philip Hardwick, R.A. Additions consisting of billiard and smoking rooms were made in 1857 by P. C. Hardwick, architect.

The club is non-political; limited to 800 members, who are elected by ballot, pay an entrance fee of 30 guineas, and an annual subscription of 8 guineas.

**City of London College,** WHITE STREET, MOORFIELDS, an educational and literary institute for young men employed in the City. It was originally established at Crosby Hall, in 1848, as the "Metropolitan Evening Classes for Young Men," and when that hall was given up the College was removed to Sussex Hall, Leadenhall Street, the old hall of the Bricklayers' Company, and for several years used as a Jews' synagogue. [*See* Bricklayers' Hall.] Lectures are delivered and classes held on history and political economy, art, literature, science, and modern languages, in which at the end of the annual course examinations are held and prizes given. The new building was erected at a cost of £16,000, and affords accommodation for 4000 students. 60,000 young men have passed through the classes of the College during the forty years of its existence.

**City of London Library** and Museum. [*See* GUILDHALL.]

**City of London School**, established in 1835 in MILK STREET, CHEAPSIDE, for the sons of respectable persons engaged in professional, commercial or trading pursuits; and partly founded on an income of £900 a year, derived from certain tenements bequeathed by John Carpenter, town-clerk of London, in the reign of Henry V., "for the finding and bringing up of four poor men's children with meat, drink, apparel, learning at the schools, in the universities, etc., until they be preferred, and then others in their places for ever."[1] This was the same John Carpenter who "caused, with great expense, to be curiously painted upon board, about the north cloister of Paul's, a monument of Death leading all Estates, with the speeches of Death and answers of every State;"[2] and by causing a transcript to be made of the City Records and Ordinances, in the famous *Liber Albus*, has laid all London antiquaries and historical inquirers under a lasting debt of gratitude. The building, of which the first stone was laid by Lord Brougham, October 31, 1835, designed by Mr. J. B. Bunning, then City architect, occupied the site of the old Honey Lane Market. The school was opened in 1837. It has been remarkably successful, alike as to the increase in the number of scholars—the applications for many years past being far beyond the vacancies—and in the honours gained by the scholars at the universities. The inadequacy of the building for the constantly growing requirements of the school and the want of a playground at length decided the Corporation to remove the school, and a suitable site having been found at the City end of the Thames Embankment, next the Royal Hotel, the City Lands Committee in 1878 invited architects to send in designs for a new school. The designs of Messrs. Emanuel and Davis, early French Renaissance in style, were selected. The building is of red brick with Ancaster stone dressings, and from its great size and florid architecture forms a conspicuous feature on the Embankment. The school and playground cover about an acre and a half. Boys are eligible for admission from seven to fifteen. Printed forms of application for admission may be had of the secretary, and must be filled up by the parent or guardian, and signed by a member of the Corporation of London. The general course of instruction includes the English, French, German, Latin, and Greek languages, writing, arithmetic, mathematics, book-keeping, geography, and history. Besides several free scholarships on the foundation, equivalent to £35 per annum each, and available as exhibitions to the universities, there are the following exhibitions belonging to the school—*The Times* Scholarship, value £30 per annum; three Beaufoy Scholarships, the Salomons Scholarship, the Travers Scholarship, and the Grocers', £50 per annum each; the Rothschild Scholarship of £50 per annum; the Carpenters' of £36 per annum, with a premium of £50 if held for three years; the Tegg Scholarship, nearly £20 per annum; and several other valuable prizes.

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[1] *Stow*, p. 42.

[2] *Ibid.*

**City Prison,** HOLLOWAY (now Holloway prison, at the east end of the Camden Road), erected 1845-1852 to provide for the debtors and criminals previously confined in Giltspur Street and Borough Compters, Bridewell, and the House of Correction. With the connected buildings and grounds the prison occupies an area of about 10 acres. It is designed on the radiating plan, and has six arms or wings. The road front, with all its elaborate mediæval military appliances, is of Kentish rag and Caen stone, the remainder of brick. The cost of the original structure, which contained 430 cells, exceeded £100,000. The architect was Mr. J. B. Bunning, then City architect (*see* Holloway Prison).

**City Road,** a thoroughfare running from the Angel at Islington to Finsbury Square. It was opened for passengers and carriages on June 29, 1761; Mr. Dingley, the projector, who gave it the name of the City Road, modestly declining to have it called after his own name. Robert Bloomfield, after the publication of the *Farmer's Boy*, took a cottage near the Shepherd and Shepherdess in the City Road, where he worked for some years at his trade of a shoemaker. He also "made admirable Æolian harps, of which circumstance many liberal persons availed themselves by purchasing harps at large prices, and thus delicately diminishing the obligation which a pecuniary gift might have been supposed to create."[1] *The Wesleyan Methodist Chapel*—John Wesley's chapel with his grave—is immediately opposite *Bunhill Fields Burial-ground* [which *see*].

> Great multitudes assembled to see the ceremony of laying the foundation, so that Wesley could not, without much difficulty, get through the press to lay the first stone, on which his name and the date were inserted on a plate of brass: "This was laid by John Wesley, on April 1, 1777." Probably, says he, this will be seen no more by any human eye, but will remain there till the earth, and the works thereof, are burnt up.—Southey's *Life of Wesley*, vol. ii. p. 385.

The chapel was built on ground leased from the City, and the opening sermon was delivered November 1, 1778. Charles Wesley used to officiate here, and in order, as it was said, to exclude lay-preachers, served the chapel twice on each Sunday. John Wesley died at his house in the City Road, March 2, 1791, in his eighty-eighth year, having preached his last sermon here on Wednesday, February 23.

> At the desire of many of his friends, his body was carried into the Chapel on the day preceding the interment, and there lay in a kind of state becoming the person, dressed in his clerical habit, with gown, cassock, and band; the old clerical cap on his head, a Bible in one hand, and a white handkerchief in the other. . . . Mr.

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[1] *Ann. Biog.*, 1823.

Richardson, who performed the service, had been one of his preachers almost thirty years. When he came to that part of the service, "Forasmuch as it hath pleased Almighty God to take unto himself the soul of our dear *brother*," his voice changed and he substituted the word *father;* and the feeling with which he did this was such that the congregation, who were shedding silent tears, burst at once into loud weeping. —Southey's *Life of Wesley.*

His grave was in the yard at the back of the chapel. The tomb which covers it was erected in 1791, and reconstructed and enlarged in 1840, during the centenary of Methodism. In 1870 a white marble monument was erected in the chapel yard to the memory of Susannah Wesley, the mother of John. In the chapel are tablets to Dr. Adam Clarke (d. 1832) and Charles Wesley (d. 1788). In October 1878 the Wesleyan body celebrated with much solemnity the "centenary" of the opening of John Wesley's Chapel, the services being continued for a week. John Wesley's house immediately adjoins the chapel, and is numbered 47 City Road.

Nearly opposite the Chapel are the Artillery ground, with the extensive armoury and other buildings belonging to the Artillery Company; the Headquarters of the Royal London Militia, 1856-1857, Joseph Jennings, architect. Farther on, on the same side of the way, are the City of London Lying-in Hospital, 1770-1773, by Robert Mylne, architect, and St. Mark's Hospital for Fistula, erected in 1852, by J. Wallen, architect. On the right hand, proceeding northwards, observe the great vinegar works; St. Mark's Church; the Grecian Theatre, of old the Eagle Tavern tea-gardens and music-rooms, now Salvation Army; St. Luke's Workhouse, Infirmary, and Vestry Hall; the Hospital for Diseases of the Chest; the Dispensary for Diseases of the Skin; and St. Matthew's Church, Oakley Crescent, 1847-1848 by Sir G. G. Scott. The New River, which used to cross the City Road in an open channel, is now covered over.

**City Temple,** HOLBORN VIADUCT, the largest Congregational Church in the City, built in place of the Poultry Chapel, swept away along with the neighbouring church of St. Mildred, in the course of City improvement. The City Temple was opened May 22, 1874. The building is classic Italian in character, and is remarkable as having a substructure, comprising a lecture hall, schools, etc., 20 feet high, with entrances from the streets below. The chapel is internally a spacious hall, 160 feet by 63, and 54 feet high, with deep galleries, seats radiating from the pulpit, and providing accommodation for a congregation of 2500. The pulpit, imitated from the Italian ambon, is of white marble inlaid with coloured marbles; it was the gift of the Corporation of London, and cost £300. The pulpit has been altered of late, and a permanent platform erected at a lower level. The site of the chapel cost £25,000; the building about £35,000. Messrs. Lockwood and Mawson were the architects.

**Clare Court,** or **Clare House Court,** on the east side of Drury Lane, next Blackmoor Street, was so called after John Holles, second

Earl of Clare, whose town house stood at the end of this court. Here was Johnson's Hotel, celebrated for upwards of seventy years for its *à la mode* beef. Towards the end of the last century the fortunes of Drury Lane Theatre being very low, a melodrama called *The Driver and his Dog* was put into rehearsal, and a wonderfully trained dog of Jack Bannister's was expected to astonish the town by its acting. The animal acquitted himself to perfection in the rehearsals up to the night of performance, but, on being suddenly introduced to the footlights and the crowded and expectant audience, was seized with stage fright and bolted. The management was in dismay, when one of the biped actors remembered that Mr. Johnson, the proprietor of the *à la mode* house, was possessed of a very sagacious dog named *Carlo*. Johnson and Carlo were hurried off to the theatre, "cast" at the shortest notice for their parts, and the piece went off with the utmost *éclat*, ran for ninety-nine nights, and replenished the treasury. Tavern licences were not then easy to be obtained, but Sheridan's gratitude induced him to procure one for Mr. Johnson, and he and his descendants occupied the tavern until quite recently, preserving as a cherished treasure a portrait of the dog that had laid the foundation of their prosperity.

**Clare Market**, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, between Lincoln's Inn Fields and the Strand. It was so called after John Holles, created Baron Houghton, of Houghton, in the county of Nottingham, 1616, and Earl of Clare, 1624; but was first and for many years known as *the New Market*. Lord Houghton was living in the parish of St. Clement's Danes as early as 1617.[1] A heavy assessment, or rather fine, was imposed upon all new buildings beyond certain limits; and, encouraged by the success of the Earl of Bedford, Lord Clare applied for an abatement, but without avail. On the subject being discussed in the House of Commons (June 9, 1657), "Mr. Pedley took occasion to reflect highly upon my Lord Clare, and said he was one of those that had forsworn building of churches. He had built a house for the flesh (meaning the shambles in New Market), but he doubted he would hardly do as David did, build a house for the spirit: and a great deal of this kind of language."

> Then is there towards Drury Lane, a new market, called Clare Market; then is there a street and palace of the same names, built by the Earl of Clare, who lives there in a princely manner, having a house, a street, and a market both for flesh and fish, all bearing his name.—Howell's *Londinopolis*, fol. 1657, p. 344.

"Mnemonica, or the Art of Memory, drained out of the Pure Fountains of Art and Nature, also a Physical Treatise of cherishing Natural Memory," by John Willis, London, printed and are to be sold by Leonard Sowerby, at the Turn-stile, near New Market, in Lincoln's Inn Fields, 1661.

> Clare Market, very considerable and well served with provisions, both flesh and fish; for besides the butchers in the shambles, it is much resorted unto by the

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[1] Rate-books of St. Clement's Danes.

country butchers and higglers; the market-days are Wednesdays and Saturdays. The toll belongs to the Duke of Newcastle [Pelham Holles] as ground landlord thereof.—*Strype*, ed. 1720, B. iv. p. 119.

Isaac Bickerstaff was supposed to live in Shire or Sheer Lane, and the neighbouring Clare Market is frequently mentioned in *The Tatler.* At one time he is roused by a chanticleer "under a coop," and at another he speaks of a "butcher in Clare Market who endeavoured to corrupt me with a dozen and a half of marrow bones."

The Duke of Newcastle built a chapel "at the corner of Lincoln's Inn Fields, near Clare Market," for the use of the butchers. Hither, in February 1729 came, it is said, from Newport Market, John Henley, (Orator Henley) (d. 1756), and erected his "gilt tub," commemorated by Pope:—

> Still break the benches, Henley! with thy strain,
> While Sherlock, Hare, and Gibson preach in vain.
> O, worthy thou of Egypt's wise abodes,
> A decent priest, where monkeys were the gods!
> But fate with butchers placed thy priestly stall,
> Meek modern faith to murder, hack, and maul.
> *Dunciad*, B. iii.; and see the *Epistle to Arbuthnot.*

Henley preached on the Sundays on such Scripture texts or subjects as admitted of a burlesque treatment, and on week days upon the fashions or anything that came uppermost. Each auditor paid one shilling. Over the altar was this extraordinary inscription, "The Primitive Eucharist."

You may find me in a morning at my lucubrations over a quartern pot in a Geneva shop in Clare Market; a house where I propose many learned interviews with Orator Henley, who has removed his stage to that place.—Richard Savage, *Author to be Let*, p. 271.

The Bull Head Tavern, in Clare Market, was a favourite resort of the famous Dr. Radcliffe. There is a letter of Steele's to his wife dated from this house August 24, 1710. It seems likely that he was hiding there. Tony Aston tells us that Mrs. Bracegirdle, the actress, was in the habit "of going often into Clare Market and giving money to the poor unemployed basket-women, insomuch that she could not pass that neighbourhood without the thankful acclamations of people of all degrees." It was in Clare Market, after his escape from Newgate, that Jack Sheppard obtained the butcher's blue frock and woollen apron he was wearing when captured at Finchley. Clare Market is a cluster of narrow dirty streets and passages lined chiefly with butchers' and greengrocers' shops, which overflow into the adjacent streets, and are supplemented by long lines of greengrocers', fishmongers', and miscellaneous stalls and barrows—a crowded, noisy, and unsavoury place on market days and Saturday nights.

**Claremont Square,** PENTONVILLE, on the south side of Pentonville Road. The houses form three sides of a square, the fourth being open to the Pentonville Road, and the centre occupied by a green mound, within which is the great covered reservoir of the New River

Company. For many years after its construction the reservoir remained open, and the residents readily obtained permission to fish then. The New River Head lies a little way south of it.

**Clarence House,** on the west of St. James's Palace; so called from being the residence of William IV. when Duke of Clarence. It was afterwards the residence of the Duchess of Kent. In 1873-1874 it was remodelled, enlarged by the addition of a new wing and offices, and the erection of a spacious portico and entrance, facing the park, in place of the former entrance opposite the portico of Stafford House. These alterations were made with a view to its appropriation as the residence of H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh on his marriage with the Grand Duchess Marie Alexandrovna of Russia.

**Clarence Terrace,** on the west side of REGENT'S PARK, was built from the designs of Decimus Burton, and named after William IV. when Duke of Clarence.

**Clarendon House,** PICCADILLY, the town house of Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, "the great Lord Chancellor of Human Nature." It stood on the north side of Piccadilly, exactly fronting St. James's Palace. Charles II. granted the ground, and Pratt, we are told by Evelyn, was the name of the architect. The date of the grant is June 13, 1664. The populace called it Dunkirk House, Holland House, and Tangier Hall.

*August* 1664.—Over against St. James's House the foundation laid, and a wall made that bounded 8 acres of ground for the intended house builded by the Lord Chancellor. The stones that was intended to repair St. Paul's Church, London, they were bought and this month brought from Paul's to the place appointed to build this great house.—Rugge's *Diurnal*, vol. i. p. 117.

*October* 15, 1664.—After dinner, my Lord Chancellor and his lady carried me in their coach to see their palace (for he now lived at Worcester House, in y$^e$ Strand) building at the upper end of St. James's Streete, and to project the garden.—*Evelyn.*

*February* 20, 1665.—Rode into the beginning of my Lord Chancellor's new house, near St. James's: which common people have already called Dunkirke House, from their opinion of his having a good bribe for the selling of that towne. And very noble I believe it will be. Near that is my Lord Berkeley beginning another on one side, and Sir J. [ohn] Denham [Burlington House] on the other. —*Pepys.*

Some called it Dunkirk House, intimating that it was built by his share of the price of Dunkirk. Others called it Holland House, because he was believed to be no friend to the war: so it was given out that he had money from the Dutch.—*Burnet*, ed. 1823, vol. i. p. 431.

*January* 31, 1666.—To my Lord Chancellor's new house which he is building, only to view it, hearing so much from Mr. Evelyn of it: and indeed it is the finest pile I ever did see in my life, and will be a glorious house.—*Pepys.*

*February* 14, 1665-1666.—I took Mr. Hill to my Lord Chancellor's new house that is building, and went, with trouble, up to the top of it, and there is the noblest prospect that ever I saw in my life, Greenwich being nothing to it; and in everything it is a beautiful house, and most strongly built in every respect; and as if, as it hath, it had the Chancellor for its master.—*Pepys.*

Evelyn writes to Lord Cornbury, January 20, 1666, after a visit to "my Lord Chancellor's new house, if it be not a solecism to give a palace so vulgar a name," to assure him that it far surpassed his expectations. "I have never seen a nobler pile. . . . It is without hyperbole the best contrived, the most useful, graceful, and magnificent house in England. . . . Here is taste and use, solidity and beauty, most symmetrically combined together: seriously there is nothing abroad pleases me better; nothing at home approaches it." An entry in his Diary a few months later is less eulogistic:—

*November* 28, 1666.—Went to see Clarendon House, now almost finished, a goodly pile to see to, but had many defects as to y$^e$ architecture, yet placed most gracefully. After this, I waited on the Lord Chancellor, who was now at Berkshire House, since the burning of London.

The following April the Lord Chancellor himself shows him over the house; but Evelyn records the fact without comment.

But now that Clarendon House is finished, be pleased (if at least you dare) to let me know, whether my Lord Chancellor of England, who sayd it should cost him £20,000, or my Lord Orrery, who said it would cost him £40,000, was more in y$^e$ right.—*Earl of Orrery to Lord Clarendon*, March 22, 1666 [7] (*Lister*, vol. iii. p. 452).

*April* 22, 1667.—To the Lord Chancellor's house, the first time I have been therein; and it is very noble, and brave pictures of the ancient and present nobility. —*Pepys.*

*June* 14, 1667.—Mr. Hater tells me that some rude people have been, as he hears, at my Lord Chancellor's, where they have cut down the trees before his house, and broke his windows; and a gibbet either set up before or painted upon his gate, and these three words writ: "Three sights to be seen: Dunkirke, Tangier, and a barren Queene."—*Pepys.*

*December* 9,[1] 1667.—To visit the late Lord Chancellor. I found him in his garden, at his new-built palace, sitting in his gowt wheelechayre, and seeing the gates setting up towards the north and the fields. He looked and spake very disconsolately. After some while deploring his condition to me, I took my leave. Next morning I heard he was gon.—*Evelyn.*

Lord Cornbury, the eldest son of the Chancellor, inhabited the house for some time:—

*December* 20, 1668.—I din'd with my Lord Cornbury at Clarendon House, now bravely furnish'd, especially with the pictures of most of our ancient and modern witts, poets, philosophers, famous and learned Englishmen; which collection of the Chancellor's I much commended, and gave his Lordship a catalogue of more to be added.—*Evelyn.*

Evelyn supplies a list of the portraits[2] in a letter to Pepys:—

There were at full length, the greate Duke of Buckingham, the brave Sir Horace and Francis Vere, Sir Walter Raleigh, Sir Philip Sidney, the great Earl of Leicester, Treasurer Buckhurst, Burleigh, Walsingham, Cecil, Lord Chancellor Bacon, Ellesmere, and I think all the late Chancellors and grave Judges in the reignes of Queen Elizabeth and her successors, James and Charles the First. For there was Treasurer Weston, Cottington, Duke Hamilton, the magnificent Earle of Carlisle, Earles of Carnarvon, Bristol, Holland, Lindsey, Northumberland, Kingston, and Southampton; Lords Falkland and Digby (I name them promiscuously as they come into my memorie), and of Charles the Second, besides the Royal Family, the Dukes of Albemarle and Newcastle; Earles of Darby, Shrewsbery, St. Alban's, the brave Montrose, Sandwich, Manchester, etc.; and of the Coife, Sir Edward Coke, Judge Berkeley, Bramston, Sir Orlando Bridgman, Jeofry Palmer, Selden, Vaughan, Sir Robert Cotton, Dugdale, Mr. Camden, Mr. Hales of Eton. The Archbishops Abbott and Laud, Bishops Juxon, Sheldon, Morley, and Duppa; Dr. Sanderson, Brownrig, Dr. Donne, Chillingworth, and seuerall of the Cleargie, and others of the former and present age. For there were the pictures of Fisher, Fox, Sir Thomas More, Tho. Lord Cromwell, Dr. Nowel, etc. And what was most agreeable to his Lordship's general humour, Old Chaucer, Shakspere, Beaumont and Fletcher, who were both in one piece, Spencer, Mr. Waller, Cowley, Hudibras, which last he plac'd in the roome where he vs'd to eate and dine in publiq.—*Evelyn.*

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[1] This is a mistake on the part of Evelyn—unless he was reckoning according to the new style. Lord Clarendon fled on November 29.

[2] Full particulars respecting the Clarendon portraits, and a "Descriptive Catalogue" of those at Grove Park, will be found in Lady Theresa Lewis's *Lives of the Friends and Contemporaries of Lord Chancellor Clarendon*, vol. iii. pp. 250-435. See Thorne's *Handbook to the Environs of London*, p. 263.

Lord Dartmouth relates in his notes on Burnet that Clarendon House was chiefly furnished with cavaliers' goods, brought thither for peace-offerings, and that within his own remembrance "Earl Paulett was an humble petitioner to the sons of the Chancellor for leave to take a copy of his grandfather and grandmother's pictures (whole lengths drawn by Vandyck) that had been plundered from Hinton St. George; which was obtained with great difficulty, because it was thought that copies might lessen the value of the originals."[1]

Clarendon, in his autobiography, admits the "weakness and vanity" he had exhibited in the erection of this house, and "the gust of envy" which it drew upon him; while he attributes his fall more to the fact that he had built such a house than to any misdemeanour he was thought to have been guilty of. Lord Rochester (Clarendon's second son) told Lord Dartmouth that when his father left England he ordered him to tell all his friends "that if they could excuse the vanity and folly of the great house, he would undertake to answer for all the rest of his actions himself."[2] There was much in the house to call up popular clamour against him. Part of it was built with stones designed, before the Civil War, for the repair of old St. Paul's. He was said to have turned to a profane use what he had bought with a bribe. Old St. Paul's supplied stones for the palace of another great minister of State; but Somerset stole, Clarendon bought. The popular feeling is embodied in the following lines:—

Lo! his whole ambition already divides
The sceptre between the Stuarts and Hydes.
Behold, in the depth of our Plague and Wars,
He built him a Palace outbraves the stars;
Which house (*we* Dunkirk *he* Clarendon names)
Looks down with shame upon St. James;
But 'tis not his golden globe will save him,
Being less than the Custom-house farmers gave him;
His chapel for consecration calls,
Whose sacrilege plundered the stones from Paul's.
*Clarendon's House-warming*, by Andrew Marvell.

The subsequent history of Clarendon House is as interesting as its early history. It appears to have been leased to the great Duke of Ormond. Ormond was living in Clarendon House when Blood

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[1] *Burnet*, ed. 1823, vol. i. p. 168.

[2] *Ibid.*, ed. 1823, vol. i. p. 431.

(December 6, 1670) seized his person in St. James's Street. Lord Chancellor Clarendon died December 9, 1674, and on July 10, 1675, his sons sold the house to Christopher Monk, the second and last Duke of Albemarle.

> *July* 10, 1675.—The Duke of Albemarle bought the Earl of Clarendon's house in Piccadilly, that cost £40,000 building, for £26,000.—*Annals of the Universe*, 8vo, 1709.

The Duke's extravagancies increasing with his difficulties, he was obliged to part with his new purchase; and *Albemarle House*, as it now was called, was sold to Sir Thomas Bond, who pulled it down, and raised *Bond Street* and *Albemarle Buildings* in its stead.

> We are informed that Clarendon House is sold for £20,000, and that the purchasers design very speedily to pull it down.—*The Loyal Protestant and True Domestick Intelligencer*, February 25, 1668; Nichols's *Anecdotes*, vol. iv. p. 70.
>
> *September* 18, 1683.—After dinner I walked to survey the sad demolition of Clarendon House, that costly and only sumptuous palace of the late Lord Chancellor Hyde, where I have often been so cheerful with him and sometimes so sad. . . . The Chancellor gone and dying in exile, the Earl his successor sold that which cost £50,000 building, to the young Duke of Albemarle for £25,000, to pay debts which how contracted remains yet a mystery, his sonn being no way a prodigal. Some imagine the Dutchesse his daughter had ben chargeable to him. However it were, this stately palace is decreed to ruin, to support the prodigious waste the Duke of Albemarle had made of his estate since the old man died. He sold it to the highest bidder, and it fell to certain rich bankers and mechanics, who gave for it and the ground[1] about it £35,000; they designe a new towne, as it were, and a most magnificent piazza (*i.e.* square). 'Tis said they have already materials towards it with what they sold of the house alone, more worth than what they paid for it. see the vicissitude of earthly things! I was astonished at this demolition, nor less at the little army of labourers and artificers levelling the ground, laying foundations, and contriving greate buildings, at an expense of £200,000, if they perfect their designe.—*Evelyn.*

Mr. D'Israeli assures us that the two Corinthian pilasters, one on each side of the "Three Kings Inn" gateway in Piccadilly, "belonged to Clarendon House, and are perhaps the only remains of that edifice."[2] Nothing was grand about Clarendon House but the site.

**Clarges Street,** Piccadilly, leading to Curzon Street, originally called Clarges Street in Hay Hill Row,[3] was built circ. 1716,[4] and so called after Sir Walter Clarges, the nephew of Ann Clarges, wife of General Monk. In 1717, when Clarges Street was rated to the poor for the first time, there were twelve houses only, and those on the east side, and all inhabited save one. The west side was built the next year. *Eminent Inhabitants.*—Sir John Cope dates a letter to Duncan Forbes, "Clarges Street, June 12, 1746." Mrs. Vesey bought a house here in 1780 for £800, and here gave her blue-stocking parties commemorated by Walpole and Boswell. Sir Nicholas Wraxall was living at No. 10 in 1792. Mrs. Elizabeth Carter lived for many years in the first floor of No. 20, and died, February 19, 1806, at No. 21, at the age of eighty-nine. Mrs. Delany, when Mrs. Pandarves, and after her marriage with Dr. Delany, lived in this street from 1742 to 1744. Miss O'Neill, celebrated as Juliet and Belvidera, lived on the west side of Clarges Street, a few doors from Piccadilly. The name O'Neill was on the door. Charles James Fox at No. 43 in 1803. Lord Nelson's Lady Hamilton at No. 11 (1804 to 1806). Here Nelson's unworthy brother and heir was dining with Lady Hamilton when word was brought that £120,000 had been voted to him by Parliament, on account of his brother's services; here too, and on this occasion, he produced the famous codicil, and, throwing it to Lady Hamilton, coarsely observed, "she might do with it as she pleased." In 1807, after the death of Nelson, the house was inhabited by the Countess Stanhope. William Mitford, the historian, at No. 14 in the years 1810-1822. No. 32 was the residence of the Hon. Douglas Kinnaird, the friend and banker of Lord Byron. Of the evenings here Moore writes December 1814:—

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[1] In 1688 there were 24 acres of land attached to the house.—Rate-books of St. Martin's.

[2] *Cur. of Lit.* p. 443. The best views are in Wilkinson and Smith.

[3] *Smith Streets*, p. 12.

[4] Rate-books of St. Martin's.

> The opportunities I had of seeing Lord Byron were frequent; and among them not the least memorable or agreeable were those evenings we passed together at the house of his banker, Mr. Douglas Kinnaird, when music—followed by its accustomed sequel of supper, brandy and water, and not a little laughter—kept us together usually till rather a late hour. . . . On one or two of these evenings his favourite actor, Mr. Kean, was of the party, and on another occasion we had at dinner his early instructor in pugilism, Mr. Jackson.—*Life of Byron*, vol. iii. p. 156.

Byron was married on January 2, 1815, and on February 2 he writes to Moore, "I must go to tea—damn tea; I wish it were Kinnaird's brandy." It was at this house that he saw Sheridan for the last time, November 14, 1815. Edmund Kean at No. 12 from 1816 to 1824. Here, in his drawing-room, one day Mrs. Plumptre remarked to Kean that several years before she had been much pleased with a little boy who spoke poetry at the Sans Souci. Kean asked if she would like to know who the boy was, and without waiting for a reply, turning over head and heels and bringing himself up in the famous attitude in Zanga, exclaimed "Know then 'twas I." At No. 9 Daniel O'Connell in 1835. Macaulay on his return from India in 1838 took lodgings at No. 3 in Clarges Street, and stayed there for the next two years. Grafton House (No. 47), for many years the residence of the Dukes of Grafton, was in 1876 converted into the Turf Club-house. The turnpike which stood at the end of this street, marking the old entrance into London, was removed to Hyde Park Corner in 1761.

**Clement's Danes (St.)**, STRAND, opposite Clement's Inn.

> A church so called because Harold, A Danish king, and other Danes, were buried there.—*Stow*, p. 166.
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> There is yet another reason given of this denomination of the church from the Danes; namely, that when the Danes were utterly driven out of this kingdom, and none left but a few who were married to English women; these were constrained to inhabit between the Isle of Thorne (that which is now called Westminster) and Caer Lud, now called Ludgate. And there they builded a synagogue, the which being

afterwards consecrated, was called "Ecclesia Clementis Danorum." This account of the name did the learned antiquarian Fleetwood, some time Recorder of London, give to the Lord Treasurer Burghley, who lived in this parish.—*Strype*, B. iv. p. 113.

A bull was issued by Pope Leo X. setting forth indulgences and pardons to be granted to the "Bredren and Systren of Saynet Clement without Temple Barre of London." The old church described by Stow being old and ruinous, was taken down in 1680. The new church was built by Edward Pierce and John Shorthose, masons, from the designs of Sir C. Wren. The agreement, dated May 13, 1680, is in the British Museum (Add. Charters, 1605). Evelyn records, under October 28, 1684, that he "went to St. Clement's, that pretty built and contrived church." The date on the ornamental ceiling is 1681. The church was restored in 1879. The first person buried in this church after it was rebuilt was Nicholas Byer, the painter, a Norwegian; employed by Sir William Temple at his house at Shene. The Steeple was added by James Gibbs in 1719. The Society of New Inn subscribed £46:14:6 towards the rebuilding, and £21 towards the steeple. Between these two entries in the Society's Order Book is another payment of 5 guineas to Dean Hardcastle, rector, on his "giving an acknowledgment under his hand that he has no title for any duty or tithe out of the house, and acknowledging also that the passage to the pulpit through the pew of this house is on sufferance, and not of right." Henry Smith, "the English Chrysostom," was lecturer here from 1587 till shortly before his death in 1591. The three stained glass windows over the altar by Collins were erected March 23, 1844. Dr. Johnson attended this church: Dr. Burrowes was then rector. The seat occupied by Johnson for many years was No. 18 in the north gallery, near the pulpit: a brass plate affixed to a pillar against which Johnson must often have leaned records the fact: the inscription is by Dr. Croly.

> In this Pew, and beside this Pillar, for many years attended divine service the celebrated SAMUEL JOHNSON, the philosopher, the poet, the great lexicographer, the profound moralist, and chief writer of his time. Born 1709, died 1784. In the remembrance and honour of noble faculties, nobly employed, some inhabitants of the parish of St. Clement Danes have placed this slight memorial.—A.D. 1851.
>
> On the 9th of April [1773] being Good Friday, I breakfasted with him on tea and cross-buns; Doctor Levett, as Frank called him, making the tea. He carried me with him to the church of St. Clement Danes, where he had his seat; and his behaviour was, as I had imaged to myself, solemnly devout. I never shall forget the tremulous earnestness with which he pronounced the awful petition in the Litany —"In the hour of death, and in the day of judgment, good Lord deliver us."—*Boswell*, by Croker, p. 250.
>
> *London, April* 21, 1784.—After a confinement of 129 days, more than the third part of a year, and no inconsiderable part of human life, I this day returned thanks to God in St. Clement's Church for my recovery; a recovery, in my 75th year, from a distemper which few in the vigour of youth are known to surmount.—*Johnson to Mrs. Thrale* (*Boswell*, by Croker, p. 752).

*Eminent Persons baptized in.*—"April 23, 1561, Master William Cecill." "June 6, 1563, Master Robert Cecil [afterwards Earl of Salisbury], the son of y^e^ L. highe Threasurer of England." August 1587, Florence, daughter of Edmund Spenser [the poet]. Sir Charles Sedley, the poet, March 30, 1638-1639. Earl of Shaftesbury, author of the *Characteristics*, March 7, 1670-1671.

The registers record the baptisms and interments of several children of Thomas Simon, the medallist, for many years a parishioner of St. Clement's Danes. He died in June 1665, of the plague, leaving directions in his will that he should be buried "in the church of St. Clement's Danes, in the place and under the stone where my children are buried, and that 8 or 9 foot deep in the ground." His name, however, is not to be found in the burial-register. The marriage (October 10, 1676) of Sir Thomas Grosvenor, bart., and Mrs. Mary Davies of Ebury—the great heiress that brought the Pimlico property to the Grosvenor family—was solemnised in this church. Arundel House, Essex House, Burleigh House, Salisbury House, Boswell House, were all situate in this parish. The Well of St. Clement was in Holywell Street, whence the name. The lay-stall of the parish was in Long Acre till 1632, when the site was leased by Lord Cary and others to a Mr. Loveing. It was near St. Clement's Church that Sir Edmund Berry Godfrey was last seen alive. Writing in 1716 Gay says:—

> Where the fair columns of St. Clement stand,
> Whose straiten'd bounds encroach upon the Strand;
> Where the low penthouse bows the walker's head,
> And the rough pavement wounds the yielding tread;
> Where not a post protects the narrow space,
> And strung in twines, combs dangle in thy face.
>
> Gay's *Trivia*, B. iii.

*Eminent Persons interred in the Church and in the Churchyard in Protugal Street.*—Sir John Roe, January 17, 1605-1606. He died in Ben Jonson's arms, of the plague, and the poet has written some of his best verses upon him. Dr. Donne's wife (d. 1617); her tomb was carved, 1622, by Nicholas Stone, in whose pocket-book it is recorded that the price was "fifteen pieces." It was destroyed when the church was rebuilt. Donne (who lived for several years in the parish) preached a sermon here soon after her death, taking for his text, "Lo, I am the man that have seen affliction." John Lowen, the player, August 24, 1653, one of the original actors in Shakespeare's plays, and after Burbadge one of the most eminent. Marchmont Needham (d. 1678), author of the *Mercuries* written during the Civil War of Charles I., against and for the King. Thomas Otway, the poet (d. 1685). Bishop Berkeley (d. 1685). Nat Lee, the poet (d. 1692). He died in a public-house called the Bear and Harrow, in Butcher Row. William Mountfort, the actor, killed, 1692, by Lord Mohun in Howard Street adjoining. Thomas Rymer, compiler of the *Fœdera* which bears his name. He lived and died (1713) in Arundel Street adjoining. George Powell, the actor (d. 1714), Henry Cromwell, the correspondent of Pope. Joe Miller (Joe Miller's Jest-Book). He died at Strand-on-the-Green in 1738, at the age of fifty-four, and was buried in the burying-ground of the parish in Portugal

Street, where is now King's College Hospital. It was recorded on his tombstone that he was "a tender husband, a sincere friend, a facetious companion, and an excellent comedian." James Spiller, the actor (d. 1729). A butcher in Clare Market wrote his epitaph in verse, full of marrow-bones and cleavers. George Granville, Viscount Lansdowne, the poet (d. 1735), in a vault under the church. Samuel Buck (d. 1789), one of the brothers Buck to whom we owe *Buck's Views of England and Wales.* The first wife of Sir James Mackintosh (d. 1797 in Serle Street); the inscription on her monument was written by Dr. Parr. W. Bulmer, the printer (d. 1830). Dr. Kitchener. Rudolph Ackermann, publisher, printseller, and stationer, of 96 Strand (b. 1764, d. 1834). A tablet was put up in the parish church, near the pulpit, about 1870.

Swift was dunned by one "Grace Barnaby, who says she lives at the King's Arms and Two Bishops behind St. Clement's Church," for "near £11 for one gown and cassock, more by a third than ever I used to pay."[1]

St. Clement's has greatly changed since Gay wrote, and the changes of the last few years have not been the least remarkable. These will be noticed under the several inns, streets, and buildings, and fuller information will be found, if fuller information is desired, in *Some Accounts of the Parish of St. Clement's Danes* (1868), by J. Diprose, an old and well-known inhabitant, who died 1879. A tablet was erected to his memory in the church.

**Clement (St.),** EASTCHEAP, on the east side of Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, a church in Candlewick Ward, destroyed in the Great Fire, and rebuilt in 1686 from designs by Sir Christopher Wren. Bishop Pearson (d. 1686) was rector, and in the old church, described by Stow as "small" and "void of monuments," preached those sermons upon the Creed which led to his standard *Exposition*, dedicated by its author "to the right worshipful and well-beloved the parishioners of St. Clement's, Eastcheap." The church has little architectural merit, but is convenient and unpretending. The interior is 64 feet by 40, and 34 feet high. It has a square tower, surmounted with a balustrade, 88 feet high. An east window is in memory of Bishop Pearson, Thomas Fuller, and Bishop Bryan Walton. The southern east window, "Christ blessing little children," was given by the Clothworkers' Company in 1872 in memory of Samuel Middlemore, a parishioner and a member of the Clothworkers' Livery, who by will (dated October 22, 1628) became a benefactor to his parish and Company, making the court of the latter his trustees. There are also brass tablets on the walls in commemoration of these worthies, and of Purcell and Battishill, who were organists. This is the parish church as well of St. Martin Orgar, and the right of presentation belongs alternately to the Bishop of London (for St. Clement's) and to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's (for St. Martin's.)

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[1] *Gentleman's Magazine*, Sept. 1855, p. 233.

**Clement's Inn,** STRAND, an Inn of Chancery, appertaining to the Inner Temple, and so called "because it standeth near to St. Clement's Church, but nearer to the fair fountain called Clement's Well;"[1] hence Holywell Street adjoining.

Clement's Inne was a messuage belonging to the parish of Saint Clement Dane; the deuise whereof is an anchor without a stocke, with a capital C couchant upon it, and this is grauen in stone over the gate of Clement's Inne. It seemeth to be a Hieroglyphike or Rebus (as some coniecture) figuring herein Saint Clement, who having bin Pope, and so reputed head of the Church (and the Church being resembled to a shippe), both his name and office are expressed in this deuise of the C and the anchor.—*Sir George Buc, in Howes*, ed. 1631, p. 1075.

This Inn is described in a Lease from Sir John Cantlow Knt. to Will. Elyot Clerk and John Elyot gent. dated 2 H. 7 (1486-1487), and enrolled in Chancery that year, viz. "All that Inn called Clements Inn and six Chambers without and near the South gate of the sd. Inn and two gardens adjoining in one of which is a Dovehouse and in the other a Barn with Stables. A House called a Gate House and a Close called Clement's Inn Close. All which are scituate in the Parish of S$^{t}$ Clement Danes in the County of Middx. between the tenem$^{t}$ of the said S$^{r}$ John Cantlow in the tenure of John Elyot and Tykettsfield on the East and a Tenant of the said Sir John Cantlow in the tenure of the sd. Will. and Jno. Elyot and the Inn and Garden of the New Inn and the Inn and Garden of Sir John Fortescue Knight on the West and between the Highway opposite the Parish Church of St. Clement on the South and a Close or pasture belonging to the chapter of St. Giles's Hospital on the North. Habendum for 80 years at 4$^{l.}$ 6$^{s.}$ 8 per ann." The fine paid for this Lease was 40 merks sterling.

*Shallow.* I was once of Clement's Inn; where I think they will talk of mad Shallow yet.

*Silence.* You were called lusty Shallow then, cousin.

*Shallow.* By the mass, I was called anything; and I would have done anything indeed, and roundly too. There was I and Little John Doit of Staffordshire, and Black George Barnes of Staffordshire, and Francis Pickbone and Will Squele, a Cotswold man; you had not four such swinge-bucklers in all the Inns of Court again.

*Shallow.* I remember at Mile-end-green (when I lay at Clement's Inn) I was then Sir Dagonet in Arthur's show.—Shakespeare, *Second part of Henry IV.*

About the year 1528 (20 Henry VIII.) Cantlowe's right and interest was passed to William Holles, citizen of London, afterwards Knight and Lord Mayor of that city, and ancestor of the Dukes of Newcastle, John, Earl of Clare, son and successor of Sir John Holles, the first earl, and whose residence was on the site of the present Clare Market, demised it to the then principal and fellows.—Herbert's *Inns of Court and Chancery*, 1804, p. 278.

Myselfe doe lodge withowt St. Clement's Inn back dore, as soon as you come up the steps and owt of that house and dore on your left-hand two payre of stayres, into a little passage right before you. If you have occasion to ask for me, then you must say the Frenchman limner, for the people of the house know not my name perfectly for reasons' sake.—*Hollar, the Engraver, to Aubrey*, August 1661.

Robert Paltock, the author of *Peter Wilkins*, was of Clement's Inn. The hall was built in 1715. The black figure kneeling in the garden was presented to the inn by Holles, Earl of Clare, but when or by what earl no one has told us. It was brought from Italy, and is said to be of bronze. It was taken away a few years ago, and having been presented to the Society of the Inner Temple, it is now re-erected in the Inner Temple Gardens. An often quoted epigram was said to have been found stuck upon this figure:—

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[1] *Stow*, p. 166.

In vain, poor sable son of woe,
  Thou seek'st the tender tear:
From thee in vain with pangs they flow,
  For mercy dwells not here.
From cannibals thou fled'st in vain;
  Lawyers less quarter give;
The first won't eat you till you're slain,
  The last will do 't alive.

Clement's Inn has shared in the recent changes which have been made in its vicinity. In 1868 the former entrance and a portion of the buildings were swept away for the New Law Courts. On the other hand extensive new buildings were erected, the most important being a picturesque range of Gothic chambers, 130 feet long, constructed from the designs of Mr. Raphael Brandon, architect, on the site of the old burial-ground and almshouses. The hall was at the same time refaced and embellished.

**Clement's Lane,** CITY, runs from Lombard Street to King William Street. Near the south-east corner is the church of St. Clement, Eastcheap. No. 29 was the banking-house of Messrs. Rogers, Olding, and Co., of which Rogers the poet was for more than forty years a partner. Sir John Trevor, Speaker of the House of Commons, died at his house in Clement's Lane, May 20, 1717. Joseph Ames, the antiquary, died October 7, 1759, of a fit of coughing, in "Mr. Ingham Foster's counting-house in Clement's Lane."[1]

**Clement's Lane,** STRAND. The lane was entered from Pickett Street through a tall archway, which was cleared away when the new Law Courts were built.

**Cleopatra's Needle,** VICTORIA EMBANKMENT. The famous granite monolith which originally stood at Heliopolis and was presented to England by Mehemet Ali in 1819. It remained for many years in the sands of Alexandria without any attempt on the part of the British Government to bring it to this country. Mr. John Dixon, C.E., believed he had solved the difficulty of removal, and Mr. (afterwards Sir Erasmus) Wilson undertook to pay him £10,000 for the expense of transport. The monolith was encased in a cylinder and towed by a steamer. After some vicissitudes it arrived safely at its destination, and was fixed in its present position opposite the end of Salisbury Street, Strand. After a time it showed signs of decay, partly caused by the London atmosphere, and it was then covered with a preparation for the purpose of preserving it. The obelisk was placed under the care and control of the Metropolitan Board by Act of Parliament.

**Clerkenwell,** a parish extending northwards from St. Andrew's, Holborn, and Smithfield to the Pentonville Road, and having the Fleet River—the old River of Wells—for its western, and Goswell Road for its eastern boundary from the Charter House to the Angel at Islington. The original village grew up about the Priory of St. John of Jerusalem, the site of which is marked by St. John's Square and its still remaining gatehouse. [*See* St. John's Gate.] North of this priory, and only separated from it by what is now known as Clerkenwell Green, was the Benedictine Nunnery of St. Mary. The parish derived its name from a holy well at which the parish clerks of London annually assembled to perform a miracle or Scripture play, or series of plays, the performance of which sometimes lasted for a week or eight days.[1] The site of the well was marked by a rude pump, near the south-east corner of Ray Street, on which was an inscription stating that this was the original well where the parish clerks met, etc.; but about thirty years ago it was discovered that the well was hopelessly polluted by the infiltration of sewage matter and was ordered to be closed. The pump has since been removed.

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[1] Francis Grote's *Biographical Anecdotes*, p. 135; Nichols's *Literary Anecdotes*, vol. vi. p. 260.

North from the house of St. John's was the Priory of Clarken well, so called of Clarkes well adjoining; which priory was founded about the year 1100, by Jorden Briset, baron, the son of Ralph, the son of Brian Briset.—*Stow*, p. 162.

There are also round London, on the northern side, in the suburbs, excellent springs; the water of which is sweet, clear, and salubrious,

'Mid glistening pebbles gliding playfully,

amongst which Holywell, Clerkenwell (fons Clericorum), and St. Clement's Well are of most note.—*Fitzstephen* (about 1180), Thoms's *Stow*, p. 209.

The third [well] is called Clarke's well, or Clarkenwell, and is curbed about square with hard stone, not far from the west end of Clarkenwell Church, but close without the wall that incloseth it. The said church took the name of the well, and the well took the name of the parish clerks in London, who of old time were accustomed there yearly to assemble, and to play some large history of Holy Scripture. —*Stow*, p. 7.

The old well of Clerkenwell, and from whence the parish had its name, is still known among the inhabitants. It is on the right hand of a lane that leads from Clerkenwell to Hockley-in-the-Hole, in a bottom. One Mr. Cross, a brewer, hath this well enclosed; but the water runs from him into the said place. It is enclosed with an high wall, which formerly was built to bound in Clerkenwell Close; the present well being also enclosed with another lower wall from the street. The way to it is through a little house, which was the watch-house: you go down a good many steps to it. The well had formerly iron work and brass cocks, which are now cut off; the water spins through the old wall. I was there and tasted the water, and found it excellently clear, sweet, and well-tasted.—*Strype*, B. iv. p. 69.

After the suppression of the monasteries, and especially in the early part of the 17th century, Clerkenwell became the residence of many families of distinction. The Bruces, Earls of Aylesbury, obtained a grant of the site of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, and built a mansion which is commemorated by Aylesbury Street. Spencer Compton, Earl of Northampton, possessed considerable property, since held by his descendants, and had a mansion where is now Northampton Square.

In Clerkenwell Close, the St. Mary's Close of the ancient nunnery, was Newcastle House, the residence of the Dukes of Newcastle, which has bequeathed its name to Newcastle Place and Newcastle Row. On the opposite side of this close, where is now Cromwell Place, was another large house commonly called Cromwell House, which was popularly connected with the Protector and with his secretary John Thurloe. It was probably the "fair large house" built by Sir Thomas Chaloner, distinguished alike as statesman, soldier, and writer in the great Elizabethan days. He died here in 1565, and was buried in St. Paul's with great solemnity. Sir John Oldcastle, Lord Cobham, lived in what was afterwards known as Coppice Row, the site of his house being marked by Cobham Road and the sign of the Cobham's Head. Bishop Burnet lived on the west side of St. John's Square in a house which remained till 1876, when it was pulled down to make way for the new street from Oxford Street to Old Street. The Red Bull Theatre stood in Woodbridge Street. By Clerkenwell Green was a more notorious place of entertainment, Hockley-in-the-Hole. Sadlers' Wells Theatre, at the Islington end of Clerkenwell, was built on the site of one of the wells or conduits for which Clerkenwell was noted. By another, the Ducking Pond, visited by Pepys, and afterwards known as the London Spa, was erected in 1770 a circular building, with a conical roof, surmounted with a statue of Apollo, called the Pantheon, which as a tea and music room attained considerable notoriety, and later a better reputation as the Spa Fields Chapel of the Countess of Huntingdon. All these places are noticed more fully under their respective headings. *Eminent Inhabitants.*—Besides those mentioned above, John Weever, antiquary, died here in 1632, and was buried in the church of St. James. His epistle before his *Funeral Monuments* is dated "from my house in Clerkenwell Close, this 28th of May, 1631." Duke and Duchess of Newcastle. William Cavendish and his second wife, Margaret Lucas, of the time of Charles I. [*See* Newcastle House.]

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[1] *Stow*, p. 7.

> *May* 10, 1667.—Drove hard towards Clerkenwell, thinking to have overtaken my Lady Newcastle, whom I saw before us in her coach, with 100 boys and girls looking upon her.—*Pepys.*

Isaak Walton came to live here about 1650. He wrote in his family Prayer-book, "My last son Isaac, born September 7, 1651, was baptized in the evening in my house in Clerkenwell." This agrees with the register of St. James's Church. Gilbert Burnet, Bishop of Salisbury; he died at his house in St. John's Square, March 17, 1715. Emmanuel Swedenborg died in his lodgings, No. 26 Bath Street, Cold Bath Fields, March 17, 1792. Selina, Countess of Huntingdon, died at her house next Spa Fields Chapel, June 17, 1791. John Britton, the antiquary, was apprenticed "to Mr. Mendham of the Jerusalem Tavern, Clerkenwell Green," for six years, to learn the art and mystery of a wine merchant; those years of what he designates his "legal slavery" being spent chiefly in the wine-cellar. Of Clerkenwell he writes:—

> The parish of Clerkenwell was very different when I first visited it in 1787 to what it is at the time of writing this paragraph in 1850. The church, which now stands at the junction of the Close and the Green, was not then erected; but in its place was the church of the old Monastic Priory, with parts of the Cloisters, etc. Spa Fields, from the south end of Rosoman Street to Pentonville, and from St. John Street Road to the Bagnigge Wells Road, were really fields, devoted to the pasturage of cows,

> and to a forest of elm trees; not standing and adorned with foliage in the summer, but lying on the ground to the southward of the New River Head, being destined to convey water in their hollow trunks to the northern and western parts of London, in combination with similar pipes laid under the roadways of the streets. Old Clerkenwell Prison, now replaced by "the New Prison," was comparatively a small building; and the large edifice called the Middlesex House of Correction, in Cold Bath Fields, was not commenced. Within Clerkenwell Close were three or four old and spacious mansions with gardens, formerly occupied by wealthy personages. That called Newcastle House, once belonging to the Dukes of Newcastle, was a large brick building, used as the dwelling and workshops of a cabinet-maker and upholsterer. Opposite was another spacious mansion popularly called Cromwell House. . . . Sadlers' Wells; the Islington Spa; Merlin's Cave, and Bagnigge Wells Tea Gardens and Ballroom were all places of crowded resort in my apprentice days. On Clerkenwell Green I witnessed a man pilloried and pelted; and in Red Lion Street another flogged at a cart's tail.—Britton's *Autobiography*, vol. i. p. 62.

In earlier times Clerkenwell Green seems to have been a common place of punishment.

> 1538.—The Sonday after Bartelmew Day, was one Cratwell, hangman of London, and two persons more, hanged at the wrestlyng place on the backesyde of Clerkenwel besyde London, for robbyng of a boothe in Bartholomew fayre, at which execution was about twentie thousand people as I myself judged.—Edward Hall's *Chronicle*, p. 826 (reprint).

Britton speaks of the changes made in Clerkenwell during the sixty-three years that had passed since he first knew it. Still greater changes have been made in the forty years that have since elapsed, especially by what are called the Clerkenwell Improvements, the construction of the Metropolitan Railway, and the formation of Farringdon Road and Clerkenwell Road, which have swept away Mutton Hill, Saffron Hill and the connected streets, Coppice Row and Ray Street, and divided St. John's Square in two.

Clerkenwell was for long the great centre of the working watchmakers, clockmakers, and jewellers of London. Every street was in a greater or less degree occupied by workers in some of the many subdivisions of these or connected trades (as lapidaries, hairworkers, etc.) The British Horological Institute has erected, 1879, a handsome building in Northampton Square, with lecture theatre and classrooms for the higher technical instruction of artisans in the watch and clock trades. The two parish churches, St. James by Clerkenwell Green and St John in St. John's Square, are noticed under those headings. More recent district churches are St. Mark's, Myddelton Square; St. Philip's, Granville Square; and St. Peter's, St. John Street Road, a fantastic French-Gothic pile, erected in 1871 as "the Smithfield Martyrs' Memorial Church;" and the Church of the Holy Redeemer (consecrated 1888) built on the site of Spa Fields Chapel. Clerkenwell Sessions House, Clerkenwell Green; the Clerkenwell House of Detention, Corporation Row; and the House of Correction, Cold Bath Fields, have separate notices.

**Clerkenwell House of Detention,** at the north-east end of Clerkenwell Close, occupies the site of the New Prison, which, dating from the 17th century, was rebuilt in 1775 and again in 1818. The present prison was erected in 1845-1846 from the designs of Messrs Moseley, architects, at a cost of nearly £30,000, but it has since undergone alterations and enlargement. It was appropriated to the detention of prisoners awaiting trial at the assizes. On the afternoon of December 13, 1867, a barrel of gunpowder was exploded against the east wall of the prison, in the hope of making a breach in the wall through which two Fenian prisoners confined under remand on that side of the prison might make their escape. The breach was made, but, in consequence of a warning conveyed anonymously, the prisoners had been removed to another part of the prison. The consequences of this dastardly outrage outside the prison were most disastrous. A row of small houses opposite was shattered, and many others greatly injured. Six persons were killed and fifty wounded, all belonging to the poorer class, and several being women and children. It was in Clerkenwell Prison that Smollett represents Humphrey Clinker as haranguing the prisoners. The prison was closed in accordance with the provisions of the Prisons Act of 1877, by which the old obligations of the county and other local authorities in regard to prisons were abolished.

**Clerkenwell Road.** That portion of the new road formed by the Metropolitan Board of Works to connect New Oxford Street, by way of Hart Street, with the Old Street Road and Shoreditch. The portion from the Farringdon Road to Goswell Road has been named Clerkenwell Road. It passes south of the Sessions House, crosses St. John's Square, and converts the narrow passage formerly known as Wilderness Row into a wide street by taking a slice off the north side of the Charter House Gardens. The Holborn Union Offices, in red brick, were built in 1886.

**Clerkenwell Sessions House,** CLERKENWELL GREEN, was built under powers of an Act obtained by the Magistrates of Middlesex in 1779, to enable them to remove their Sessions from Hicks's Hall, St. John Street, to a more suitable building to be erected by them on Clerkenwell Green. The first stone of the new building was laid August 20, 1779; and it was opened July 1, 1782. The architect was Mr. Thos. Rogers. The chief features of the exterior are the east front with its pediment borne on Ionic columns and the dome over the hall; of the interior the court. The building, which was cramped and inconvenient, was "reconstructed" in 1860, under Mr. F. H. Pownall, architect, and has been "improved" since. The county arms in the tympanum of the pediment, the medallions under the entablature, and the panels inside are by Nollekens, the sculptor, but they are mere contract work.

**Cleveland Court,** ST. JAMES'S, a short passage running out of Cleveland Row, opposite St. James's Palace, was so called after Cleveland House, the London residence of the Duchess of Cleveland, mistress of Charles II. Charles Jervas, the painter, died here November 2,

1739. In the supplementary volume to Roscoe's *Pope* (p. 114) there is a letter addressed "To Mr. Pope; to be left with Mr. Jervasse, at Bridgewater House, in Cleveland Court."

Here Pope took lessons of Jervas in portrait painting.

*April* 30, 1717.—I have been almost every day employed in following your advice in learning to paint, in which I am most particularly obliged to Mr. Jervas, who gives me daily instructions and examples.—*Pope to Caryll*, Elwin's *Pope*, vol. vi. p. 183.

*June* 12, 1713.—I shall stay in town yet this fortnight, or thereabouts, in which time if you come you will find me in the close pursuit of the advice you gave me three months since, painting at Mr. Jervas's in Cleveland Court, by St. James's. I generally employ the mornings this way.—*Pope to Caryll*, Elwin's *Pope*, vol. vi. p. 186.

"My masterpieces," he writes two or three months later, "have been one of Dr. Swift and one of Mr. Betterton," but before succeeding so far he had "thrown away three Dr. Swifts, two Duchesses of Montague, one Virgin Mary, the Queen of England, half a score Earls and a Knight of the Garter."[1] He stayed at Jervas's house, and several of his letters are dated from Cleveland Court. In Cleveland Court at Mrs. Selwyn's (mother of George) took place the personal scuffle between Walpole and Townshend, the original of the celebrated quarrel scene between Peacham and Lockit, in the *Beggars' Opera*. George Selwyn died here, January 25, 1791, in his seventy-second year. Gilly Williams died at his house in Cleveland Court, November 28, 1805, aged eighty-six.

*August* 24, 1768.—At our return we [Mrs. Delany and Duchess of Portland] went to my Lord Carlisle's in Cleveland Court (nobody in town) to see the King of Denmark, who is in Lord Bath's old house at St. James's, and opposite to Lord Carlisle's (I should have said Sir W. Musgrave's).—*Delany Correspondence*, vol. iv. p. 150.

**Cleveland House**, ST. JAMES'S.

Formerly one large House, and called Berkshire House; which, being purchased by the Duchess of Cleveland [Charles II.'s mistress], took her name; now severed into several houses, the chief of which is now inhabited by the Earl of Nottingham. —*Strype*, B. vi. p. 78.

The Earl of Nottingham was living here in 1691; and here Bentley addresses a letter to his chaplain, the learned W. Wotton.[2]

*December* 4, 1679.—I dined, together with Lord Ossorie and the Earl of Chesterfield, at the Portugal Ambassadors, now newly come to Cleaveland House, a noble palace too good for that infamous. . . .—*Evelyn.*

The name survives in Cleveland Court and Cleveland Row.[3] The house was first bought by the Duke of Bridgewater, on the death of Charles Fitzroy, Duke of Cleveland and Southampton, in 1730, altered and refaced, and called *Bridgewater House.*

**Cleveland Row**, ST. JAMES'S, the passage in front of St. James's Palace, forming the continuation westward of Pall Mall. Mason, the poet, in 1767 brought his bride to Cleveland Row. He writes to Gray (February 2), "We have changed our lodgings, and are to be found at Mr. Mennis's, a tailor, at the Golden Ball in Cleveland Row, the last door but one nearest the Green Park Wall." When Henry Flood, the Irish orator, held a seat in the British House of Commons (1784) he resided in Cleveland Row. Admiral Sir Sidney Smith was living here in 1809. In 1827 Theodore Hook, encouraged by the success of the *John Bull*, hired a large house in Cleveland Row from Lord Lowther, at £200 a year, and borrowed two or three thousand pounds to lay out in furniture. This was just outside what he describes as "*The real London*—the space between Pall Mall on the south and Piccadilly on the north, St. James's Street on the west and the Opera House on the east."

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[1] Elwin's *Pope*, vol. vi. p. 193.

[2] Bentley's *Correspondence*, vol. ii. p. 739.

[3] There is a view of the house, by J. T. Smith, dated 1795.

**Cleveland Square,** at the west end of Cleveland Row. Here is Bridgewater House. At No. 3 (Viscount Sydney's), one of the two other houses in this square, Lord Castlereagh was living in 1803.

**Cleveland Street,** a long street extending from Euston Road to Mortimer Street, Middlesex Hospital. On the east side is a building, formerly the Strand Union Workhouse, which was taken in 1874 for the Central London Sick Asylum Infirmary. A considerable portion of the west side of the street, going up from Mortimer Street, is occupied by the new buildings of the Middlesex Hospital. On the opposite side several houses have been rebuilt as flats. The studio of the P.R.B. (Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood), which consisted of Millais, Holman Hunt, and Rossetti, was situated in this street. (Paper on the P.R.B. by Holman Hunt in *Contemporary Review*, vol. xlix. p. 737, 1886.) In a previous number Mr. Hunt had inadvertently stated that the studio was in Gower Street.

**Clifford's Inn,** by the side of St. Dunstan's Church in Fleet Street, and leading on the left to Old Serjeant's Inn and Chancery Lane, and on the right to Fetter Lane, an Inn of Chancery appertaining to the Inner Temple, so called after Robert de Clifford, to whom the messuage was granted by Edward II. in the third year of his reign (1310); and by whose widow, in the 18th (1344) of Edward III., the messuage was let to students of the law, for £10 annually. In the reigns of Henry IV. and Henry V. it was an independent school for the study of the law, not connected with, or subject to the Temple. In the reign of Elizabeth there were one hundred students in term and twenty students out of term.

> This house hath since fallen into the King's hands, as I have heard, but returned again to the Cliffords, and is now [1598] let to the said students for four pounds by the year.—*Stow*, p. 146.
>
> I embrace their opinion, which hold it to have been the house of the ancient Lord Cliffords, ancestors of the Earls of Cumberland, for the antique building of it, and the auncient and honorable coates of arms set up in the hall and other places in the house, shew it to have bin the mansion of a noble personage. The armes of this house bee the armes of the auncient founders thereof, the Lord Cliffords, by the customary licence, *viz.*, Checky, Or and Azure, a fesse and bordure gules, Besante sable.—*Sir George Buc*, *in Howes*, ed. 1631, p. 1075.

In the hall of Clifford's Inn Sir Matthew Hale and the principal judges sat after the Great Fire to settle all disputes about property and boundaries. This difficult task they performed so satisfactorily that their portraits were painted for the Corporation and hung in the Guildhall, where they still remain.[1] Sir Edward Coke, on leaving the university, resided for a month in Clifford's Inn, where he was entered at the Inner Temple, and John Selden followed the same course. Harrison, the regicide, was a clerk in the office of Thomas Houlker, an attorney in this Inn.[2]

> John, the third sonn, was putt to an attorney a clerke, but when the warr begann, his fellow clerke, Harrison, perswaded him to take armes (this is that famous rogue, Harrison, one of the King's judges), which he did, etc.—*Autobiography of Sir John Bramston*, p. 22.

Here, at No. 13, "like a dove in an asp's nest," dwelt George Dyer, the *Amicus Redivivus* of Elia; and it was in his chambers that Leigh Hunt came, an invited guest, to a breakfast, when "there was no butter, no knife to cut the beef with, and the teapot was without a spout." Dyer became so wedded to these chambers that he at last wedded the laundress also, a very worthy woman, "but," he used to say, "not literate"; that is to say, she could neither read nor write. Dyer died in his chambers, 1841, aged eighty-five.

The dinners of "the antient and honourable" society of Clifford's Inn are curious feasts, in which the grace before meat consists of the words, "Pro hoc convivus—Deo Gratia;" while that after meat is a ceremony only. The chairman takes up four little loaves baked together so as to form a cross, and raising this symbol above his head, strikes it down on the table. This is done three times, with reference, it is understood, to the three persons of the Trinity. The four little loaves forming the cross are then pushed along to the bottom of the table, to intimate, as the ceremony is explained, that what is left of the repast is to go to the poor. Till a few years ago this was done, a number of old women waiting at the door of the buttery to receive the broken meats. The only two toasts are "Antient and Honourable" and "Absent Members." No speeches are allowed. The ancients of the society consist of a Principal and eleven rulers.

**Clifford Street,** BOND STREET, east side, leading to Savile Row. Charles Lyttelton, Bishop of Carlisle, a member of "Johnson's Club," and President of the Society of Antiquaries, died at his house in this street on December 22, 1768. No. 7 was Dr. Addington's, the father of Henry Addington, Lord Sidmouth, familiarly called "The Doctor," partly from his father's profession, and partly from his having himself prescribed for George III., in his illness of 1801, a pillow of hops as a soporific. Lord Sidmouth himself lived in this house, and on August 24, 1805, mentions two visits from Nelson.[3] Bishop Hurd was living at No. 5

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[1] *Herbert.*

[2] Clarendon calls him "Hoselker," but Smith in his *Obituary*, in mentioning Harrison the regicide, says, "Once my brother Houlker's clerk."

[3] *Pettigrew*, vol. i. p. 509.

in 1792. In that year Sophy Streatfield, of whom Mrs. Thrale was so jealous, was living at No. 9. As late as October 8, 1820, Mrs. Piozzi writes to Madame D'Arblay, "Do you ever see any of the friends we used to live among? Fell, the bookseller in Bond Street, told me, a fortnight or three weeks ago, that Miss Streatfield lives where she did in his neighbourhood in Clifford Street—S. S. still."[1] But Madame D'Arblay in answer says (December 15), "I am told that S. S. now resides in Queen Street, May Fair."[2] Both ladies were dreadfully behindhand in their information. S. S. had left Clifford Street in 1799 and gone to 20 Queen Street, May Fair; had left Queen Street in 1806, and gone to 20 Upper Seymour Street; and in the year in which they were writing about her had taken No. 5 Sackville Street, whence she vanishes in 1826. Sir Arthur Wellesley was living at No. 14 Clifford Street in May 1806. When the Prince of Orange was wooing (and temporarily winning) the Princess Charlotte of Wales, he was lodging at his tailor's, No. 8 in this street.

> *February* 21, 1828.—In walking up Clifford Street, Mackintosh pointed to the house where sat the debating society, of which we had been both members about thirty years before, and in which, he observed, he had first heard Canning speak in public. It is now a tailor's shop.—G. Moore, *Life of Mackintosh*, vol. ii. p. 337.

This debating club was held at the Clifford Street Coffee-house at the corner of Bond Street. Richard (Conversation) Sharpe and Lord Charles Townshead were among the debaters.

**Clink (The)**, SOUTHWARK. The Bishop of Winchester's liberty or manor known as the Clink consisted of about 70 acres, most of which were included in the park attached to Winchester House, the Bishop's palace. The liberty extended north to the Thames, west to Christ Church or Paris Garden, east to St. Saviour's Dock, south to the boundary of St. George's parish. The mansion of John de Mowbray was here in 1363, but the locality was known as the Stews Bank, notwithstanding that it contained houses of distinguished persons. The minutes of the Privy Council in the reign of Mary I. are often dated from this place, probably from its near neighbourhood to the palace of the Bishops of Winchester. The name "Clynke" was year by year repeated from about 1588 to 1630 in the token books in which were written down the names of all inhabitants of the age of sixteen and over, upon whom it was obligatory to partake of the Sacrament at the Church.

The Globe, the Rose, and the Hope playhouses were all situated in the liberty of the Clink. The park referred to was by Act of Parliament (1663) let for building, and was divided into streets, which we find in the maps as Red Cross Street, Queen Street, Duke Street, Ewer Street, Worcester Street, Castle Street and others.

A plan of the liberty of the Clink was in 1827 printed for the Commissioners of Pavements. The name, except for certain parochial purposes, is now dying out. *Eminent Inhabitants of the Liberty.*—Philip

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[1] *Diary*, vol. vii. p. 352.

[2] *Ibid.* vol. vii. p. 355.

Henslowe, the stage manager and master of the bears (temp. Queen Elizabeth and James I.), "on the bank sid [Bankside] right over against the Clink."[1] Edward Alleyn, the actor, and founder of Dulwich College: "Mr. Allen dwells harde by the Clynke, by the bank syde, neere Wynchester Howse."[2] William Shakespeare.

From a paper now before me, which formerly belonged to Edward Alleyn, the player, our poet appears to have lived in Southwark, near the Bear Garden, in 1596. Another curious document in my possession affords the strongest presumptive evidence that he continued to reside in Southwark to the year 1608.—Malone's *Inquiry into the authenticity of the Shakespeare Papers*, 1796, pp. 215, 216.

**Clink Prison** was at the corner of Gravel Lane and Maid Lane. In 1745 it was so decayed that a dwelling-house on Bankside was substituted. This was burnt down by the mob in the riots of 1780, and no other was erected in its place.

Then next is the Clinke, a gaol or prison for the trespassers in those parts; namely, in old time, for such as should brabble, frey, or break the peace on the said Bank, or in the brothel-houses; they were by the inhabitants thereabout apprehended and committed to this gaol, where they were straitly imprisoned.—*Stow*, p. 151.

We shall see presently that debtors were also confined here.

Clink Street begins at Deadman's Place, and runs to St. Mary Overies Dock, a straggling place, indifferently inhabited. Here is the prison so called, belonging to the liberty of the Bishop of Winchester, called the Clink Liberty; where he had his house to reside in, when he came to London, but at present disused and very ruinous, and the prison of little or no concern.—*Strype*, B. iv. p. 28.

The Protestant minister is least regarded, appears by the old story of the Keeper of the Clink. He had priests of several sorts sent unto him; as they came in he asked them who they were. "Who are you?" to the first. "I am a priest of the Church of Rome." "You are welcome," quoth the keeper; "there are those who will take care of you. And who are you?"—"A silenced minister."—"You are welcome, too; I shall fare the better for you. And who are you?"—"A minister of the Church of England." "O God help me," quoth the keeper, "I shall get nothing by you; I am sure you may lie and starve and rot, before anybody will look after you."—Selden's *Table Talk*, ed. Singer, p. 129.[3]

*Eminent Persons confined in.*—John Bradford, the martyr, 1555.

After the excommunication was read, he was delivered to the Sheriffs of London, and so had to the Clink, from thence to the Comptor in the Poultry.—Bradford's *Last Examination*.

Bishop Hooper, Massinger, Daborne, William Haughton, the dramatist, March 1600.

Lent unto Robarte Shaw, the 10 of Marche 1599, to lend Wm. Harton, to releace him out of the Clyncke, the some of ——x$^{s.}$—Henslowe's *Diary*, p. 166.

John Wolfe, the printer, was confined here during the period of his dispute with the Stationers' Company.[4] John Duke, the player (temp. James I.)

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[1] Letters in Collier's *Memoirs of Allen*, p. 25.

[2] *Ibid.* p. 77.

[3] Article 30 of Harleian MS., No. 161, is a curious petition to the House from the Marshal of Middlesex, in the reign of James I., detailing his seizure of four priests in the prison of the Clink, and describing with great minuteness the property they had with them.

[4] Arber's *Registers*, vol. ii. p. 781.

Pd. for the companye, the 16 of Marche, 1602, unto the mercer's man, Puleston, for his Mr. John Willett deate, the some of eight powndes and x$^{s.}$ which they owght hime for satten, and charges in the Clynke, for arestynge John Ducke——viij$^{lj.}$ x$^{s.}$—Henslowe's *Diary*, p. 250.

**Clipstone Street,** Fitzroy Square, leading from Great Portland Street to Cleveland Street, called after a village in Nottinghamshire, on the Duke of Portland's estate. Sir James Mackintosh, at his first arrival in London from Edinburgh in 1788, lodged with Fraser, a wine merchant in this street. A portion of the street was built 1790-1793. Thomas Holcroft, author of the *Road to Ruin*, died at his house here, March 23, 1809.

**Cloak Lane,** Dowgate Hill to Queen Street, originally Horse Bridge Street. In the *Fire of London Papers* in the British Museum (vol. xix. p. 21) it is also called Horsupbridge. Stow says (p. 90) the "street is called Horshew Bridge, of such a bridge sometime over the brook there, which is now vaulted over." For the present name Elmes suggests a questionable origin: "It probably derives its name from *Cloaca*, a sewer which anciently ran along it from Queen Street into the Wallbrook." But as its early name was Horse Bridge Lane it is not likely in later times to have been called Cloak Lane from an *ancient* sewer. *Cutlers' Hall* was formerly at No. 6, but all the houses have been rebuilt. The churchyard of St. John the Baptist upon Walbrook (burnt in the Great Fire and not rebuilt) was cleared away in consequence of the formation of the District Railway, and a monument marks the spot where the remains were deposited.

**Clockmakers' Company.** The original Charter of Incorporation of this guild is dated August 22, 1631. The Company is governed by a master, wardens and court of assistants; has a livery fixed by the Court of Aldermen in 1827 at 250, but has no hall. It formed some years since a good technical library; has a fine collection of watches and watch and clock movements; and a choice display of silver cups and tankards, and portraits of eminent watch and clockmakers. The library, watches, and portraits are deposited in the City of London Museum and Library, Guildhall.

**Cloth Fair,** West Smithfield, derives its name from the resort of the clothiers of England and the drapers of London to the churchyard of the Priory of St. Bartholomew, near Smithfield, where a fair —Bartholomew Fair—was kept every Bartholomew tide, and there, "on the vigil of the eve of St. Bartholomew," fit persons appointed by the Court of the Merchant Taylors' Company, attended with a silver standard yard, "to see that a proper yard measure be used," and to arrest and prosecute all such as were found in possession of an "unlawful yard." [1]

Cloth Fair comes out of Smithfield, a place generally inhabited by drapers and mercers, and is of some note.—*Strype*, B. iii. p. 284.

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[1] Herbert, *City Companies*, vol. i. pp. 47, 399.

> It is in form of a T, the right end of the upper part running to Bartholomew Close, and the left to Long Lane.—*Hatton* (1708), p. 18.

As late as 1815 Cloth Fair was "still occupied chiefly by tailors, clothiers, and what are called piece-brokers, dealers in materials for the use of tailors, and pieces or small remnants of cloth for repairs etc."[1] A very few years since the piece-brokers were numerous. Some of the houses are old and picturesque; but houses of this class are every year disappearing.

**Clothworkers' Hall,** on the east side of MINCING LANE, FENCHURCH STREET; the Hall of the Master, Wardens, and Commonalty of Freemen of the Art and Mystery of Clothworkers of the City of London, the twelfth on the list of the Twelve Great Companies. The original hall was destroyed in the Great Fire. The restored hall was taken down in 1856-1857, and the present capacious edifice erected from the designs of Mr. Samuel Angell, architect. The front, the only portion seen of the exterior, is of Portland stone, Italian in style, with Corinthian pilasters and a good deal of florid carving. The court-room and court dining-room etc. are on the ground floor, whence a grand staircase, lighted by a cupola, leads to the Great Hall, a splendid room, 80 feet long, 40 feet wide, and 40 high, with a richly coffered ceiling, carried by a cove decorated with figures between semicircular lights, springing from a rich entablature, supported by columns of polished red granite with Corinthian capitals of Caen stone. The windows are filled with painted glass, representing the arms of the Company and of masters and distinguished members, among them being those of William Lambe, master in 1569; of Samuel Pepys, master in 1677; and of his friend, William Hewer, master in 1682. At the end of the hall are life-sized and fully gilt statues of James I. and Charles I., executed in 1679 to replace similar statues destroyed in the Great Fire. The hall was opened by the Prince Consort, March 27, 1860.

> King James I. incorporated himself into the Clothworkers, as men dealing in the principal and noblest staple ware of all these Islands, viz., woollen cloths.—*Strype*, B. i. p. 206.
>
> Beeing in the open hall, he [James I.] asked who was master of the company, and the Lord Mayor answered, Syr William Stone; unto whom the King said, "Wilt thou make me free of the Clothworkers?" "Yea," quoth the master, "and thinke myselfe a happy man that I live to see this day." Then the King said, "Stone, give me thy hand, and now I am a Clothworker."—*Howes*, ed. 1631, p. 890.
>
> *September* 7, 1666.—But strange it is to see Clothworkers' Hall on fire, these three days and nights in one body of flame, it being the cellar full of oyle.—*Pepys.*

Pepys presented in 1678 a "Loving Cup," which is used on all festive occasions. It is a large standing goblet and cover of silver, with flowers and scrolls, weighing 116 ounces. The Company also possesses, besides a splendid service of modern ornamental plate, a quaint hour-glass salt-cellar, presented by Roger Dunster in 1640, a "drum salt" given by Daniel Waldo in 1660, and a famous John Bull punch-bowl. The archives of the Company are rich, well preserved, and very curious, among them being the ordinances of the separate companies of shearmen and fullers as well as those of the united guild.

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[1] *Brayley*, vol. iii. p. 429.

The Company was first incorporated by letters patent of Edward IV. in 1482, as the "Fraternity of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary of the Shearmen [*i.e.* cloth-shearers] of London," and by Charter of 28 Henry VIII., 1528, were united with the Fullers, and were "thenceforward to become . . . and be in future, for ever, in deed and name, one body, one art, one mystery, one fraternity, and one perpetual commonalty, by the name of Clothworkers only, and no other." This Charter was confirmed, and others granted in the reigns of Mary, Elizabeth, and Charles I. The Company is governed by a master, wardens, and court of assistants; has large estates and expends a considerable amount annually in charities. Of late years it has done much for the introduction and extension of technical instruction. In 1872 it founded and endowed a Textile Industries Department in the Yorkshire College, Leeds, and this having proved successful, it in 1877 erected a new building for the special use of the department at a cost of upwards of £30,000. It has also subsidised the Chair of Chemistry at Bristol in connection with the dyeing industries of the West of England, and has largely contributed towards the building and maintenance of technical schools and colleges at Bradford, Huddersfield, Keighley, Dewsbury, and other towns of Yorkshire. The Clothworkers' Company was also foremost in establishing the City and Guilds of London Technical Institute, contributing £12,000 to the building and establishment fund, besides an annual subsidy of £4200.

**Cloudesley Square,** LIVERPOOL ROAD, ISLINGTON, derives its name from an ancient tenure connected with the old Cloudesley family. The church in the centre of this square, erected in 1826-1829 at a cost of £11,535, was one of Sir Charles Barry's first Gothic designs.

**Coachmakers' Hall,** on the east side of NOBLE STREET, FOSTER LANE, originally built by the Scriveners' Company, but afterwards sold to the Coachmakers for £1600. In the last half of the 18th century it was let for various purposes, and was successively an auction room, a dancing academy, and the meeting-place of a debating society at which Sir William Grant is said to have made his first appearance as a public speaker. Boswell calls it "a kind of religious Robin Hood Society, which met every Sunday evening for free debate," and at which on the Sunday he was present "the text which relates, with other miracles, what happened at our Saviour's death," was freely discussed.[1] Here "the Protestant Association" held its meetings; and here originated the riots of the year 1780. The Protestant Association was formed in February 1778, in consequence of a Bill brought into the House of Commons to repeal certain penalties and liabilities imposed upon Roman Catholics. When the Bill was passed, a meeting was held in this hall, May 29, 1780, and a resolution carried "That the whole body of the Protestant Association do attend in St. George's Fields, on Friday next, at 10 of the clock in the morning, to accompany Lord George Gordon to the House of Commons, on the delivery of the Protestant petition." His lordship, who was present, observed, "If less than 20,000 of his fellow-citizens attended him on that day, he would not present their petition." On the day appointed (Friday, June 2) the Association assembled in St. George's Fields. From 60,000 to 100,000 persons are said to have been present; these were marshalled in three bands, and then followed those scenes of pillage, destruction, and horror which are only too well known.[1] The hall was rebuilt in 1841, but gave place in 1870 to the present more commodious structure. The Company of Coach and Coach Harness Makers was incorporated in 1677, and ranks seventy-ninth in order of precedence among the City Companies. The Company has taken an active share in the recent efforts to advance technical instruction. It has formed a good library of reference for coachmakers, held exhibitions of carriages and designs, and given prizes for the best designs and working drawings.

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[1] *Boswell*, by Croker, p. 684.

**Coade's Row,** LAMBETH, the name originally given to a number of houses on the north side of the Westminster Bridge Road, near the bridge foot, opposite Astley's amphitheatre. They marked the site of the Artificial Stone Manufactory founded by Messrs. Coade in 1768, in which John Bacon, the sculptor, previous to his election in 1770 into the Royal Academy, worked for many years. Flaxman also modelled here for a time, and so did Benjamin West, maintaining that painters made the best sculptors. It was here that the art of terra cotta was revived in England.

**Coal Exchange,** in LOWER THAMES STREET, nearly opposite Billingsgate, established pursuant to 47 Geo. III., c. 68. The first stone of the present building (J. B. Bunning, architect) was laid December 14, 1847, and the building opened by Prince Albert, in person, October 30, 1849. In making the foundations a Roman hypocaust was laid open, perhaps the most interesting of the many Roman remains discovered in London. It has been arched over, so as to continue easy of inspection. The building is a rotunda 60 feet in diameter, with a cupola roof 74 feet high. The interior decorations of the Exchange are by F. Sang, and represent the various species of ferns, palms, and other plants found in strata of the coal formation; the principal collieries and mouths of the shafts; portraits of men who have rendered service to the trade; colliers' tackle, implements, etc. The floor is laid in the form of the mariner's compass, and consists of upwards of 40,000 pieces of wood. The black oak portions were taken from the bed of the Tyne, and the mulberry wood introduced as the blade of the dagger in the City shield was taken from a tree said to have been planted by Peter the Great when in this country. There is a museum open from twelve to four on the first Monday in each month.

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[1] Lord Stanhope's *Hist. of England*, 3d. ed. vol. vii. pp. 14, 16, etc.

**Coal Yard (The),** Drury Lane, the last turning on the east side, near the St. Giles's end of the lane. Here, it is said by Oldys, Nell Gwynne was born. The tradition that she was a native of Hereford rests on very slender authority. The place is now named Goldsmith Street.

**Cobourg Theatre,** Waterloo Bridge Road, Lambeth (afterwards the Victoria Theatre and now the Victoria (Temperance) Music Hall), was so called after Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg (husband of the Princess Charlotte of Wales), who laid the first stone, by proxy, on September 14, 1816. The architect's name was Rudolph Cabanel. It was first opened May 11, 1818. The original promoters were Jones and Dunn of the Circus, or Surrey Theatre, and the first drop scene was a view of Claremont. There is a view of the interior by Schnebbelie in Wilkinson's *Londina Illustrata*, vol. ii. [*See* Victoria Theatre.]

**Cock Lane,** Shoreditch, now Boundary Street, the first turning from Shoreditch on the north side of Church Street. It extends to Shoreditch Church.

> Cock Lane, a pleasant one, on the east side of Shoreditch, leading to Swan Close.—*Hatton* (1708), p. 19.
>
> She [Deborah, Milton's daughter] had seven sons and three daughters, but none of them had any children except her son Caleb and her daughter Elizabeth. Caleb went to Fort St. George, in the East Indies, and had two sons, of whom nothing is now known. Elizabeth married Thomas Foster, a weaver in Spitalfields, and had seven children, who all died. She kept a petty grocer's or chandler's shop in Cock Lane, near Shoreditch Church. She knew little of her grandfather, and that little was not good. In 1750, April 5, *Comus* was played for her benefit.—Dr. Johnson's *Life of Milton*.
>
> Such is the caprice of fortune, this grand-daughter of a man who will be an everlasting glory to the nation, has now for some years, with her husband, kept a little chandler's or grocer's shop, their subsistence, lately at the Lower Holloway in the road between Highgate and London, and at present in Cock Lane not far from Shoreditch Church.—*Newton*.

The benefit at the theatre, for which Johnson wrote a prologue, produced £130; but Mrs. Foster "relapsed into indigence and the obscurity of her shop,"[1] and died in poverty at Islington, May 9, 1754.

[*See* Pelham Street.]

**Cock Lane,** West Smithfield.

> Over against the said Pie-corner lieth Cock Lane, which runneth down to Oldbourne Conduit.—*Stow*, p. 139.

On the *Fortune of War* public-house at the corner of Cock Lane and Giltspur Street is an inscription indicating that this was Pye Corner, where the Great Fire ceased. In the Ordinances of the City, 7 Richard II. 1383-1384, Cokkes Lane, then just outside the City wall, is marked out as the only allowed place of abode for courtesans on this side of the City;[1] hence Davenant's reference to "the silk mantles of Cock Lane."[2]

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[1] Symmons' *Life of Milton*, p. 529.

This narrow lane was the scene, in the months of January and February 1762, of the celebrated imposture called "the Cock Lane Ghost." The story was as follows: A girl of twelve years old, the daughter of a man named Parsons, the officiating clerk of the adjoining church of St. Sepulchre, was continually disturbed at night by the knocking and scratching of some invisible agent against the wainscot of whatever room she happened to be in. These noises were made, it was said, by the departed spirit of a young gentlewoman of Norfolk, buried in the vaults of the church of *St. John, Clerkenwell.* She was said to have been poisoned by her husband in a glass of drugged purl; and the girl Parsons had been her bedfellow when her husband was from home. The story soon got wind, and Parson's house in Cock Lane was visited by thousands of people—many from mere curiosity, and others, perhaps, with a higher object in view. At last the Rev. Mr. Aldrich of Clerkenwell took the matter up, and as the ghost had consented by an affirmative knock to indicate her presence in the vault by a similar rap on the lid of her coffin, he invited a number ot gentlemen and ladies eminent for their rank and character to accompany him in the investigation. Dr. Johnson was among the number, and the following is his account of what they saw and heard:—

> About ten at night, the gentlemen met in the chamber in which the girl, supposed to be disturbed by a spirit, had with proper caution been put to bed by several ladies. They sat rather more than an hour, and hearing nothing, went downstairs, where they interrogated the father of the girl, who denied in the strongest terms any knowledge or belief of fraud. While they were inquiring and deliberating, they were summoned into the girl's chamber by some ladies who were near her bed, and who had heard knocks and scratches. When the gentlemen entered, the girl declared that she felt the spirit like a mouse upon her back, when the spirit was very solemnly required to manifest its existence by appearance, by impression on the hand or body of any present, or any other agency; but no evidence of any preternatural power was exhibited. The spirit was then very seriously advertised that the person to whom the promise was made of striking the coffin was then about to visit the vault, and that the performance of the promise was then claimed. The company at one o'clock went into the church, and the gentleman to whom the promise was made went with another into the vault. The spirit was solemnly required to perform its promise, but nothing more than silence ensued; the person supposed to be accused by the spirit then went down with several others, but no effect was perceived. Upon their return they examined the girl, but could draw no confession from her. Between two and three she desired and was permitted to go home with her father. It is therefore the opinion of the whole assembly, that the child has some art of making or counterfeiting a particular noise, and that there is no agency of any higher cause.—*Dr. Johnson* (Abridged by Boswell from *Gentleman's Magazine*, February 1762).

This solemn inquiry having undeceived the world, the next step was to punish the contrivers of the imposture. Parsons, the father of the girl, was sentenced to stand three times in the pillory at the end of the lane and to be confined for one year in the King's Bench Prison. But London mobs are curiously composed, and instead of pelting the man they collected a subscription for him! Among other visitors to

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[1] *Liber Albus*, p. 395.

[2] Davenant's *Wits*, 4to, 1637, the passage is omitted in the fol. 1673.

Cock Lane was Horace Walpole, whose lively description will admit of slight abridgment:—

> I went to hear it, for it is not an apparition but an audition. We set out from the Opera, changed our clothes at Northumberland House, the Duke of York, Lady Northumberland, Lady Mary Coke, Lord Hertford, and I, all in one hackney coach, and drove to the spot; it rained torrents; yet the lane was full of mob, and the house so full we could not get in; at last they discovered it was the Duke of York, and the company squeezed themselves into one another's pockets to make room for us. The house, which is borrowed, and to which the ghost has adjourned, is wretchedly small and miserable; when we opened the chamber, in which were fifty people, with no light but one tallow candle at the end, we tumbled over the bed of the child to whom the ghost comes, and whom they are murdering by inches in such insufferable heat and stench. At the top of the room are ropes to dry clothes. I asked if we were to have rope dancing between the acts. We heard nothing; they told us (as they would at a puppet show), that it would not come that night till seven in the morning, that is when there are only prentices and old women. We stayed, however, till half an hour after one. The Methodists have promised contributions; provisions are sent in like forage, and all the taverns and ale-houses in the neighbourhood make fortunes.—*Walpole to Montagu*, February 2, 1762.

In Hogarth's Plate of "Credulity, Superstition, and Fanaticism, a Medley," the top of the barometer is divided into two portions, in one-half of which the girl is seen in bed, and in the other the ghost knocking to announce her arrival. Churchill too, as Macaulay says, "confident in his powers, drunk with prosperity, and burning with party spirit," jumped at the opportunity afforded by "a naughty girl of eleven making fools of so many philosophers," and celebrated the Cock Lane Ghost in a poem of three cantos.

Goldsmith received three guineas from Newbery for a pamphlet on the imposture, and Mr. Crossley supposed this to be a tract of thirty-four pages, a copy of which he possessed. It is entitled "The Mystery Revealed, containing a Series of Transactions and Authentic Memorials respecting the supposed Cock Lane Ghost," printed for W. Bristow in St. Paul's Churchyard.—*Notes and Queries*, 1st S. vol. v. p. 77.

One of Johnson's associates in the investigation was Dr. Douglas, afterwards Bishop of Salisbury, and as he twice mentions the fact of *two negroes* being present it is probable that Sir Joshua Reynolds was also of the party. The house was about half-way up on the south side of the street, and has long since been taken down. The daughter of Parsons was twice married, and died at Chiswick about 1806.

**Cock (The) Tavern,** Bow Street. [*See* Bow Street.]

**Cock (The) Tavern and Ordinary,** Charing Cross, at the end of Suffolk Street, may have helped to give the name to Cockspur Street. Pepys, who calls it "a great ordinary, mightily cried up," dined there with Will. Hewer, and on one occasion treated Mrs. Turner, Betty and Talbot Pepys, Sir Dennis Gauden and Gibson, when they dined and were "mighty merry, this house being famous for good meat, and particularly pease-porridge."[1]

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[1] *Pepys*, March 15, April 7, and April 23, 1669.

**Cock Tavern,** FLEET STREET, or, as it was at first called, THE COCK ALEHOUSE; a celebrated tavern, facing Middle Temple Gate, and till lately famous for its chops, steaks, porter and stout. It was in existence early in the 17th century, and it is on record that in 1665 the master shut up the house while the plague was raging and retired into the country. One of the farthings referred to in the following advertisement was in the possession of the landlord. It has on the obverse "The Cock Ale Hovse," with a cock in the centre; on the reverse "At Temple Barr, 1655." In the field, H.M.C.

> This is to notify that the master of the Cock and Bottle, commonly called the Cock Alehouse, at Temple Bar, hath dismissed his servants, and shut up his house, for this Long Vacation, intending (God willing) to return at Michaelmas next, so that all persons whatsoever who have any accompts with the said master, or farthings belonging to the said house, are desired to repair thither before the 8th of this instant July, and they shall receive satisfaction.—*The Intelligencer* for 1665, No. 51.
>
> The Cock Alehouse, adjoining to Temple Bar, is a noted publick-house.—*Strype*, B. iv. p. 117.
>
> *April* 23, 1668.—Thence by water to the Temple, and there to the Cock Alehouse, and drank, and eat a lobster, and sang, and mightily merry. So almost night, I carried Mrs. Pierce home, and then Knipp and I to the Temple again, and took boat, it being darkish, and to Fox Hall, it being now night.—*Pepys.*

The luxuries of the Cock Tavern were subsequently restricted to male guests, so that a Pepys of the present day could not have enjoyed such merriment as is here described. The Lyrical Monologue of Will Waterproof, "made at the Cock" by Alfred (now Lord) Tennyson, has spread far and wide the fame of the "plump head-waiter" and the "boxes larded with the steam of thirty thousand dinners," and led many a pilgrim from beyond the Atlantic to take his place among the "silent gentlemen who trifle with the cruet" in the old-fashioned apartment, which was decorated with a chimney-piece of the Jacobean period. The gilt sign was said to have been carved by Grinling Gibbons. The tavern has been pulled down, and the site is occupied by the branch bank of the Bank of England (erected 1888). The tavern itself has been removed to the opposite side of the street, farther east, where the old sign and some of the fittings have been removed. The re-edified Cock was opened in 1888.

**Cock Tavern,** No. 72 TOTHILL STREET, WESTMINSTER, is, according to the Rev. Mackenzie E. C. Walcott, "traditionally said to have been the pay table where the workmen received their wages at the building of the Abbey in the time of Henry III.," but a tradition of such long descent has a somewhat legendary aspect. However the house itself, built round a roomy courtyard, was interesting:—

> The rafters and timbers are principally of cedar. It was formerly entered by an ascent of many steps. In the parlour there is a massive carving of the Adoration of the Magi in solid oak, very ancient; and an alto-rilievo of Abraham offering up Isaac, which is let into a slab, but has less of artistical design in it than the former. There is a curious hiding-place on the stair-case.—Walcott's *Westminster*, p. 281.

The Cock Tavern was demolished in 1873, with the whole of the houses on the north side of Tothill Street, to make way for the Royal

Aquarium. There was a Cock Alehouse in Tothill Street up to a few years ago (No. 4 on the opposite side of the way), but it had no connection with the old Tavern.

**Cock and Pye Fields,** St. Giles's. The name of the Fields on which the *Seven Dials* were built. The name is said to be derived from that of a public-house which stood at the bottom of St. Andrew Street.

**Cockaine House,** City, perhaps so called from Sir William Cockaine, Lord Mayor, 1619. Writing of William Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood, Aubrey says :—

> His brother Eliab bought, about 1654, Cockaine House, now [1680] the Excise Office, a noble house, where the Doctor was wont to contemplate on the leads of the house, and had his several stations in regard of the sun or wind. He was much and often troubled with the gout, and his way of cure was thus : he would then sit with his legs bare, if it were frost, on the leads of Cockaine House, put them in a pail of water till he was almost dead of cold, and betake himself to his stove, and so 'twas gone.—Aubrey's *Lives*, vol. iii. pp. 380, 384.

The site of Cockaine House is not certainly known, but was probably Broad Street, as in 1690 the Excise Office, "not only a convenient but a very stately and magnificent house, fit to receive an ambassador or foreign prince," was in Broad Street.[1] It was afterwards at the house of Sir John Frederick in the Old Jewry. [*See* Excise Offices.]

**Cockpit or Phœnix Theatre,** in Drury Lane, stood in the parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, on the site of Cockpit Place or Alley, afterwards named Pitt Place, and is said by Prynne to have demoralised the whole of Drury Lane. The performances appear to have been of a low class.

> *Volpone.* The bells, in time of pestilence, ne'er made
> Like noise, or were in that perpetual motion !
> The Cock-pit comes not near it.
>
> Ben Jonson's *Volpone*, Act iii. Sc. 6.

> The Cockpit Theatre was certainly not converted into a playhouse, until after James I. had been some time on the throne. How long before that date it had been used, as the name implies, as a place for the exhibition of cock-fighting, we are without such information as will enable us to form even a conjecture. Camden, in his Annals of James I., speaking of the attack upon it in March, 1616-1617, says that the Cockpit Theatre was then *nuper erectum*, by which we are to understand, perhaps, that it had been lately converted from a cockpit into a playhouse. Howes, in his continuation of Stow, adverting to the same event, calls it a "new playhouse," as if it had then been recently built from the foundation.—*Collier*, vol. iii. p. 328.

The attack to which Mr. Collier alludes was made on Shrove Tuesday, March 4, 1616-1617, by the apprentices of London, who, from time immemorial, had claimed, or at least exercised, the right of attacking and demolishing houses of ill-fame on that day. Mr. Collier published "A Ballade in praise of London 'Prentises, and what they did [on this occasion] at the Cockpit Playhouse, in Drury Lane." They nearly destroyed the house, and a second structure on the same site. The house was converted in 1647 into a schoolroom;[1] but it soon returned to its old use, as Evelyn notes under February 5, 1648, that he "saw a tragi-comedy acted in the Cockpit, after there had been none of these diversions for many years during the war." On Saturday, March 24, 1649, the house was pulled down by a company of soldiers, "set on by the sectaries of those sad times."[2] A third house appears to have been erected on the site, in which, as a sort of opera, was played in 1658 "The Cruelty of the Spaniards in Peru, exprest by instrumental and vocal music, and by art of perspective in Scenes, by Sir William Davenant, represented daily at the Cock Pit in Drury Lane, at three in the afternoon punctually." Evelyn went to see it in the following May:—

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[1] Delaune, *Angliæ Metropolis*, p. 338.

> *May* 5, 1659.—I went to visit my brother in London, and next day to see a new Opera, after the Italian way, in recitative music and scenes, much inferior to the Italian composure and magnificence; but it was prodigious that in a time of such public consternation such a vanity should be kept up or permitted. I being engaged with company could not decently resist the going to see it, though my heart smote me for it.—*Evelyn.*

In 1660 a company of players, under Rhodes, acted here until Killigrew and Herbert managed to suppress them. Charles II. had authorised two companies of players, and two only—one under Killigrew, called the King's Servants; and one under Davenant, called the Duke's. Rhodes's players (Mohun, Hart, etc.) joined Killigrew; and Davenant's newly-formed company, with Betterton in its ranks, began to act in the Cockpit Theatre, vacated by Rhodes. Here they continued till they removed, in 1662, to their new theatre in *Portugal Row*, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields.[3] Killigrew's house (opened April 8, 1663) was erected on the site of the present *Drury Lane Theatre.*

**Cockpit (The),** in St. James's Park, stood at some steps leading from the *Birdcage Walk* into Dartmouth Street, near the top of Queen Street, and was distinguished by a cupola. It was taken down in 1816, but had been deserted long before, "that behind Gray's Inn having the only vogue."[4] Hogarth's print of "The Cockpit," published in 1758, gives an excellent idea of the scenes which passed daily inside of this building. In Ackermann's *Microcosm of London*, 1808, is a print of the inside of this Cockpit with figures by Rowlandson. In 1821 (Tom and Jerry's time) the "Royal Cockpit" was in Tufton Street, Westminster; and there is an excellent account of a visit to it in the *London Magazine* (November, 1822, p. 398) by Hamilton Reynolds.

> Cocks of the game are yet cherished by divers men for their pleasures, much money being laid on their heads when they fight in pits, whereof some be costly made for that purpose.—*Stow*, p. 36.
>
> Within the City what variety of bowling-allies there are, some open, some covered. There are tennis-courts, shuffle-boards, playing at cudgels, cock-fightings, a sport peculiar to the English, and so is bear and bull-baytings, there being not such dangerous dogs and cocks anywhere else.—Howell's *Londinopolis* (1657), p. 399.

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[1] Parton's *History of St. Giles*, p. 235.

[2] Collier's *Life of Shakespeare*, vol. i. p. ccxiii.

[3] Malone's *Shakespeare*, by Boswell, vol. iii. pp. 252, 254.

[4] *Hatton*, p. 8.

William Windham was the last man in England of eminence and high character who delighted in this cruel sport. On October 5, 1796, he entered in his Diary, "Dinner at Mr. Pitt's before Cockpit. Drove back to Fulham after Cockpit was over. Found that Passport was come from the Directory."

There was an ancient building in Tufton Street, Westminster, called the "Cockpit Royal" and the royal arms had once been emblazoned over the door. It was in this building I first witnessed a main of cocks, and there that the grandfather of the present Duke of Norfolk—notorious for his extraordinary appearance—attired in that sky-blue dress which, when I was a boy, I had often seen, with large ruffles at his wrists, with which in shooting, he would at times wipe out the pan of his gun—went to see one of the great "mains of the day."—Grantley Berkeley, *My Life and Recollections*, 1865, vol. i. p. 282.

**Cockpit (The),** WHITEHALL PALACE, was a portion of Henry VIII.'s palace, much as a billiard-room would be at the present day; but when it ceased to be employed for the sport is not clear. It looked upon St. James's Palace. Malone says, "Neither Elizabeth, nor James I., nor Charles I., I believe, ever went to the public theatre; but they frequently ordered plays to be performed at Court, which were represented in the royal theatre called the Cockpit."

*August* 4, 1607.—Warrant to pay 100 marks per annum to Wm. Gateacre, for breeding, feeding, etc., the King's game cocks, during the life of George Coliner, Cockmaster.

*August* 8, 1607.—Grant in reversion to Wm. Gateacre, of the Office of cockmaster to the King.—*Cal. State Pap.*, 1603-1610, p. 367.

From the MS. books in the Lord Chamberlain's Office it appears that in the reign of Charles II. the groom-porter alone had the power of licensing Cockpits. In 1635 Sir Henry Herbert's Office Book contains the following entry:—

On Tuesday night the 17th of February, 1634-1635, a French company of Players, being approved of by the Queene at her house two nights before, and commended by her Majesty to the Kinge, were admitted to the Cockpit in Whitehall, and there presented the Kinge and Queene with a French comedy called *Melise*, with good approbation: for which play the Kinge gave them ten pounds.

Philip Herbert, Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, had his lodgings at the Cockpit in 1649, and from one of his windows saw Charles I. pass from St. James's to the scaffold. He died in these apartments on January 23 of the following year. Oliver Cromwell seems to have been his successor. In the Commons' Journals of February 29, 1650, is the entry, "*Resolved* that the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland have the use of the lodgings called the Cockpit, of the Spring Garden and St. James's House, and the command of St. James's Park." During the Protectorate, when all Whitehall was in his possession, he still retained the Cockpit.

Next Friday, 20th February 1657, which was Thanksgiving Day [for Oliver's escape from assassination], the Honourable House, after hearing two sermons at Margaret's, Westminster, partook of a most princely entertainment by invitation from his Highness at Whitehall. "After dinner his Highness withdrew to the Cockpit; and there entertained them with rare music, both of voices and instruments, till the evening;" his Highness being very fond of music.—Carlyle's *Cromwell*.

It was in this year that Cromwell relaxed the Puritan rules against "Music and Declamation after the manner of the Ancients," and it is probable that the Cockpit performances and those "at the back part of Rutland House" were of the same character. In the records of the Audit Office a payment of xxx$^{li.}$ per annum "to the Keeper of our Playhouse called the Cockpitt in St. James's Park."

Just before the restoration the apartments were assigned by Parliament to General Monk; and Charles II. confirmed the arrangement. Monk resided here throughout the terrible plague season of 1666, and died here, January 3, 1670. Pepys mentions several plays being acted at the Cockpit during Monk's occupancy. In 1673 large sums were laid out on the lodgings, and they were made over to George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, who probably sold them to Sir Thomas Osborne, as, on the marriage of the Lady Anne in 1683, the Duchess of Marlborough[1] tells it was *bought* from the Duke of Leeds in order to be settled on the Princess and her heirs. She was residing here in 1688; and on the landing of the Prince of Orange fled at midnight by the "backstairs which led down from her closet" and walked to the hackney coach which Bishop Compton and the Earl of Dorset had waiting for her "in the neighbourhood of the Cockpit." When the Revolution was accomplished she returned to these apartments, and continued to occupy them till the differences with her sister caused her to remove to Berkeley House, Piccadilly. [*See* Berkeley House.] When Whitehall was burned down in 1697, the Cockpit escaped and was used as a Court for the Committee of the Privy Council, and here on March 8, 1711, a French emigrant, named Guiscard, having been brought up for examination on a charge of high treason, suddenly seized a penknife and struck at the minister, Robert, Earl of Oxford. The wound was slight, and not at all such as one would suppose from Johnson's well-known line:—

> And fixed disease on Harley's closing life.

In 1705 the Commissioners for drawing up the terms of union between England and Scotland sat in the Cockpit, and Sir Christopher Wren was directed to enclose part of the garden to form a recreation ground for them.

When in 1761 Lord Bute was appointed Prime Minister he had no official residence, and his own house in Harley Street was a small one. He therefore held his public levees at the Cockpit, and his example was followed by the Duke of Grafton and Lord North. Treasury minutes bore its name at their head, and the semi-official letters of ministers were dated from it. It represented very much what "Downing Street" has done in our time, and afforded a constant subject of joking to wits and caricaturists.[2]

*December* 15, 1742.—I write to you in a vast hurry, for I am going to a meeting at the Cockpit, to hear the King's Speech read to the members. Mr. Pelham presides there.—*H. Walpole to Sir Horace Mann.*

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[1] *Account of the Conduit*, etc., p. 57.

[2] Gillray has a clever cartoon of the "Treasury Cock" or "Cock Pitt."

*December* 19, 1798.—Went to the Cockpit in the evening to hear the King's Speech read. Two-thirds of the room were filled with strangers and blackguard news writers. Mr. Pitt came in at half-past nine with Mr. Secretary Dundas, the Lords of the Treasury, Master of the Rolls, Attorney and Solicitor General, etc. The Speaker absent from illness.—Lord Colchester's *Diary*, vol. i. p. 12.

Whitehall Gate, as standing between the Cockpit and the Park, was commonly called *Cockpit Gate.*

**Cockpit Alley,** DRURY LANE, so called after the Cockpit Theatre, and afterwards corruptly named *Pitt Place*, was situated nearly opposite the present "mortuary house" and graveyard. Titus Oates lived in this alley. In the Assassination Plot of 1696 the "Black Posts in Cockpit Alley" was one of the chief resorts of Sir George Barclay and the other conspirators.

In the last century Cockpit Alleys, Cockpit Buildings, Cockpit Courts, Cockpit Streets or Cockpit Yards were to be found in almost every part of London, their occurrence and number testifying to the general prevalence of the sport of cock-fighting, but most of them have been swept away or had their names changed.

**Cockspur Street,** CHARING CROSS. Why the street is so called is unknown, possibly from some fancied connection with *The Mews* adjoining the Cock Tavern. [*See* The Cock, Charing Cross.] Charles Byrne or O'Brian, the Irish giant, died in this street in 1783. He was 8 feet 4 inches in height, and his skeleton—one of the curiosities of the College of Surgeons—measures 8 feet. He was only twenty-two at his death. The Bronze equestrian statue of George III., by Matthew Cotes Wyatt, was erected in 1837. Colnaghi's print-shop is now in Pall Mall East.

We would rather pay a shilling to Mr. Colnaghi of Cockspur Street, to look at his windows on one of his best furnished days, than we would for many an exhibition. —*Leigh Hunt.*

Smollett was in the habit of frequenting "a small tavern in the corner of Cockspur Street" called the Golden Ball, "where we had a frugal supper and a little punch, as the finances of none of the company were in very good order." Dr. Carlyle was there with him when the news of the Battle of Culloden arrived, and relates the stratagems they resorted to on leaving lest they should be detected by the mob as Scotchmen and roughly handled.[1] [*See* British Coffee-house, Cockspur Street.]

**Cocoa Tree (The),** No. 64 ST. JAMES'S STREET, but originally in Pall Mall. It was the Tory "Chocolate-house" of Queen Anne's time. The Whig Coffee-house was the *St. James's*, near the Thatched House in St. James's Street.

I must not forget to tell you, that the parties have their different places, where, however, a stranger is always well received; but a Whig will no more go to the

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[1] *Autobiography of Dr. Alexander Carlyle*, p. 190.

Cocoa Tree or Ozinda's, than a Tory will be seen at the Coffee-house of St. James's. —John Macky, *A Journey through England*, 8vo, 1722, vol. i. p. 168.

To be let the late dwelling-house of the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Essex, near the Cocoa Tree Chocolate House in Pall Mall; with a garden having a pleasant prospect into the Park.—*Daily Post*, January 1727.

My face is likewise very well known at the Grecian, the Cocoa Tree, and in the theatres, both of Drury Lane and the Haymarket.—*The Spectator*, No. 1, March 1, 1711.

During the rebellion of 1745 the Cocoa Tree was regarded as the headquarters of the Jacobites; and Horace Walpole tells George Montagu (June 24, 1746) that when the Duke of Cumberland gave Mordaunt the Pretender's coach on condition that he rode up to London in it, the Brigadier replied, "That I will, Sir, and drive till it stops of its own accord at the Cocoa Tree." About this time the Coffee-house was turned into a Club, and in 1761, when Lord Bute came into power it was recognised as the "Ministerial Club." Gibbon gave a lively description of it in the following year:—

This respectable body, of which I have the honour of being a member, affords every evening a sight truly English. Twenty or thirty, perhaps, of the first men in the kingdom in point of fortune and fashion, supping at little tables covered with a napkin, in the middle of a coffee-room, upon a bit of cold meat, or a sandwich, and drinking a glass of punch. At present we are full of king's counsellors, and lords of the bedchamber, who, having jumped into the ministry, make a very singular medley of their old principles and language with their modern ones.—Gibbon, in 1762, (*Miscellaneous Works*, vol. i. p. 154).

Gaming ran as high here as at White's:—

*February* 6, 1780.—Within this week there has been a cast at hazard at the Cocoa Tree, the difference of which amounted to an hundred and fourscore thousand pounds. Mr. O'Birne, an Irish gamester, had won £100,000 of a young Mr. Harvey of Chigwell,[1] just started from a midshipman into an estate by his elder brother's death. O'Birne said, "You can never pay me." "I can," said the youth, "my estate will sell for the debt." "No," said O.; "I will win ten thousand—you shall throw for the odd ninety." They did, and Harvey won.—*Walpole to Mann* (*Letters*, vol. vii. p. 329).

Lord Byron belonged to the Club in 1812. The Club still flourishes. Its members are limited to 350, who pay an entrance fee of 10 guineas and an annual subscription of 4 guineas.

**Cogers' Hall,** the name of a public-house, No. 15 BRIDE LANE, FLEET STREET, where a set of politicians or *thinkers*, calling themselves "The Honorable Society of Cogers," collect at night and discuss the affairs of the State over porter, ale, and warm spirits and water. They derive their name of "Cogers" from the Latin *cogito*, and were first established in 1756. At one period the meetings were much frequented by law students and young barristers, who there "imped their wings," meditating higher flights elsewhere. Admission was *gratis*. You were not required to speak; but it was necessary to drink "for the good of the house."

**Colby House,** KENSINGTON, stood in the high road facing the palace gates, at the entrance of the High Street. It was built about

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[1] Afterwards Sir Eliab Harvey, G.C.B., one of the heroes of Trafalgar and M.P. for Essex.

1720 by Sir Thomas Colby, Bart., respecting whom there is a story related by the Jacobite Dr. King, to the effect that his death was caused by a chill taken when he got out a-bed and went downstairs in the night to find the key of his cellar, for fear of being robbed. The house consisted of a centre and two wings, and was two storeys in height. It was pulled down in 1873 to clear the site for Baron Grant's most costly mansion, which was itself pulled down in 1882.

**Cold Bath Fields,** a district on the west side of CLERKENWELL, so called from a well of cold water, discovered 1697, formerly situated in fields, but afterwards built over. In Cold Bath Fields is the "House of Correction," opened in 1794, and closed in accordance with the provisions of the Prisons Act of 1877. A pile of buildings is in course of erection (1888) in Cold Bath Square by the Artisans', Labourers', and General Dwelling Company. [*See* Bath Street; Eyre Street Hill, House of Correction; Warner Street.] Richard Earlom, the engraver, was living at No. 5 Bain's Row, Cold Bath Fields, in 1805.

**Cold Harbour,** or COLDHARBOROUGH, UPPER THAMES STREET, a capital messuage so called, of which Stow could find no earlier mention than the 13th of Edward II., when it was demised or let by Sir John Abel, knight, to Henry Stow, draper. It was subsequently sold (8th of Edward III.) to Sir John Poultney, who died in 1349, having filled the office of mayor on four several occasions. It was then called "Poultney's Inn," and "counted a right fair and stately house."[1] Passing though various hands, it came at last to the Crown. Richard III., in 1485, granted it to the College of Heralds, who had lately received their charter from him; and Henry VII., willing to annul every act of his predecessor, gave it to George Talbot, fourth Earl of Shrewsbury (d. 1541). Its after history is a little confused. Henry VIII. is known to have given it to Tunstal, Bishop of Durham, in exchange for *Durham House*, in the Strand, and Edward VI. to have given it, on Tunstal's deprivation, to Francis, fifth Earl of Shrewsbury. The date of the transfer to Tunstal is unknown, but that of the grant to Lord Shrewsbury was June 30, 1553, six days before the death of Edward VI. Francis, fifth Earl of Shrewsbury, died in 1560; and his son, the sixth Earl, the guardian, for fifteen years, of Mary Queen of Scots (d. 1590), "took it down, and in place thereof built a great number of small tenements, letten out," in Stow's time, "for great rents to people of all sorts."[1] It was a place of sanctuary, but how or when it became so is not known. If the meaning of the term Cold Harbour be, as has been suggested, a bare or unfurnished place of shelter, its reputation as an asylum may have been traditional, and gained strength by acquiescence. At any rate it was popularly regarded as a sanctuary, if it had no legal title.

What! Is not our house our own Cole Harbour, our castle of come-down and lie?—Middleton, *The Black Book.* In his "Trick to Catch the Old One," he lays one of his scenes (Act iv. Sc. 1) in "an apartment in Cole Harbour," and in a previous scene (Act iii. Sc. 3) one of the characters describes it as "The Devil's Sanctuary."

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[1] *Stow*, p. 89.

> Or thence thy starved brother live and die,
> Within the cold Coal-harbour sanctuary.
>
> Bishop Hall, *Satires*, B. v. Sc. 1.

> *Morose.* Your knighthood itself shall come on its knees, and it shall be rejected; or it [knighthood] shall do worse, take sanctuary in Cole Harbour, and fast.—Ben Jonson, *The Silent Woman.*

> *Old Harding.* And tho' the beggar's brat, his wife, I mean,
> Should, for the want of lodging, sleep on stalls,
> Or lodge in stocks or cages, would your charities
> Take her to better harbour?

> *John.* Unless to Cold Harbour, where, of twenty chimnies standing, you shall scarce, in a whole winter, see two smoking. We harbour her? Bridewell shall first.—Heywood and Rowley, *Fortune by Land and Sea*, 4to, 1655.

> Or hast thou tooke thee a chamber in Cold Harbour?—Nash's *Have with you to Saffron Walden*, 1596.

> *Justiniano.* You swore you would build me a lodging by the Thames side with a water gate to it, or else take me a lodging in Cole Harbour.—*Westward Ho*, 4to, 1607.

The City of London Brewery (formerly Calvert's), No. 89 *Upper Thames Street*, occupies the site, and the name was until recently preserved in Cold Harbour Lane, leading to the Thames, by the burying-ground of Allhallows the Less, a church destroyed in the Great Fire and not rebuilt. The entrance was by an arched gate, on which stood the steeple and choir of Allhallows the Less. There is a Cold Harbour Lane in Camberwell, and there are (or were) a Cold Harbour in the Hackney Road, and a Cold Harbour Place in Southwark.

**Colebrooke Row,** ISLINGTON. Charles Lamb and his sister went to live here in the summer of 1823. He wrote to Southey:—

> *E. J. H.*, *November* 21, 1823.—I am at Colebrook Cottage, Colebrook Row, Islington. A detached whitish house, close to the New River, end of Colebrook Terrace, left hand from Sadlers' Wells.—*Southey's Life*, vol. v. p. 153.

> *September* 2, 1823.—I have a cottage in Colebrook Row, Islington, a cottage for it is detached; a white house with six good rooms; the New River (rather elderly by this time) runs (if a modest walking pace can be so termed) close to the foot of the house; and behind is a spacious garden with trees (I assure you), pears, strawberries, parsnips, leeks, carrots, cabbages, to delight the heart of old Alcinous. You enter without a passage into a cheerful dining-room, all studded over and rough with old books; and above is a lightsome drawing-room, three windows, full of choice prints. I feel like a great lord, never having had a house before.—*Lamb to Bernard Barton*, p. 122.

Here he received his manumission from the India House, and "came home FOR EVER on Tuesday" (March 29, 1825); and here took place the incident of George Dyer walking into the "waters of Sir Hugh Middleton" which Elia so happily recorded in his *Amicus Redivivus.* Lamb left Colebrooke Row at Christmas 1828, and took "an odd-looking gambogish-coloured house" at Chase Side, Enfield. The New River runs as much as ever at the foot of the houses in Colebrooke Row, but now indeed a "mockery of a river—liquid artifice—wretched conduit!"—

for it is covered over, and flows unseen. By No. 10 Colebrooke Row is the Islington English Presbyterian Church.

**Coleman Street,** CITY, runs from Lothbury to Fore Street, Cripplegate. Stow says that it was "so called of Coleman, the first builder and owner thereof,"[1] but this is a mistake. The Robert Coleman here referred to as "the first builder" was the son of Reginald Coleman, who died in 1483, whereas Coleman Street is mentioned in the City Letter Books at least two centuries earlier; and "had its name, there can hardly be a doubt, from the charcoal-burners, or *colemen*, who settled in that extremity of the City, adjoining the Moor, at an early date."[2] William Cunningham, physician and astronomer, author of the *Speculum Cosmographiæ* (London 1559), lived in this street. Another noted physician and astrologer, Dr. William Fludd (or, as he styled himself, De Fluctibus), died here September 8, 1637. On September 24, 1598, as Francis Bacon was returning to his chambers in Gray's Inn from conducting an examination in the Tower, he was arrested in the neighbourhood of Lombard Street, "for £300 principal," . . . "without warning either by letter or message," by one Sympson, a goldsmith, "a man noted much," writes Bacon, "for extremities and stoutness upon his purse." . . . "He would have urged it to have had me in prison; which he had done, had not Sheriff More, to whom I sent, gently recommended me to *an handsome house in Coleman Street*, where I am."[3] The five members accused of treason by Charles I. concealed themselves in this street. "The Star, in Coleman Street," was a tavern where Oliver Cromwell and several of his party occasionally met.

> *Counsel.* Mr. Gunter, what can you say concerning a meeting and consultation at the Star, in Coleman Street?
>
> *Gunter.* My Lord, I was a servant at the Star, in Coleman Street, with one Mr. Hildesley. That house was a house where Oliver Cromwell and several of that party did use to meet in consultation; they had several meetings: I do remember very well one amongst the rest, in particular, that Mr. Peters was there: he came in the afternoon about four o'clock, and was there till ten or eleven at night; I, being but a drawer, could not hear much of their discourse, but the subject was tending towards the king, after he was a prisoner, for they called him by the name of Charles Stuart; I heard not much of the discourse; they were writing, but what I knew not, but I guessed it to be something drawn up against the king; I perceived that Mr. Peters was privy to it, and pleasant in the company.—*Trial of Hugh Peters.*

The street was in these times often referred to as a haunt of Puritans. In a conventicle in "Swan Alley," on the east side of this street, Venner, a wine-cooper and Millennarian, preached the opinions of his sect to "the soldiers of King Jesus." The result is matter of history: an insurrection followed—"Venner's Insurrection;" and Venner, their leader, was hanged and quartered in Coleman Street, January 19, 1661. John Goodwin, minister in Coleman Street, waited on Charles I. the day before the King's execution, tendered his services, and offered to pray for him. The King thanked him, but said he had chosen Dr. Juxon, whom he knew. Vicars wrote an attack on Goodwin, called the "Coleman Street Conclave Visited," in which he speaks of that grand impostor, Mr. John Goodwin, "whose big-braggadocchio, wave-like, swelling and swaggering writings, full fraught with six-footed terms and fleshlie rhetorical phrases," have misled the "credulous soul-murdered proselytes of Coleman Street." Justice Clement, in Ben Jonson's *Every Man in his Humour*, lived in Coleman Street; and the house of Oliver Cob, the water-bearer,—"at the sign of the Water Tankard hard by the Green Lattice,"—stood by the Wall [*i.e.* London Wall] at the bottom of Coleman Street. Cowley wrote a play, called *Cutter of Coleman Street:* and Dryden refers to its inhabitants:—

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[1] *Stow*, p. 107.

[2] Riley, *Memorials*, p. 19.

[3] *Bacon to Lord Keeper Egerton;* Spedding's *Life of Bacon*, vol. ii. p. 107; *Account of Life and Times*, vol. i. p. 233.

> Some have expected from our Bills to-day
> To find a Satire in our Poet's play.
> The zealous rout from Coleman Street did run,
> To see the story of the Friar and Nun;
> Or tales yet more ridiculous to hear
> Vouched by their vicar of ten pounds a year.
> Dryden's *Epilogue to the Assignation, or Love in a Nunnery*, 1672.

Bloomfield, author of the *Farmer's Boy*, lived in Great Bell Alley, Coleman Street. [*See* Bell Alley.]

> The carriers of Cambridge doe lodge at the Bell in Coleman Street; they come every Thursday.—Taylor's *Carriers' Cosmographie*, 4to, 1637.

Coleman Street is now the principal centre for the wool-merchants and wool-brokers of the City; and on the west side is the *Wool Exchange*, a large and handsome building erected in 1874. On the same side is the church of St. Stephen; and on the east side, at the corner of London Wall, the Armourers' and Braziers' Hall. [*See* those headings.]

**Coleman Street Buildings,** east side of Coleman Street, leading to Moorgate Street. At No. 6 lived (1786-1794) the Rev. John Newton, the hymn-writer and commentator, and the friend of Cowper and Wilberforce.

**Coleman Street (Ward of).** One of the twenty-six wards of London, and so called from the street of that name. It extends from Tokenhouse Yard to Basinghall Street, and from Princes Street and Lothbury to Finsbury Circus. Coleman Street, Lothbury, Moorgate Street, and Finsbury Circus, originally formed the "Lower Walks of Moorfields." Stow enumerates three churches in this ward:—*St. Olave Upwell*, in Old Jewry; *St. Margaret*, *Lothbury;* and *St. Stephen*, *Coleman Street.* These three churches were rebuilt after the Great Fire.

**College Hill,** UPPER THAMES STREET AND CANNON STREET, so called after a College of St. Spirit and St. Mary, founded by Richard Whittington, mercer, and thrice Mayor of London. His last mayoralty was in 1419. The church is named *St. Michael's*, *College Hill.* Here is *Mercers' School*, occupying the site of "God's House or Hospital," an almshouse founded by Whittington, and removed to Highgate in 1808. [*See* Mercers' School.] The second and last Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, lived in a large house on the west of College Hill, towards the top. [*See* Buckingham House.]

> From borrowing our own house to feast scholars ill,
> And then be un-chancellored against our will,
> Nought left of a College, but College Hill,
> Libera nos Domine.—*Duke of Buckingham's Litany.*

Here was the freehold estate of Robert Knight, Cashier of the South Sea Company, which was seized and sold under the Bill of Pains and Penalties.

**College Street,** WESTMINSTER (now GREAT COLLEGE STREET). Edmund Gibbon's aunt, "Mrs. Catherine Porten, the true mother of my mind as well as of my health," on the wreck of her father's fortune resolved to keep a boarding-house for Westminster scholars, and after the Christmas holidays, in January 1749, the future historian accompanied her to her new house in College Street.

> At first I was alone: but my aunt's resolution was praised; her character was esteemed; her friends were numerous and active; in the course of some years she became the mother of forty or fifty boys, for the most part of family and fortune; and as her primitive habitation was too narrow, she built and occupied a spacious mansion in Dean's Yard.—Gibbon's *Autobiography.*

On his first return from Lausanne in 1758 he tells us:—

> The only person in England I was impatient to see was my aunt Porten, the affectionate guardian of my tender years. I hastened to her house in College Street, Westminster, and the evening was spent in the effusions of joy and confidence.—*Ibid.*

**College of Arms.** [*See* Heralds' College].

**College of Physicians.** [*See* Physicians, Royal College of.]

**College of Surgeons.** [*See* Surgeons, Royal College of.]

**Colonial (Royal) Institute,** NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE. This Society was founded in 1868 with the object of providing a place of meeting for all gentlemen connected with the Colonies and British India, and others taking an interest in Colonial and Indian affairs; and was incorporated in 1882.

**Colonial Office (The),** WHITEHALL, a Government Office for conducting the business between Great Britain and her colonies, occupies the side of the New Government Offices next Parliament Street. The old Colonial Office was in Downing Street, and was demolished in the spring of 1876. In a small waiting-room in the old Colonial Office the Duke of Wellington, then Sir Arthur Wellesley, and Lord Nelson, both waiting to see the Secretary of State, met for the only time in their lives.

**Colosseum (The),** in the REGENT'S PARK, a circular building, erected 1824-1826 (Decimus Burton, architect) for Mr. Hornor, a land-surveyor, who made sketches for a panorama of London from the top of St. Paul's, afterwards finished by Mr. E. T. Parris and his assistants on 46,000 square feet of canvas. The name was suggested by the colossal size of the building, which resembled in form the Pantheon at Rome, and not the Colosseum. The building was a rotunda 126 feet in diameter covered by a dome. On the west side was a hexastyle Doric portico with columns of the same size as those of the Parthenon. Besides the panorama of London, there was added in 1848 one of Paris, and in the portion of the building adjoining Albany Street was exhibited the cyclorama of the earthquake of Lisbon. The building contained the Hall of Mirrors, the Gothic Aviary, and the Stalactite Caverns. The grounds adjoining the building were filled with artificial ruins and scenery of Mont Blanc which was seen with good effect from the windows of the Swiss chalet. The building was sold in 1831 to Messrs. Braham and Yates for £40,000, and again in 1843 to Mr. D. Montague for 23,000 guineas. After remaining closed for several years the exhibition was undertaken by Dr. Bachhoffner in 1857, and the whole of the entertainments, including lectures on elementary science, dissolving views, etc., were opened to the public at a charge of one shilling. Dr. Bachhoffner continued the direction until February 1863, when he was succeeded by Mr. George Buckland. The building was finally closed at the end of 1863. After being empty for several years the building was demolished in 1875, and a terrace of first-class houses built on the site. Rogers was a great admirer of the building, pronouncing it to be "finer than anything among the remains of architectural art in Italy!"[1]

**Columbia Market and Buildings,** BETHNAL GREEN. On a desolate tract, a short distance east of Shoreditch Church and the Hackney Road, only in part covered with wretched dwellings, and in the midst of a poverty-stricken population, the Baroness Burdett-Coutts erected a group of four lofty blocks of artisans' dwellings and a splendid market-house, besides giving largely in building a neighbouring church and improving the ways and approaches. *Columbia Market*, established under a private Act obtained by Miss Burdett-Coutts in 1866, and completed in 1869, was designed, like all those buildings, by Mr. H. A. Darbishire. It comprises a quadrangle for open-air business, 285 by 255; a clock-tower above 100 feet high and a market-hall 100 feet long, 50 feet wide, and 50 high; a Gothic hall divided into seven bays by clustered granite shafts (twice the height of those of Salisbury Cathedral) with bronze bands and capitals, from which spring the ribs of a groined wooden roof—altogether a hall rich enough to be the nave of a moderate cathedral. The market is said to have cost the Baroness £200,000, but for some reason the people of the neighbourhood have not taken to it, and as a market it has not been successful.

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[1] Dyce's *Rogers*, P. 190.

It was closed from 1878 to 1884, when it was reopened, and it is now more successful than formerly. *Columbia Buildings*, the vast group of model lodgings, have been built block by block, and each in turn tenanted as soon as built. They are admirably constructed and fitted, and form with the market and church a very striking architectural group.

**Comedy Theatre,** PANTON STREET, was opened on October 15, 1881. It is a small building, chiefly suitable for comic opera.

**Commercial Docks,** ROTHERHITHE (now known as the SURREY COMMERCIAL DOCKS), about three miles from London Bridge, with four entrances from the Thames at different points, extending over a length of 1¾ mile of the river. These docks originated in the *Howland Great Wet Dock* of about 10 acres, which existed as early as 1660, and was the property of a family of that name settled at Streatham. The dock, with the other estates, passed to the Russell family by the marriage in 1695 of Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of John Howland, with Wriothesley, Marquis of Tavistock. In 1763 the dock was sold to Messrs. John and William Wells, and was afterwards named the *Greenland Dock*, and appropriated to the reception of vessels engaged in the whale-fishery. That trade declining, the dock changed hands, and was adapted to the timber trade. In 1807 the Commercial Dock Company was formed for the purpose of purchasing *Greenland Dock* and *Norway Dock*, with the land adjacent to Plough Bridge Road, then called " Rogues Lane." In 1809 the estate of Baltic Dock Company was transferred to the Commercial Dock Company, who the following year obtained an Act of Parliament empowering them to maintain and improve the old docks and construct new docks in the parish of Rotherhithe, with a view to facilitate the discharge of ships and vessels laden with timber, wood, etc. The Company have since obtained various consolidation and extension Acts, have from time to time purchased additional land, excavated new basins and timber ponds, erected extensive granaries, warehouses, wharves, etc., and incorporated the *East Country Dock*, which lay immediately to the south. In 1864 the Grand Surrey Dock Company was amalgamated with the Commercial Dock Company under the title of the Surrey Commercial Dock Company. The property of the Surrey Commercial Docks now comprises 10 docks and 7 timber ponds, with an aggregate water area of 176 acres, and land or wharfage area of 193 acres, making in all 369 acres, and a canal extending from the docks at Rotherhithe to Camberwell and Peckham with an area of 66 acres. Permission to visit the docks may be obtained at the Office of the Company, No. 106 Fenchurch Street.

**Commercial Road** runs from Whitechapel to Limehouse, and was made in 1803, chiefly at the expense of the East India Company, as a means of communication between the East India Docks at Blackwall and the Company's warehouses in the City. The extension from Limehouse to the East India Docks is called the *East India Dock Road.*

The old road was known as *White Horse Lane*, and is so marked in Horwood's Map. In Strype's Map, 1720, it is merely marked out and ends abruptly at Hangman's Acre, now Albert Square. In 1829-1830 the East India Company laid a tramway along the road to their docks, formed of blocks of granite 18 inches wide and 12 inches thick, by means of which their huge vans could be drawn with ease. In 1870 the Metropolitan Board of Works continued the Commercial Road eastward, from Back Church Lane to Whitechapel, High Street, and from the High Street, opposite, made a new street called *Commercial Street* to Shoreditch, opposite the then terminus (now Goods Station) of the Great Eastern Railway.

**Compter (The),** St. Margaret's Hill, Southwark, a prison for the Borough of the City of London, wherein debtors and others for misdemeanours were imprisoned. It was so called from *Computare*, "because," says Minsheu, "whosoever slippeth in there must be sure to account, and pay well too, ere he get out again." It was built on the site of old St. Margaret's Church, opposite the Tabard, and was destroyed in the great Southwark fire of 1676. Counter Street, Counter Row, and Counter Alley, in the locality of *St. Margaret's Hill*, preserve a street recollection of a place once sufficiently well known. In Letter Book, Z. Guildhall, circa 1584, is this, "Thomas Bates, bridgemaster, to treat with Sir John Cary for the purchase of the court-house in the borough of Southwark for the use of the said city."

> A part of this parish church of St. Margaret is now [1596] a Court, wherein the assizes and sessions be kept, and the Court of Admiralty is also there kept. One other part of the same church is now a prison called the Compter in Southwarke.—*Stow*, p. 153.

In the early part of the last century the City Compter was rebuilt in Mill Lane, Tooley Street. The materials were sold and removed in 1853. After the fire, 1676, the City would not surrender lease of Compter (it had been farmed or leased out), they would not rebuild the prison, but would grant reasonable terms for other buildings. The keeper might surrender his holding if he would surrender his office too.[1]

> The Counter was formerly kept at St. Margaret's Hill next to the Session-house: But is lately removed by order of the City to a place in St. Olave's parish, near Battle Bridge, called, I think, Eglin's Gate.—*Strype*, Second Appendix, p. 12.

Felons were in 1548 ordered to be committed to this prison instead of to Newgate.

> Five jayles or prisons are in Southwarke placed,
> The Counter once St. Margaret's Church defaced,
> The Marshalsea, the King's Bench and White Lyon;
> Then there's the Clinke, where handsome lodgings be,
> And much good may it do them all for me.
> Taylor, the Water Poet, 1630.

[*See* Giltspur Street, Poultry, and Wood Street.]

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[1] Fire Decrees, 1677, Guildhall.

**Compton Street,** Soho, built in the reign of Charles I. by Sir Francis Compton. New Compton Street, when first formed, was denominated Stiddolph Street, after Sir Richard Stiddolph, the owner of the land. From a demise of the whole adjoining marsh land, made by Charles II. to Sir Francis Compton, the name was changed to Compton Street.

**Conduit, Cornhill.** [*See* Cornhill.]

**Conduit Fields,** a series of pleasant meadows which separated Belsize Park from Hampstead, in one of which stood an old well or conduit called the Shepherd's Well. These fields long gave a particularly rural effect to Belsize Terrace, but in 1875 they were threatened, and an attempt was made to obtain subscriptions for the purpose of purchasing the ground for a public park. Unfortunately these endeavours were unsuccessful, and Fitzjohn's Avenue and other streets have been built upon the fields.

**Conduit, Great and Little,** Cheapside. [*See* Cheapside.]

**Conduit Street,** Regent Street and New Bond Street, was completed in 1713, and so called from a conduit of sweet water in Conduit Mead, a field of which, when the street was built, no more definite description could be given than that it consisted of 27 acres, and lay between Piccadilly and Paddington. On March 7, 1666, a lease of the Conduit Mead was granted to the Earl of Clarendon by the City of London for ninety-nine years at a nominal rent of £8 a year.

> *July* 18, 1691.—I went to London to hear Mr. Stringfellow preach his first sermon in the new erected church of Trinity in Conduit Street, to which I did recommend him to Dr. Tenison for the constant preacher and lecturer. This church being formerly built of timber on Hounslow Heath by King James for the mass-priests, being begged by Dr. Tenison, rector of St. Martin's, was set up by that public-minded, charitable, and pious man.—*Evelyn.*

In the Works Accounts of the Crown for 1667-1668 the sum of £550 : 19 : 1 is entered for the "Chapel for His Majesty's Service at the Camp on Hounslow Heath." It was built of wood and slated. Pennant gives a highly-coloured history of the chapel, but it is inaccurate and not worth quoting. In 1700 the chapel stood at the top of what is now Old Bond Street.[1] It was rebuilt of brick—a dull respectable-looking barn—by Archbishop Tenison, and lasted till 1877, when it was pulled down to make way for the showy shop of Messrs. Benjamin the tailors.

> The late Carew Mildmay, Esq., who, after a very long life, died a few years ago, used to say that he remembered killing a woodcock on the site of Conduit Street, at that time an open country. He and General Oglethorpe were great intimates, and nearly of the same age; and often produced proofs to each other of the length of their recollection.—*Pennant.*[2]

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[1] Mordan and Lea's Map, I. Harris, *delin. et sculp.*, 1700.

[2] The first Marquis Camden caught a woodcock in the area of his house in Arlington Street, next door but one to Piccadilly.—*Croker.*

The architect Earl of Burlington was the first to build on Conduit Mead. The quarrel between Lord Camelford and Captain Best, on account of Lord Camelford's mistress, a woman of the name of Symons, occurred at the Prince of Wales's Coffee-house in this street. The duel was fought next day (March 7, 1804) in the grounds behind Holland House. Lord Camelford was killed. But this was not Lord Camelford's first quarrel in this street. It was here that he wantonly insulted Captain Vancouver, the discoverer, under whom he had served in the voyage round the world. The result is represented in No. 154 of Gillray's Caricatures. Charles James Fox was born in this street, January 24, 1749. Boswell was in lodgings here in 1772, and it was here Johnson went home to tea with him, and delivered himself, among other literary and social dicta, of his famous but questionable opinion on biography, "Nobody can write the life of a man but those who have eat and drunk and lived in social intercourse with him."[1] Before the summer of 1786 Wilberforce was in lodgings in this street; Pitt at the same time living in Savile Street. No. 37 on the south side was for some years (1802-1803, etc., during the Addington administration) the residence of George Canning; and afterwards for many years of Dr. Elliotson, rebuilt after the latter's death. No. 36 was the residence of Sir Walter Farquhar, Bart., Pitt's friend and physician. At No. 39 Sir Astley Cooper, the great surgeon, died February 12, 1841. It was in assisting to remove the valuable library of his friend, Frederick North, endangered by its proximity to No. 61 (now Messrs. Lewis and Allenby's), then on fire, that the statesman Windham, in July 1809, received the injury which resulted in his death in the following May. The Coach and Horses in this street (No. 16, still standing) was the favourite resort of Thurtell, the murderer of Weare, and he drove from this house in his gig to pick up his intended victim on the day of the murder. No. 25 is Limmer's Hotel, a first-class private hotel, recently rebuilt. No. 9, on the north side, is the office of the Royal Institute of British Architects. The Architectural Association and kindred societies, the Society of Biblical Archæology, and other artistic and antiquarian institutions, hold their meetings in this building.

**Congregational Memorial Hall,** FARRINGDON STREET (east side), was erected on a portion of the site of the old Fleet Prison, and opened in 1874 to commemorate "the bicentenary of the ejection of 2000 clergymen from the Church of England in 1662, for refusing to make the declaration required by the Act of Uniformity," 14 Charles II., c. 4, which came into operation on St. Bartholomew's Day, August 24, of that year. To commemorate this event, which is regarded as the foundation of Nonconformity in England, a sum of a quarter of a million was subscribed, to be expended in building chapels and the erection of a Memorial Hall, which should serve as the centre of the ecclesiastical and political business of the Congregational body. The hall is a substantial stone structure, French Decorated in style, having a frontage 84 feet wide and 130 feet high to the pinnacle over the centre gable, and a lofty angle, tower and spire. The Great Hall, for public meetings and special services, is 87 feet long, 46 wide and 25 high, and will seat 1200 persons. The Library, a large and handsome room, contains the collection of books from the Congregational Library, Blomfield Street. There are besides numerous offices and reception rooms. The site cost £28,000; the building, £30,000. Messrs. J. Tarring and Son were the architects.

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[1] Croker's *Boswell*, p. 235.

**Connaught Place,** CUMBERLAND PLACE, near the Edgware Road. In No. 7, facing Hyde Park, Caroline, Princess of Wales, was living in 1814, and hither the Princess Charlotte hurried in a hackney-coach when she quarrelled with her father and fled from Warwick House. As soon as the place of her retreat was ascertained, the Duke of York, the Lord Chancellor, and some other person were sent by the Prince Regent to bring her back. Lord Eldon has described what took place:—

> When we arrived I informed her a carriage was at the door, and we would attend her home. But home she would not go. She kicked and bounced but would not go. Well, to do my office as gently as I could, I told her I was sorry for it, but until she did go she would be obliged to entertain us, as we would not leave her. At last she accompanied us.—*Life of Lord Eldon*, vol. ii. p. 253.

**Connaught Square,** EDGWARE ROAD. It is said that Tyburn gallows stood on the site of No. 49, and that in the lease granted by the Bishop of London the fact is particularly mentioned.

**Conservative Club House,** on the west side of ST. JAMES'S STREET, was founded, 1840, as a Club of ease to the Carlton. Built from the designs of George Basevi and Sydney Smirke, architects, 1843-1845, on the site of the Thatched House Tavern and several other houses; it was opened February 19, 1845. One of the houses destroyed was formerly occupied by Elmsley the bookseller, with whom Gibbon lodged. The total cost of building and furnishing was £73,211. The encaustic paintings of the interior are by Mr. Fred. Sang, and were executed at an expense of £2697. Members are elected by the committee, two black balls excluding. Entrance fee, 30 guineas; annual subscription, 10 guineas.

**Constabulary (The).** WESTMINSTER.

> A messuage in New Palace Yard, Westminster, granted by Henry VI. to John Duke of Bedford.—Walcott's *Memorials of Westminster*, 1851, p. 197.

**Constitution Hill,** ST. JAMES'S PARK, the road so called running from Buckingham Palace to Hyde Park Corner. No satisfactory explanation of the origin of the name has been given.

> King Charles II., after taking two or three turns one morning in St. James's Park (as was his usual custom), attended only by the Duke of Leeds and my Lord Cromarty, walked up Constitution Hill, and from thence into Hyde Park. But just as he was crossing the road, the Duke of York's coach was nearly arrived there. The Duke had been hunting that morning on Hounslow Heath, and was returning

in his coach, escorted by a party of the Guards, who, as soon as they saw the King, suddenly halted, and consequently stopped the coach. The Duke being acquainted with the occasion of the halt, immediately got out of his coach, and after saluting the King, said he was greatly surprised to find his Majesty in that place, with such a small attendance, and that he thought his Majesty exposed himself to some danger. "No kind of danger, James; for I am sure no man in England will take away my life to make you King." This was the King's answer. The old Lord Cromarty often mentioned this anecdote to his friends.—Dr. King's *Anecdotes of his Own Times*, p. 61.

The anecdote is characteristic; but it is doubtful if the slope was called Constitution Hill as early as the reign of Charles II. In Strype's Map, 1720, it is marked "Road to Kensington." In John Smith's Map, published in 1724, it is called "Constitution Hill," but in all subsequent Maps it is marked as "The King's Coach-way to Kensington." Dr. Armstrong tells us that Thomson once asked how a certain gentleman—meaning Glover, the author of *Leonidas*,[1]—could possibly be a poet, as he had never once seen a hill. "Now, I apprehend," says Armstrong, "that Mr. Thomson must have been misinformed here; for I remember to have met the very gentleman in question one Sunday evening, I think it might have been towards June or July, upon the utmost summit of Constitution Hill."

*August* 3, 1798.—I walked down Constitution Hill, and wrote Clara's two songs of the third Act in the Park. Just as I finished, with my pencil in my hand, saw I was observed by General F[itzpatrick].—Holcroft's *Diary*, p. 214.

On June 10, 1840, a lunatic named Edward Oxford fired at the Queen, as Her Majesty was proceeding with Prince Albert in an open phaeton up Constitution Hill. On June 29, 1850, Sir Robert Peel was riding up Constitution Hill, from Buckingham Palace, when, just by the wicket-gate leading into the Green Park, his horse shied and threw him; he was conveyed home, but survived only to July 2.

**Constitutional Club**, NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE, established in 1883 at 14 Regent Street "to promote the interests of the Conservative party in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland." The terracotta building now occupied by the club in Northumberland Avenue (Robert William Edis, architect) was completed in 1887. The subscription for town members is 5 guineas, for country members 3 guineas. The entrance fee is 10 guineas.

**Consumption Hospital**, FULHAM ROAD, established in 1841 for the treatment of consumption and all other diseases of the chest. The foundation stone of the hospital was laid by the late Prince Consort, June 11, 1844. The building (which is of red brick with stone dressings; F. J. Francis, architect) was opened in 1846. The chapel of the hospital, by E. B. Lamb, architect, was founded in 1849 by the Rev. Sir Henry Foulis, Bart. The western wing was added in 1852, and towards this Jenny Lind presented in July 1848 £1606 : 16s., the proceeds of a concert held by her for its aid.

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[1] Armstrong's *Miscellanies*, vol. ii. p. 270.

**Converts, House of,** CHANCERY LANE, was a convent under Carthusian rule, founded, 1233, by Henry III. for the reception and maintenance of Jews and Infidels converted to the Christian faith. It occupied the site of a certain Jew's house forfeited to the King, where now stand the Chapel and Office of the Rolls.

> Then next was sometime the House of the Converted Jews, founded by King Henry III. . . . who builded there for them a fair church, now used and called The Chappel for the Custody of Rolls and Records of Chancery. It standeth not far from the Old Temple, but in the midway between the Old Temple and the New. In the which House all such Jews and Infidels as were converted to the Christian Faith, were ordained and appointed (under an honest rule of life) sufficient maintenance.—*Strype*, B. iii. p. 262.

For a time the foundation was flourishing as to members and satisfactory in conduct; but the banishment of the Jews from the kingdom in 1290, and perhaps the continued poverty of the house, contributed with other circumstances to keep down the number of new converts, the house continued to decline, and in 1377 Edward III. annexed it by letters patent to the office of the Keeper or Master of the Rolls. The street in which it stood, hitherto known as *New Street*, was thenceforth called *Chancellor's* (afterwards *Chancery*) *Lane.*

**Conyhope Lane,** POULTRY, the former name of the lane in which the Grocers' Hall stands. In Strype's Map (1720) the name is Grocers' Alley; it is now called *Grocers' Hall Court.*

**Cooks' Hall,** "situate on the east side of Aldersgate Street, facing Little Britain, an ancient building that escaped the Fire of London;"[1] but was destroyed by an accidental fire in 1771 and not rebuilt. The business of the Company is transacted at the Guildhall. The Company of Cooks, a mystery by ancient prescription, was incorporated in 22 Edward IV., 1482, and comprises a master, two wardens, an under-warden, court of assistants, and about seventy liverymen.

**Coopers' Hall,** BASINGHALL STREET, west side, next the City Library. The original hall was destroyed in the Great Fire, and rebuilt. This hall gave place in 1868 to the present smaller, but commodious building designed by Mr. G. B. Williams. The Coopers were a fraternity by prescription, and received a Charter of Incorporation, the 16th of Henry VII., 1501, and power was given to them in the following reign to search and gauge all beer, ale, and soap vessels within the City of London and two miles round the suburbs, for doing which they were to be paid a farthing on each cask. In 1420 it was ordained that every cooper should mark every barrel or kilderkin with his private or trade mark before it left his cooperage. In the last years of the State lotteries the tickets were drawn by Blue-Coat boys in Coopers' Hall, and here the last lottery was drawn, October 18, 1826.[2]

**Copenhagen House,** COPENHAGEN FIELDS, on the east side of Maiden Lane, a public-house or tavern in the parish of Islington, called Coopen-hagen in the Map before Bishop Gibson's edition of Camden's *Britannia*, 1695. Copenhagen House was in the last century noted for its tea-gardens and out-door games. Here was a fives court in which Cavanagh, "the famous hand fives player" celebrated by Hazlitt, was accustomed to display his skill. Running matches and rougher sports were frequent entertainments: it was here that (January 12, 1852) Frost, "the Suffolk Stag," ran 10 miles in 54 minutes 32 seconds. Both house and fields were notorious for political mob meetings. No. 134 of Gillray's Caricatures represents the great meeting at Copenhagen House, November 13, 1795, called by the London Corresponding Society to petition both Houses of Parliament against the Bill for the Protection of the King's Person. In 1855 Copenhagen House was pulled down, the Corporation of London having purchased house and fields, in all 75 acres, for the purpose of removing there the Smithfield Cattle Market, for which they had obtained an Act of Parliament in that year.[1] [*See* Metropolitan Cattle Market.]

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[1] *Maitland*, p. 763.

[2] There is a view of the drawing of a lottery at Coopers' Hall in the *Microcosm of London*, vol. ii.

**Coppice Row,** CLERKENWELL, the continuation northwards of Ray Street, but now merged in Farringdon Road. Along here, in former days, rose from the Fleet River "a steep ascent crowned by luxuriant forest trees. . . . A remarkable eminence which was levelled within the memory of numerous inhabitants; its site is now marked by *Coppice Row* and the adjoining buildings."[2] It was known as Coppice Row as early as 1760. [*See* the passage cited from Dr. Bevis under Bagnigge Wells.] Coppice Row proper, the east side of the road, marked as a steep bank in early Maps, was swept away in widening the Metropolitan Railway in 1866. A large brick building at the southern end of Coppice Row was erected for Clerkenwell Workhouse in 1790. The Corporation Buildings are model lodgings erected by the City of London. Opposite are other blocks of industrial dwellings built by a private company. Farther north the Metropolitan fire brigade station marks the site of the *Lord Cobham*, a tavern and tea-garden noted in the 18th century for its music and ale. At the opposite corner stood the mansion of Sir John Oldcastle, Lord Cobham. By the end of the 17th century what remained of it had degenerated into a low house of entertainment known as *Sir John Oldcastle's*, about which clustered in the summer booths, morris-dancers, jugglers, and the like. Becoming ruinous, the house was pulled down in 1761. Here was one of the Clerkenwell conduits.

**Copt Hall,** near the Thames at Vauxhall, was a large mansion belonging to Sir Thomas Parry, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, temp. James I., and held by him of the Manor of Kennington. Here, under the custody of Sir Thomas Parry, the ill-fated Arabella Stuart was confined. In Norden's Survey, taken in 1615, the house is described as standing opposite to a capital mansion called Fauxe-hall (Vauxhall), and in the Survey taken by order of Parliament, after the death of Charles I., it is described as "a capital messuage called Vauxhall, alias Copped-hall, bounded by the Thames, being a fair dwelling-house strongly built of three stories high, and a fair staircase breaking out from it of 19 feet square." Sir Samuel Morland, in 1675, carried on his mechanical and philosophical experiments in this house. In its latest phase it formed part of a distillery. Copt Halls were common, and there was one on the Bankside, near the Swan Playhouse.

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[1] There is a woodcut of the old house, and a long account of it, in Hone's *Every-Day Book*, vol. i. p. 858. There is a mezzotint by Sayers (circa 1770) in the Gardner Collection of London Views.

[2] Cromwell's *History of Clerkenwell*, 1828, p. 6.

**Coram Street (Great),** Woburn Place to Brunswick Square, derives its name from Captain Coram, the founder of the *Foundling Hospital.* W. M. Thackeray was living at No. 13 in 1839. No. 15 is the Russell Literary and Scientific Institution [which *see*].

**Cordwainer Street,** CHEAPSIDE, now BOW LANE [which *see*]. The street, which gave its name to the ward, occurs (as *Cordewanere-strete*) as early as 1341.

**Cordwainer Street Ward,** one of the twenty-six wards of London, and so named of cordwainers or shoemakers, curriers and workers of leather dwelling there.[1] Cordwainers' Ward is described as the ward of Henry le Waleys in a coroner's roll (A.D. 1276-1277).[2] Stow enumerates two churches in this ward—*St. Anthony, Watling Street; St. Mary-le-Bow, Cheapside;* both rebuilt by Wren after the Great Fire; but only the latter is now standing, St. Anthony's having been taken down in 1874. [*See* St. Anthony's; St. Mary-le-Bow; Bow Lane; Budge Row; Hosier Lane; Soper Lane.]

**Cordwainers' Hall,** No. 7 Cannon Street, and the third hall of the same company on the same spot, was erected in 1788 from the designs of Sylvanus Hall. The cordwainers were first incorporated by Henry IV. in 1410, under the title of "The Cordwainers and Cobblers," and their hall was erected in the ward to which their employment had given its name. William Camden, the antiquary, left the company £16 to purchase a piece of plate.

**Cork Street,** BURLINGTON GARDENS, so named after the architect, Richard Boyle, Earl of Burlington and Cork. The rate-books show that Dr. Arbuthnot was living here in 1729: he died here February 27, 1735; and here in the previous December died Mrs. Abigail Masham, whose lot it was to have been married also (as Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, informs us) in "Dr. Arbuthnot's lodgings," which must then have been in St. James's Palace. Here lived Erasmus Lewis, the agent of the Harleys, and the intimate friend of Pope, Arbuthnot, and Swift. When the imaginary Richard Sympson informed Benjamin Motte, the bookseller, that "my cousin, Mr. Lemuel Gulliver, entrusted me some years ago with a copy of his

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[1] *Stow*, p. 94.

[2] Riley, *Memorials of London*, p. 9.

*Travels*," he requested him to go to "the house of Erasmus Lewis in Cork Street, behind Burlington House, and let him know that you are come from me."[1] Field Marshal Wade (d. 1748) lived here in a house designed for him by the Earl of Burlington in 1723; there is a view of it in the *Vitruvius Britannicus.*

> I went yesterday to see Marshall Wade's house, which is selling by auction, and is worse contrived on the inside than is conceivable, all to humour the beauty of the front. Lord Chesterfield said, that to be sure he could not live in it, but intended to take the house over against it to look at it. It is literally true that all the direction he gave my Lord Burlington was to have a place for a large cartoon [Meleager and Atalanta] of Rubens that he had bought in Flanders; but my lord found it necessary to have so many correspondent doors that there was no room at last for the picture: and the Marshall was forced to sell the picture to my father; it is now at Houghton.—*Walpole to Montagu*, May 18, 1748.
>
> The façade of Wade's house is now in some measure concealed from view by the New Burlington Hotel, and of which it forms a part.—Milizia, *Lives of Architects*, ed. 1826, p. 295.
>
> *October* 2, 1793.—The Cork Street Hotel has answered its recommendation; it is clean, convenient, and quiet. My first evening was passed at home in a very agreeable *tête-à-tête* with my friend Elmsley.—*Gibbon to Lord Sheffield.*

At No. 17 is the Bristol Hotel; Nos. 19 and 20 the Burlington Hotel; No. 21 the Queen's.

**Corn Exchange (Old),** MARK LANE, CITY, built in 1747 (J. Woods, architect). After several alterations and enlargements the whole was rebuilt in 1881 (Edward I'Anson, architect). The market-days are Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, and the hours of business are from eleven to three; Monday is the principal day. The prompt on all grains sold off the stand is one month's open credit. By an Act passed in 1872 abolishing compulsory metage, a fixed duty of three-sixteenths of a penny per hundredweight was granted for thirty years to the City, and is called "The City of London Grain Duty." This duty is levied on all grain imported into the Port of London for sale, and the amount is applied for the preservation of open spaces.

**Corn Exchange (New),** MARK LANE, built in 1827 (George Smith, architect). These Exchanges adjoin and have a communication one with the other.

**Cornhill (Ward of),** one of the twenty-six wards of London, and "so called," says Stow, "of a corn market time out of mind there holden, and is a part of the principal high street." Both of the churches in this ward, *St. Peter's-upon-Cornhill*, *St. Michael's-upon-Cornhill*, were destroyed in the Great Fire and rebuilt by Sir C. Wren. The ward is very small, having only the one main street, from which it takes its name. The Royal Exchange is in this ward. Cornhill was anciently a soke of the Bishops of London, who had there a seignorial oven in which all the tenants were obliged to bake their bread and pay *furnage* or baking dues.

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[1] *Gentleman's Magazine,* July 1855, p. 36.

**Cornhill,** between the POULTRY and LEADENHALL STREET, an important portion of the greatest thoroughfare in the world, was, says Stow, "so called of a corn market time out of mind there holden." At the beginning of the 14th century and probably long before the corn market was held at Graschirche [Gracechurch], at the east end of Cornhill, and a general market on Cornhill proper. In 1310 a royal proclamation commanded that henceforth no one should presume "to hold a common market for any manner of merchandise . . . after the hour of noon . . . in any other place within the City save only upon Cornhulle." The markets in Chepe and elsewhere were to be closed at noon. In course of time the Cornhill market-people presumed too much upon their privilege; and in 1369 the evening market was forbidden to be kept open after sunset.

> Whereas many perils and great mischiefs have happened oftentimes heretofore, by reason of the Evynchepynge, which is held so late in the night upon Cornhulle, seeing that old clothes that have been dubbed have been often sold there for new clothes, in great deceit and to the loss of the common people; and that divers things stolen in divers places are there privily sold to the great damage and scandal of the City; and many brawls and disorders have oft times there arisen . . . we do therefore command . . . that no man or woman shall be so daring as to carry clothes or any other things to sell upon Cornhulle, after the bell has been rung that hangs upon the Tun at Cornhulle—the which bell shall be rung at sunset—on pain of forfeiture, etc.—Riley, *Memorials*, p. 339.

For the punishment and warning of evildoers, a pillory and stocks were set up on Cornhill. In the stocks sturdy beggars who ventured into the City were (1359) ordered for the first offence to be put for half a day, and for the second to "remain one whole day." The pillory was for false dealers. Thus John Gyles, sone of Refham, being charged, May 6, 1348, that he had on that day "exposed for sale putrid and stinking meat," he acknowledged that "shortly before he sold the meat aforesaid, he had found a certain dead sow, thrown out near the ditch without Alegate, which sow he then flayed, and the flesh of the same, cooked as well as raw, he exposed for sale," etc. Upon which very candid confession, "conference having been held between the Mayor, Aldermen and commonalty . . . it was awarded" that the said John should be carried with the skin and flesh of the said sow before him to the pillory on Cornhill, and that he "should be first set upon the pillory there, and the said flesh be burnt beneath him, while upon the pillory." More important offenders were brought from Newgate upon a hurdle, or a horse without saddle, "with trumpets and pipes before them," through the street of Cheap, to the pillory on Cornhill, and made to stand there for an hour or longer, according to their offence. Below the pillory was the cage.

Besides the pillory and the stocks Cornhill had its prison, called the Tun, for street offenders; its conduit "of sweet water," and its standard. The Tun was built in 1282 by Henry de Waleis, Mayor, who built the Stock Market. It was enlarged in 1475 by Sir Robert Drope, Mayor, and its site is at present marked by an unused pump nearly facing No. 30.

The conduit adjoining it was first built of stone by Henry de Waleis, but it was re-erected in 1401; and the standard in 1582, for water from the Thames, brought by an artificial forcer invented by Peter Morris, a Dutchman, the first person who conveyed Thames water into houses by pipes of lead. The standard stood near the junction of Cornhill with Leadenhall Street, and was an object of such mark that distances throughout England were measured from it as the heart of the City.

> Then into Corn-Hyl anon I yode,
> Where was mutch stolen gere amonge;
> I saw where honge myne owne hoode,
> That I had lost amonge the thronge:
> To by my own hood I thought it wronge,
> I knew it well as I dyd my crede,
> But for lack of money I could not spede.
>
> Lydgate, *London Lickpenny.*

> I have seen a Quinten set upon Cornehill, by the Leadenhall, where the attendants on the lords of the merry disports have run and made great pastime.—*Stow*, p. 36.

The Drapers' Company had a hall on Cornhill in the 14th century, and in 1511 Roger Achley, the Mayor, dwelt in a house here for which he paid £1 : 6 : 8 rent. There are two churches upon Cornhill, —*St. Peter's* and *St. Michael's*, both on the south side. The Royal Exchange is on the north. Gray, the poet, was born December 26, 1716, in a house on the site of No. 41. The original house was destroyed by fire, March 25, 1748, and immediately rebuilt by Gray.

> The house I lost was insured for £500, and with the deduction of three per cent they paid me £485. The rebuilding will cost £590, and the other expenses, that necessarily attend it, will mount that sum to £650.—*Gray to Wharton*, June 5, 1748.
>
> I give to Mary Antrobus of Cambridge, spinster, my second cousin, by the mother's side, all that my freehold estate and house in the parish of St. Michael, Cornhill, London, now let at the yearly rent of sixty-five pounds, and in the occupation of Mr. Nortgeth, perfumer.—*Gray's Will.*

Mr. Brayley mentions[1] that as late as 1824 the house No. 41 was inhabited by a perfumer. It has now been for many years in the occupation of Mr. Barraud, the watch and chronometer maker, by whose time-piece City men are wont to set their watches. When Crabbe, the poet, came to London in 1780, his only acquaintance was a Mrs. Richardson, the wife of the senior partner in the firm of Burcham and Co., linen drapers, No. 77 Cornhill, and to be near her he took lodgings at W. Vickery's, a hair-dresser, 119 Bishopsgate Within. At the point formed by the junction of Cornhill and Lombard Street was the shop of the bookseller, Thomas Guy, the founder of Guy's Hospital. In the years previous to the suppression of lotteries it was the office of Bish, the lottery agent, or "last contractor," as he styled himself in his advertisements, 1826, of "the last state lottery in this kingdom." No. 15 was Alderman Birch's (Lord Mayor in 1815), the oldest confectioners in London, and famous especially for turtle soup. Birch died in 1840, having sold the business four years before. The shop (now Messrs. Ring and Brymer, noted caterers of City banquets) in its exterior and interior work still shows the style of 1815 or earlier. Notice the character of the decorations. No. 65, at the other end of Cornhill, was the office of Messrs. Smith and Elder, the publishers, and is noteworthy for its connection with Thackeray, Charlotte Brontë and her biographer Mrs. Gaskell. It was from this, "Our storehouse being in Cornhill," wrote Thackeray in his preface to the first number of the *Cornhill Magazine*, "we date and name our magazine from its place of publication." The shops in Cornhill are mostly small, but the rents are probably higher than anywhere else in London. Of late years, however, several banks, assurance offices, and chambers of considerable size and architectural pretension have been built here.[1] [*See* Pope's Head Alley; St. Michael's Alley; Freeman's Court; Birchin Lane; The Tun; The Standard.]

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[1] *Londiniana*, vol. iii. p. 98.

**Cosin Lane** (now COUSIN LANE), Upper Thames Street, by Dowgate Dock.

> So named of William Cosin that dwelt there in the 4th of Richard II., as divers his predecessors, father, grandfather, etc., had done before him. William Cosin was one of the sheriffs in the year 1306.—*Stow*, p. 87.

**Cotton House,** WESTMINSTER, near the west end of Westminster Hall. The town-house of Sir Robert Cotton, the founder of the famous Cotton Library (who died here of a fever in 1631), of his son, and of his grandson.

> In the passage out of Westminster Hall into the Old Palace Yard, a little beyond the stairs going up to St. Stephen's Chapel (now the Parliament House) on the left hand, is the house belonging to the ancient and noble family of the Cottons; wherein is kept a most inestimable library of manuscript volumes, famed both at home and abroad.—*Strype*, B. vi. p. 55.

The Cotton Library was secured to the nation by 12 Will. III., c. 7, and Cotton House sold to the Crown in the reign of Queen Anne (1706-1707) for £4500, by Sir John Cotton, the great-grandson of the founder. Sir Christopher Wren describes the house at this time as in a "very ruinous condition," and that for a substantial repair "it would have to be taken down."[2] In consequence of this report the Library was removed in 1712 to Essex House in the Strand, and afterwards, in 1730, to Ashburnham House in Dean's Yard, where in 1731, while under Bentley's charge, a fire broke out in which 111 valuable volumes were destroyed and ninety-nine rendered imperfect. The Cotton Collection, transferred in 1753 to the British Museum, was contained, while at Cotton House, in fourteen cases, over which were placed the heads of the twelve Cæsars, and Cleopatra and Faustina. The press-marks of the Cæsars are still used, to distinguish the Cotton MSS. from other collections. Charles I. lay at Cotton House during his trial in Westminster Hall. After the trial he slept at Whitehall, and the night before the execution at St. James's Palace.

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[1] Mr. Hilton Price contributed a paper on "Cornhill and its Vicinity" to the Institute of Bankers in March 1887, which is printed in the *Journal of the Institute*, vol. viii. pt. 4, pp. 181-202.

[2] Harl. MSS., 6850.

Walking one morning with Lieutenant-General Cromwell in Sir Robert Cotton's Garden, he inveighed bitterly against them, saying in a familiar way to me: "If thy father were alive he would let some of them hear what they deserve:" adding farther "that it was a miserable thing to serve a Parliament."—Ludlow's *Memoirs*, Vivay ed. vol. i. p. 185. See also Clarendon's *History of the Rebellion*, ed. 1826, B. v. p. 332; and Herbert's *Narrative*.

The Italian witnesses on the trial of Queen Caroline were lodged in what was then (1820) called Cotton House.

**County Fire Office,** No. 50 Regent Street. This commanding building was designed, 1819, by Robert Abraham for the office which was established in 1807. The alteration of the Piccadilly Circus in connection with the formation in 1887 of Shaftesbury Avenue has taken considerably from the effect of its position, which was previously a very commanding one.

**Court Theatre,** Sloane Square, was opened in January 1871, and pulled down in the autumn of 1887. A theatre occupied the site at the beginning of the present century, but in 1818 a chapel was built which was replaced by the late theatre. A new Court Theatre near the site of the former one was opened in 1888.

**Covent Garden,** properly Convent Garden, and so called from having been originally the garden of the Abbey at Westminster.

It is so described in an Inquis. after the decease of one Robert Reed, of the parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, Gent. (taken on 2 August, 9 Elizabeth), who is thereby stated to have held of the Dean and Chapter of the Collegiate Church of Westminster, some messuages with gardens thereto, "scituantur inter regiam viam ducentem de Charinge Crosse usque Londinum ex parte Australi et gardinum nuper pertinens Monasterio Sancti Petri Westmonasteriensis vocatum *le Covent Garden* ex parte boriali, et abuttant super terram monasterii de Abingdon versus occidens." Then by an Inquis. taken after the decease of Francis, Earl of Bedford, on 29 Dec^r^., 28 Eliz., it was found that he held "I acras terre, et pasture, cum pertinentiis vocat' *The Covent Garden* jacentes in parochia Scî Martini in campis juxta Charinge Crosse in Com' Midd' ac vii acras terre et pasture vocat' *The longe acre* adjacentes prope Covent Garden in parochia predictâ."—T. Edlyne Tomlins, *MS. communication*.

This Covent Garden and the lands belonging to it was first granted by Edward VI. to his uncle the Duke of Somerset; which upon his attainder came back to the Crown. And then in the month of May, 1552, there was a patent granted to John, Earl of Bedford, of Covent Garden, lying in the parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, next Charing Cross, with seven acres called Long Acre, of the yearly value of £6:6:8, parcel of the possessions of the late Duke of Somerset, To have to him and his heirs, to be held in Soccage and not in Capite.—*Strype*, B. vi. p. 88.

In the *Archæologia* (vol. xxx. p. 494) is a copy of a lease from the Earl of Bedford to Sir William Cecil, dated September 7, 1570, of "all that his porcyon or percell of grounde lyenge in the East Ende, and being percell of the Enclosure or Pasture communely called Covent Garden, scituate in Westm', which porcyon the said S^r^ Willm Cecill doeth and of late yeares hath occupied at the sufferaunce of the said Earl, and hath bene and ys now dyvyeded from the rest of the said enclosure called Covent Garden, on the west syde of the said porcyon or p'cell nowe demysed w^th^ certain Stulpes and Rayles of Wood, and is fensed w^th^ a wall of mudde or earth on the East next vnto the Comune highwaye that leadeth from Stronde to St. Giles in the fyeldes, and on the west end towardes the South is fensed w$^{h}$ the Orchard wall of the said S$^{r}$ Willm Cecyll, and on the South end with a certayne fence wall of mudde or earth, beinge therbye devyeded from certaine Gardens belonginge to the Inne called the Whyte Heart [*see* Hart Street], and other tenementes scituate in the high streate of Westm', comunly called the Stronde." The Sir William Cecil of the lease was the great Lord Burghley.[1] Later Cecil appears to have been desirous to buy the property.

*April* 27, 1610.—Edward, Earl of Bedford, writes to the Earl of Salisbury that he cannot sell him his inheritance of Covent Garden, having bound himself under a heavy penalty not further to impoverish himself by sale of his property. — *Cal. State Papers*, 1603-1610, p. 604.

*August* 17, 1611.—John Dacombe informs Cecil that the Earl of Bedford has conveyed Covent Garden in trust for the present maintenance of the Countess, who will transfer to his Lordship [evidently Salisbury] the things desired by him.—*Cal. State Papers*, 1611-1618, p. 69.

Covent Garden, particularly so called, is the large and well-proportioned square (or piazza) in which the Market stands; with the arcade or (so-called) piazza on the north side, and the church of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, on the west. Tavistock Row, which stood on the south side, has been entirely pulled down. The arcade on the north-east side has been pulled down and the Hummums Hotel on the south-east side rebuilt. The west portion of the north side was rebuilt about 1880. The square was formed (circa 1631) at the expense of Francis, Earl of Bedford (d. 1641), and from the designs of Inigo Jones[2] (d. 1652). The arcade or piazza ran along the whole of the north and east sides of the square; the church completed the west; and the south was finished by the wall of Bedford House garden and a grove or "small grotto of trees most pleasant in the summer season,"[3] and under which the first market was originally held. The east side south of Russell Street was called the Little Piazza, but after the fire of 1769 the houses were rebuilt without the arcade. In the centre of the square was a column surmounted by a dial (but this was subsequent to Inigo's time[4]), and the whole area was laid with gravel, and dry

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[1] In 1627 only two people were rated to the poor of the parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields under the head "Covent Garden."

[2] They show, at Wilton, Inigo's coloured designs for the piazza of Covent Garden and the square of Lincoln's Inn.

[3] *Strype*, B. vi. p. 89.

[4]

| | | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1668. Dec. 7. | Received of the Right Honourable the Earle of Bedford, as a gratuity towards the erecting of y$^{e}$ Column | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto. | Received from the Honourable S$^{r}$ Charles Cotterell, Master of the Ceremonys, as a gift towards the said Column . | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| 1669. Ap. 29. | Received from the Right Honourable the Lord Denzill Holles, as a present towards the erecting of the aforesaid Column . - . | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| 27 Nov. 1668. | For Drawing a Modell of the Column to be presented to the Vestry . . . | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| 2 Dec. 1668. | To Mr. Wainwright for the 4 Gnomens . | 0 | 8 | 6 |

*Churchwardens' Accounts of St. Paul's, Covent Garden.*

and well kept. The scene of Dryden's *Sir Martin Mar-All* is laid in this once fashionable quarter of the town, and so also is that of the pleasant comedy, *Sir Courtly Nice*, or *It cannot be*, 4to, 1685. The allusions to the square, the church, and the piazza are of constant occurrence in the dramas of the age of Charles II. and Queen Anne. The allusions are, however, for the most part to the loose morality of those who dwelt in Covent Garden, and the libertinism of those visitors; and Kit Smart's *Epilogue to the Lying-in Hospital*, written in 1755, and spoken by Shuter, shows that, even as late as the middle of the last century, almost any coarseness would be tolerated in reference to Covent Garden. Among the now happily scarce publications, for which collectors of miscalled *facetiæ* readily give long prices, are Harris's *Lists of Covent Garden Ladies*, published annually from about 1760 to nearly the end of the century.

> This town two bargains has not worth one farthing,
> A Smithfield horse—and wife of Covent Garden.
>
> Epilogue to Dryden's *Limberham.*

Come, come, do not blaspheme this masquerading age, like an ill-bred city-dame whose husband is half-broke by living in Covent Garden.—Wycherley, *The Gentleman Dancing-Master*, 4to, 1673.

'Slife! I'll do what I please.—A great piece of business to go to Covent Garden Square in a hackney coach, and take a turn with one's friend! If I had gone to Knightsbridge, or to Chelsea, or to Spring Garden, or Barn Elms, with a man alone—something might have been said!—Congreve, *Love for Love*, 4to, 1695.

> Where Covent Garden's famous temple stands,
> That boasts the work of Jones' immortal hands,
> Columns with plain magnificence appear,
> And graceful porches lead along the square;
> Here oft my course I bend, when lo! from far
> I spy the furies of the foot-ball war:
> The 'prentice quits his shop to join the crew,
> Increasing crowds the flying game pursue.
> O whither shall I run? the throng draws nigh;
> The ball now skims the street, now soars on high;
> The dexterous glazier strong returns the bound,
> And jingling sashes on the pent-house sound.
>
> Gay, *Trivia.*

As the Exchange is the Heart of London; the great Hall, and all under the contiguous roofs the Heart of Westminster; so is Covent Garden the Heart of the Town. The intelligent very well know that many have got estates both in London and Westminster and died in these Cities that could never get into Town.—Steele, *Town Talk*, No. 1.

You remember I told you in my first that Covent Garden is the Heart of the Town, and by that rule the Play House is the Town Hall.—Steele, *Town Talk*, No. 5.

The Lady Wortley Montagu, who has been greatly indisposed at her house in Covent Garden for some time, is now perfectly recovered, and takes the benefit of the air in Hyde Park every morning by advice of her physicians.—*Morning Advertiser*, March 1, 1730.

Covent Garden was made a parish by ordinance of January 7, 1645, confirmed by an Act of 12 Charles II., anno 1660. It is encompassed (curiously enough) by the parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.

Many of the residences of eminent men in this interesting locality are described elsewhere. [*See* Bedford Street; Bow Street; Charles Street; Henrietta Street; King's Coffee-house; King Street; Piazza; Russell Street; St. Paul's Church; Tavistock Row, etc.]

Evans's Hotel, at the west end of the piazza, was built for Russell, Earl of Orford, the English admiral who defeated the French off Cape La Hogue. The Earl died here in 1727. People are found who see a fancied resemblance in the façade of the house to the hull of a vessel. The fine old staircase was formed of part of the vessel commanded by Admiral Russell at La Hogue—the *Britannia*, 100 guns. It is handsomely carved with anchors, ropes, etc., coronet and initials of Lord Orford. Lord Orford left his house to Archer, afterwards Thomas, Lord Archer (d. 1768). James West, the great collector of books, etc., and president of the Royal Society (d. 1772), father-in-law of Lord Archer, lived in the house during that nobleman's life. In January 1774 it was opened by David Low as an hotel; the first family hotel, or *Hotel Garni*, as Walpole terms it,[1] established in London. It was long famous as Evans's supper rooms, and is now (1889) occupied by the New Club.

**Covent Garden Market,** the great fruit, vegetable, and herb market of London, originated (circa 1656) in a few temporary stalls and sheds at the back of the garden wall of *Bedford House* on the south side of the square. Perhaps the earliest allusion to it is in the entry of a payment made by the churchwardens of St. Paul's, Covent Garden.

> *March* 21, 1656.—Paid to the Painter for painting the Benches and Seates in the Markett-place, £1 : 10 : 0.

In 1666 a payment occurs "for trees planted in the broad place," meaning the area of the open square; and in 1668 is an entry of certain sums received from wealthy inhabitants towards the expense of erecting the dial column in the centre of the square. [*See* note to Covent Garden, p. 461.] The market rising in character and importance, a grant was made of it by Charles II. to William, Earl of Bedford, by letters patent, dated May 12, 1671. In 1678 the Earl of Bedford granted a lease to Adam Pigott and Thomas Day, citizens, and others, of "all that market in the parish of St. Paul, Covent Garden . . . for buying and selling all manner of ffruits, fflowers, roots, and herbs whatsoever; and also liberty to build and make cellars and shops all along on the outside of the garden wall of Bedford House garden, so as in such buildings no chimneys or tunnells be made or putt, and so as each shop be made uniform in roofs and ffronts one with another, and be one foot lower than the new garden wall, and not above eight foot from the wall all along. . . . The said market to be kept without the rayles there, and the market people to sitt in order between the said rayles and the said garden wall . . . for and during the full term of six-and-twenty years . . . paying yearly the rent and sum of fourscore pounds of lawful money of England."[1] The following year the market was rated to the poor for the first time, when there were twenty-three salesmen, severally rated at 2s. and 1s. When Bedford House was taken down in 1704, and Tavistock Row, etc., built on the site of the boundary wall of that house, the market-people were pushed from off the foot-pavement into the centre of the square, and afterwards increasing in business and in number, they came to engross by degrees the whole area of the garden. What the market was like at the end of the 17th century we are told by Strype:—

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[1] *Walpole to Mann*, March 11, 1776.

> The south side of Covent Garden Square lieth open to Bedford Garden, where there is a small grotto of trees, most pleasant in the summer season; and on this side there is kept a market for fruits, herbs, roots, and flowers, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, which is grown to a considerable account and well served with choice goods, which makes it much resorted unto.—*Strype*, B. vi. p. 89.

It was, however, he tells us in another place (B. ii. p. 199), inferior to the *Stocks Market*, "surpassing," as that market did, "all the other fruit markets in London." This refers to 1698, or perhaps a little later; and in 1710 the market was of so little account or extent that the view of the piazza, as engraved in that year by Sutton Nichols, represents the market as limited to a few stalls or temporary sheds. It increased, however, with the surrounding population, and, from a memorial of the vestry of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, addressed in April 1748 to the Duke of Bedford (the ground landlord of the market), it would appear that the sheds in the market-place, mere stalls or tenements of one storey at the first, had been increased by upper sheds, converted into bedchambers and other apartments inhabited by bakers, cooks, retailers of Geneva, "to the injury and prejudice of the fair trader."[2] Edmund Burke may be placed among the "market-gardeners" who have helped to supply Covent Garden. On September 10, 1771, he writes to Arthur Young:—

> My carrots last year were remarkably fine. I sold as much as brought fourteen pounds, and I am convinced that if I had understood Covent Garden Market so well last year as I do now, I should have sold the same weight for near thirty.—Burke's *Letters*, vol. i. p. 258.

The present market-place was erected in 1830 by the late Duke of Bedford, from the designs of Mr. Charles Fowler, architect, at a cost of £50,000; but it has since been greatly altered. The stranger in London who wishes to see what Covent Garden Market is like—and it is worth seeing—should visit it on a Tuesday, Thursday, or Saturday morning, not later than six o'clock. The market, with its motley array of buyers and sellers, is an animated and picturesque sight. The display of vegetables is wondrous. The piled and well-packed waggons and carts begin to arrive before midnight, are marshalled in the streets leading to the market, and begin to dispose of their loads about four in the morning. The vegetables and fruit are sold in the open space, flowers in the new flower-market which extends into Wellington Street. When the wholesale and larger dealers have made their purchases, and trade is slackening, the stock remaining is disposed of, chiefly to costermongers, by a sort of Dutch auction. To see the supply of fruit and vegetables carted off, 7 A.M. is early enough. To enjoy the sight and smell of flowers and fruit, the finest in the world, any time from 10 A.M. to 4 or 5 P.M. will answer. The centre arcade at midday is a pretty sight, but it is not what it once was. Saturday is the best day.

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[1] Printed in *Gentleman's Magazine*, November 1853, p. 380.

[2] There is a capital view of part of the old market in Hogarth's print of Morning; and a very good engraving by T. Bowles (1751) showing the Dial, and that part of the piazza or arcade which no longer exists.

**Covent Garden Theatre,** or the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA HOUSE, on the west side of Bow Street, Covent Garden, is the third, or rather the fourth theatre on the same spot. The first was built by subscription (Edward Shepherd, architect), and was opened, December 7, 1733, by John Rich, the famous harlequin and patentee of the theatre in Lincoln's Inn Fields.[1] Sixty years after it was so enlarged and altered, at a cost of £30,000, as to be in effect a new house, and was opened on September 17, 1792, when the prices were made—Boxes 6s., Pit 3s. 6d., and Gallery 2s. This second theatre, during the management of John Kemble, was burnt to the ground on the morning of September 20, 1808. Thirty lives were lost, and property of great value destroyed, together with Handel's organ and the stock of wines of the Beef-Steak Society. The first stone of the third theatre was laid by the Prince of Wales (George IV.) on December 31, 1808. This theatre, which cost £150,000, was much larger than its predecessor. Sir Robert Smirke, R.A., was the architect, and the exterior was marked by a fine tetrastyle Doric portico, statues in niches of Melpomene and Thalia by Flaxman and Rossi, and bas-reliefs of the ancient and modern drama by Flaxman. It was opened on September 10, 1809, with a new tariff of prices, which gave occasion to the celebrated O.P. riots.

> The new Covent Garden Theatre opened September 18, 1809, when a cry of "Old Prices" (afterwards diminished to "O.P.") burst out from every part of the house. This continued and increased in violence till the 23d, when rattles, drums, whistles, and cat-calls, having completely drowned the voices of the actors, Mr. Kemble, the stage-manager, came forward and said, that a committee of gentlemen had undertaken to examine the finances of the concern, and that till they were prepared with their report the theatre would continue closed. "Name them!" was shouted from all sides. The names were declared. "All shareholders!" bawled a wag from the gallery. In a few days, the theatre reopened: the public paid no attention to the report of the referees, and the tumult was renewed for several weeks with even increased violence. The proprietors now sent in hired bruisers, to *mill* the refractory into subjection. This irritated most of their former friends, and amongst the rest the annotator, who accordingly wrote the song of "Heigh-ho, says Kemble," which was caught up by the ballad-singers and sung under Mr. Kemble's house-windows in Great Russell Street. A dinner was given [December 14], at the Crown and Anchor Tavern in the Strand, to celebrate the victory obtained by W. Clifford in his action against Brandon the box-keeper for wearing the letters O. P. in his hat. At this dinner Mr. Kemble attended, and matters were compromised by allowing the advanced price (seven shillings) to the boxes.—Notes of Horace and James Smith in *Rejected Addresses*, p. 48.

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[1] There is a print by Hogarth called Rich's Glory, or his Triumphant Entry into Covent Garden.

The new prices on the first night were—Boxes 7s., Pit 4s., the Lower and Upper Galleries the same as usual. The riot lasted sixty-seven nights, after which the pit was reduced to 3s. 6d.

The expenses of Covent Garden Theatre were so great that it was long unlet for the purposes of the legitimate drama. M. Jullien held his Promenade Concerts in it for some time, and in the years 1843-1845 it was leased by the members of the Anti-Corn-Law League. Great alterations were made in the spring of 1847, under the direction of Mr. Benedict Albano, and on Tuesday, April 6, 1847, it was publicly opened as an Italian Opera, but with such an extravagance of expenditure that in 1848 there was a loss of £34,756, and in 1849 of £25,455. In one year (1848) the Vocal Department cost £33,349; the Ballet £8105, and the Orchestra £10,048. It continued, however, to be maintained as an Italian Opera, but was let occasionally for other purposes, and on the morning of March 5, 1856, after the holding of a bal-masqué, it was burned to the ground.

The new theatre (E. M. Barry, R.A., architect) was designed expressly for Italian Opera, and was opened in May 1858. It is a fifth larger than its predecessor, and is almost as large as La Scala at Milan. The interior is nearly a semicircle, with the sides somewhat prolonged towards the stage; it is 75 feet deep, 65 wide and 80 high, and will seat an audience of nearly 2000. The stage is 90 feet deep and 50 feet high; the proscenium 50 feet high and 40 feet wide. Of the exterior, the main feature is a lofty Corinthian portico of six columns, each 36½ feet high and 3½ feet in diameter; the basement forms a covered carriage entrance to the theatre. The statues and rilievi by Flaxman and Rossi, saved from the former theatre, occupy conspicuous positions on either side of the portico. After the opera season the theatre is usually let for Promenade Concerts. Concerts were also given occasionally in the adjoining glass building, the *Floral Hall*, constructed originally for a flower-market, attached and now reattached to Covent Garden.

**Coventry House,** PICCADILLY. On the site of No. 106 stood the old inn called "The Greyhound," which was bought by William, sixth Earl of Coventry, in 1764, soon after his second marriage, from Sir Hugh Hunlock for 10,000 guineas, subject to a ground-rent of £75 per annum. The Earl, whose first wife was Maria, the elder of the two beautiful Miss Gunnings, built on the site a new house, in which he died in 1809. George, seventh Earl of Coventry, was living here in 1829. It afterwards became the "Coventry House Club," which was closed in March 1854. It is now the St. James's Club.

**Coventry Street,** HAYMARKET. Commenced circa 1681, and so called after Coventry House, the London residence of Henry Coventry, third son of Lord Keeper Coventry, and himself Secretary of State to Charles II. It is a common error to suppose, and one moreover made by Walpole, that Coventry Street derived its name from the residence here of Lord Keeper Coventry. Lord Keeper Coventry died in Durham House in the Strand in 1640; his son, the second lord, died at his house in Lincoln's Inn Fields in 1661; and the third lord in the same house in 1680.

> Lost, on Friday night last, between London and Barnet, a white Land Spaniel, somewhat long-haired, both ears red, his Tale lately shorne, and a steel Collar about his neck. Whoever will give notice to the Porter, at Mr. Secretary Coventry's House in Pickadilly, shall be well rewarded.—*London Gazette*, July 30 to August 3, 1674, No. 908.

Henry Coventry died in Coventry House, in 1686, leaving his property in the parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields to his nephew, Mr. Henry Coventry. The house was sometimes called *Piccadilly House.* When Sir William Coventry died at Tunbridge Wells, June 23, 1685, Henry Savile wrote to his brother, the Marquis of Halifax:—

> He said he had left his Will in the hands of my cousin Nat Coventry to whom we have sent to be at Piccadilly House this afternoon at three of clock, and we have also sent word to both our Uncles Frank and Harry to be there.—Savile's *Corresp.* (*Camden Soc.*), p. 293.

Among the Private Acts of the first years of William and Mary are—"1 W. and M., c. 9. An Act for the Sale or Leasing the Capital Messuage, late Henry Coventry's, Esq., in Piccadilly"; and "2 W. and M. An Act to supply a defect in an Act for the Sale or Leasing of a House, late Mr. Secretary Coventry's in Piccadilly." The house stood on the north side of Panton Street, and abutted on *Oxenden Street*, the garden wall adjoining Baxter's Chapel in that street. The continuation of the present Coventry Street, through Sydney Alley and Cranbourne Alley into Long Acre, was made (with the adjoining improvement) in 1843-1845. The sum of £71,827 was paid to the Marquis of Salisbury for freehold purchases required in clearing the site, but a still larger sum was paid to shopkeepers and residents for the "goodwill" of their houses.

**Cow Cross**, now COW CROSS STREET, SMITHFIELD, between St. John Street and Turnmill Street.

> On the left-hand side of St. John Street lieth a lane called Cow Cross, of a cross some time standing there; which lane turneth down to another lane, called Turnmill Street, which stretcheth up to the west of Clerkenwell.—*Stow*, p. 161.

SIR JOHN CROSBY, the Lord Mayor (*ruminating*)—
But soft, John Crosby! thou forget'st thyself,
And dost not mind thy birth and parentage;
Where thou wast born, and whence thou art derived.
I do not shame to say, the Hospital
Of London was my chiefest fost'ring place:
There did I learn that, near unto a cross,
Commonly called Cow Cross, near Islington,
An honest citizen did chance to find me:
A poor shoemaker by his trade he was;
And doubting of my christendom or no,
Call'd me according to the place he found me,
John Crosby, finding me so by a cross.
*King Edward IV.*, by T. Heywood, 4to, 1600.

"The Hospital" was Christ's Hospital, but the Crosby of Edward IV.'s reign could not very well have been educated (except in a play) in an hospital founded by Edward VI. Our fine old dramatists disregarded anachronisms of this kind. Cow Cross, and especially the narrow streets and courts leading out of it, long had a very bad reputation, and as late as 1861 Lord Shaftesbury described the neighbourhood to the House of Lords in the following terms: "In sixteen courts there I found 173 houses, having 586 rooms in all, and in them 586 families; the number of persons was 3754, being an average of 6½ persons to a room. The rooms were from 15 by 12 to 9 by 9 feet. They were low, dark, dismal, and dirty; so low indeed that it was with great difficulty I could stand upright in them, and, when I extended my arms, I could touch the walls on either side with my fingers' ends. In these rooms I found five, six, seven, eight, or even nine persons living." Some improvements have been made since then, but the purlieus of Cow Cross are still, it is to be feared, in a very unsatisfactory condition, alike in a moral and a sanitary point of view.

**Cow Lane,** WEST SMITHFIELD, now KING STREET, runs from the north-west corner of Smithfield to Snow Hill.

> *Mrs. Littlewit.* Sir, my mother has had her nativity-water cast by the cunning-men in Cow Lane, and they have told her her fortune, etc. — Ben Jonson, *Bartholomew Fair*, Act i. Sc. 1.

In those early days Cow Lane seems to have been the abode of booksellers and coachmakers as well as cunning-men.

> The Fraternitie of Vacabondes. Imprinted at London by W. White, dwelling in Cow Lane, 1663.

When Pepys resolved to set up a carriage he lighted on one in Cow Lane (October 20, 1668), for which he bid £50, and which "did please me mightily." The next day he took his "wife to Cow Lane, and there showed her the coach which I did pitch on, and she is out of herself for joy almost." Then they consulted a friend, who (as a similar friend would in our own day) "finds most infinite fault with it," tells them their selection is heavy and old-fashioned, and took them to his own coachmaker, near Lincoln's Inn (Queen Street, perhaps, or Long Acre); but, after all, Pepys comes back to Cow Lane.

> *November* 5.—With Mr. Povy spent all the afternoon going up and down among the coachmakers in Cow Lane, and did see several, and at last did pitch upon a little chariott, at the widow's that made Mr. Lowther's fine coach; and we are mightily pleased with it, it being light, and will be very genteel and sober.—*Pepys.*

It is noteworthy that so late as 1784 the firm of Collingridge—renowned among coachmakers—had their headquarters in Cow Lane.

> "Well, Sir," said I [Mrs. Thrale], "how did you like little Miss? I hope she was fine enough." "It was the finery of a beggar," said he [Johnson], "and you know it was: she looked like a native of Cow Lane dressed up to be carried to Bartholomew Fair."—Mrs. Piozzi's *Anecdotes*, p. 286.

Richard Earlom, the mezzotint engraver, was born in Cow Lane in 1742.

**Cowley Street,** Westminster. [*See* Barton Street.]

**Cowper's Court,** Cornhill, was so called from Sir William Cowper, Bart., of the time of James I.; a large householder in the parish of St. Michael, Cornhill. [*See* Jerusalem Coffee-house.] Beneath Cowper's Court are extensive vaults, which reached on the one hand under the pavement of Cornhill, and on the other under Birchin Lane, but of late years in forming the foundations of some large blocks of offices the vaults have been much encroached on. For a long series of years they served as the wine cellars of the Jerusalem Coffee-house. Traditionally these cellars are said to be the vaults and underground passages of Sir William Cowper's house.

**Craig's Court,** Charing Cross (east side), properly Craggs's Court; built in 1702, and so called, it is said, after the father of Secretary Craggs, the friend of Pope, Addison, etc. There was, however, a James Cragg, or Craig, living on the "Waterside," in the Charing Cross division of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, in the year 1658; and on November 17, 1699, "Joseph Craig, Esq.," was elected a vestryman of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields. The Sun Fire Office was established in this court in 1726. The Westminster Paving Act of 1762 (our first great metropolitan street reform) was hastened through the House by an accident which happened to Speaker Onslow's carriage in passing through the narrow entrance to Craig's Court. No. 1 was Cox and Greenwood, the largest army agency office in Great Britain. The firm (now Cox and Co.) has removed to new premises, 16 Charing Cross. The west-end office of Woodfall, the printer of the *Public Advertiser* and of the *Letters of Junius*, was at the corner of Craig's Court.

> As soon as you receive the enclosed Advertisement pray carry it yourself to G. Woodfall, printer, next Craig's Court, Charing Cross, and have it put into the *Public Advertiser* to-morrow. Be so good as not to mention it to any mortal, and take care he does not know you nor suspect that you are a friend of mine.—*Horace Walpole to Grosvenor Bedford* (no date), *Letters*, vol. ix. p. 496.

The notorious Teresa Constantia Philips was living in Craig's Court when she published her *Memoirs*, 1748-1749; and here (1763) George Romney, the painter, had his first London residence.[1]

The Society of Arts met in Craig's Court in 1755.

**Cranbourne Alley or Street,** Leicester Square, a paved thoroughfare for foot-passengers begun 1678, and leading from Castle Street to the north-east corner of Leicester Square. Properly speaking the name of alley or passage was confined to the small portion which led into Little Newport Street, but in practice the whole was regarded as the Alley.

> Cranbourn Alley has experienced the same elevation; and any one who should chance to call it otherwise than Cranbourn *Street* would risk something more than abuse from the ladies of the needle and sons of the gentle craft resident there.—Captain Grose, *Essay*, p. xvii.

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[1] Edwards's *Anecdotes of Painting*, p. 276.

The name was derived from the Cecils, Earls of Salisbury, and Viscounts Cranbourne of Cranbourne, in the county of Dorset. It was long famous for its cheap straw bonnets and millinery goods of every description, so that "a Cranbourne Alley article" became a common name for what was both cheap and vulgar. But earlier it was a mart for clothes of all kinds. In 1788, when Lady Augusta Campbell (daughter of Elizabeth Gunning, Duchess of Hamilton and Argyll) eloped with Mr. Clavering, the *Auckland Correspondence* (vol. i. p. 464) informs us that "the lover had been the day before to *Cranbourne Alley*, and had procured every kind of female dress necessary for Lady Augusta."

How many a modish well-dressed fop you meet,
Exactly suits his shape in Monmouth Street;
In Yorkshire warehouses and Cranbourne Alley
'Tis wonderful how shoes and feet will tally.
George Colman's *Prologue to the Capuchin*, 1776.

In one of his most amusing pieces Thomas Moore the poet took the Lord Chancellor (Eldon) into this well-known Alley.

For instance I, one evening late,
  Upon a gay vacation sally,
Singing the praise of Church and State
  Got (God knows how) to Cranbourne Alley.
*Horace*, Ode xxii. Lib. i. Freely translated by Lord E.

At the "Golden Angel, in Cranbourne Street, Leicester Fields," lived Ellis Gamble, the goldsmith, to whom Hogarth was apprenticed, to learn the art of silver-plate engraving. A shop bill engraved for Gamble by his eminent apprentice is greatly coveted by the collectors of Hogarth's works, and fine impressions fetch extraordinary prices. Fuseli, the painter, on his first arrival in England, at the close of 1763, "took lodgings at the house of a Mrs. Green, in Cranbourne Street, then called Cranbourn Alley. He lived here from prudential motives—those of economy,"[1] and also that he might be near to the house of Mr. Coutts, the banker, to whom he had been introduced, and who then resided in St. Martin's Lane.

*November* 3, 1764.—His Grace of Kingston has taken a pretty milliner from Cranbourne Alley, and carried her to Thoresby. Miss Chudleigh, at the Princess's birthday on Friday, beat her side till she could not help having a real pain in it, that people might inquire what was the matter.—*Walpole to Lord Hertford* (*Letters*, vol. iv. p. 298).

Gray gives an odd picture of himself and Bishop Hervey in Cranbourne Alley:—

I have seen His Lordship of Cloyne often. He is very jolly, and we devoured five raspberry puffs together in Cranbourne Alley, standing at a pastry-cook's shop in the street.—*Gray to Rev. J. Brown*, June 6, 1767.

In December, 1843, the whole south side of Cranbourne Alley was taken down, the street widened, and thrown into the new carriage-way to join Coventry Street to Long Acre. Ryder's Court on the north side was so called after Richard Ryder, Esq., one of the first inhabitants of Cranbourne Street.

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[1] Knowles, *Life of Fuseli*, prefixed to his *Works*, vol. i. p. 30.

> I believe I know exactly where Paradise is situated! "Where?" asked some one shortly and in a tone which seemed to imply, "What can you know about the matter?" I answered, "It is certainly in Cranbourne Alley; for there so many pretty faces may be seen flitting about the bonnet-shops on a fine day, that it is impossible to believe that Paradise can be anywhere else."—T. Jefferson Hogg's *Life of Shelley*, 1858, vol. ii. pp. 272, 273.

**Crane Court,** FLEET STREET, originally Two Crane Court, the first court on the north side of Fleet Street, east of Fetter Lane.

> Two Crane Court, a very handsome open place, with freestone pavement, and graced with good buildings, well inhabited by persons of repute, the front house being larger than the rest, and ascended up by large stone steps, late inhabited by Dr. Edward Browne, an eminent physician. Here is kept the Museum of the Royal Society.—*Strype*, B. iii. p. 277.
>
> On Thursday met the grave resort of Spider Merchants in Crane Court.—*Cawthorn.*

The court has no thoroughfare. Dr. Edward Browne, who lived in the large house at the end of the court, was president of the College of Physicians (d. 1708), and son of Sir Thomas Browne, author of *Religio Medici* and *Vulgar Errors.* This house was purchased in 1710 by the Royal Society for £1450, on the motion of their President, Sir Isaac Newton. Here the Society held its meetings for seventy years, when apartments having been granted them in the newly-erected Somerset House, they removed there. The first meeting of the Society in Crane Court was held November 8, 1710; the first meeting in Somerset House, November 30, 1780. "On the meeting-nights a lamp was hung out over the entrance to the court from Fleet Street."[1] Later, the house was rented by the Philosophical Society, and in the great room Coleridge delivered his course of twelve Lectures on Shakespeare, beginning the course on November 18, 1819. It afterwards became the office of the Scottish Corporation [*see* that heading], but, though many alterations were necessarily made in the house, the great room was reverently preserved exactly as when Newton presided in it till the destruction of the building by fire, November 14, 1877.[2] A new building has been erected on the site from the design of Mr. Thomas L. Donaldson, architect. The philosophers, whilst in Crane Court, were often aimed at by the wits.

> "Pray, Mr. Stanhope, what's the news in town?"
> "Madam, I know of none; but I'm just come
> From seeing a curiosity at home:
> 'Twas sent to Martin Folkes, as being rare,
> And he and Desaguliers brought it there:
> It's called a *Polypus*."—"What's that?"—"A creature,
> The wonderful'st of all the works of nature:

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[1] Weld's *History of the Royal Society*, vol. i. p. 399. Mr. Weld is plainly mistaken in saying (vol. i. p. 397) that "the Society occupied the building for a period of seventy-two years."

[2] An engraving of the room forms the frontispiece to vol. i. of Weld's *Historv of the Royal Society.*

> Hither it came from Holland, where 'twas caught
> (I should not say it came, for it was brought):
> To-morrow we're to have it at Crane Court."
> Sir C. H. WILLIAMS.
>
> Heaven formed *him*, too, and doubtless for some use,
> But Crane Court knows not yet all Nature's views.
> Sir C. H. WILLIAMS.
>
> So when o'er Crane Court's philosophic gods,
> The Jove-like majesty of Pringle nods,
> If e'er he chance to wake in Newton's chair,
> He "wonders how the devil he came there!"
> *Heroic Postscript to the Heroic Epistle.*

The first meetings of the *Society of Arts* were held in a circulating library in this court (1754).

**Cranley Place,** ONSLOW SQUARE, is named after the second title of the Earl of Onslow.

**Craven Buildings,** DRURY LANE, on the site of Craven House. [*See* the next article.] Dr. Arne, the musical composer, lived at No. 17. "The Musick of the Masque of Comus" has on the title-page, "sold by the author at his house, No. 17 in Craven Buildings, Drury Lane."

**Craven House,** DRURY LANE, in the parish of St. Clement's Danes, the town house of William, first Earl of Craven, who died here in 1697. He is said to have been married to the Queen of Bohemia, daughter of James I., and mother of Prince Rupert. In 1661, when she came to England after her nephew's restoration, she was lodged at Craven House for about six months. It was a five-storey house, with eleven small windows on each storey, intersected by Doric and Ionic pilasters.

> The entrance is through a pair of gates, which leadeth into a large yard for the reception of coaches, and on the backside is a handsome garden.—*Strype*, B. iv. p. 118.
>
> On the wall at the bottom of Craven Buildings there was formerly a fresco painting of the Earl of Craven, who was represented in armour, mounted on a charger, and with a truncheon in his hand. This portrait was twice or thrice repainted in oil, but is now entirely obliterated.—Brayley's *Londiniana*, vol. iv. p. 301.[1]

Craven House was taken down in 1809.[2] The cellars still remain, though blocked up. [*See* Craven Buildings; Drury House; and the Olympic Theatre.]

**Craven Hill,** BAYSWATER, named after Lord Craven, who gave a field on his estate as a burial-place for those who died of the plague. The Pest House Estate consists of Nos. 14, 16, 18, 20, 22 Craven Hill, 6 to 12 Craven Mews, 30 to 43 Craven Hill Gardens, and Craven Hill Lodge.

**Craven Street,** STRAND, originally Spur Alley, and called Craven Street for the first time in 1742.[3] The corner houses in the Strand

[1] It was painted by Paul van Somer, the younger, and engraved by J. T. Smith.

[2] There are views of it in Wilkinson and in J. T. Smith.

[3] Rate-books of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.

were taken down in 1860 and rebuilt; and in 1876 Craven Street was opened to the Thames Embankment.

*Eminent Inhabitants.*—Grinling Gibbons, the celebrated carver in wood, was supposed to have been born in this street, then called Spur Alley; it appears, however, from his sister's statement, in the Ashmole MSS., that he was born at Rotterdam. Benjamin Franklin, the philosopher of the New World, at No. 7, the house of Mrs. Margaret Stevenson, during the whole of his eighteen years' residence in London as agent for the House of Assembly, Philadelphia and other provinces. Lord Chatham visited him here, February 1775, and, writes Franklin, "he stayed with me near two hours, his equipage waiting at the door."[1] The house is on the right from the Strand. Rev. Mr. Hackman, who shot Miss Ray. Sir Joshua Reynolds enters in his Note-Book, January 22, 1761, an engagement with "Akenside, Craven Street." The poet did not reside here much more than a year. Heinrich Heine lodged at No. 32 Craven Street during his only visit to England, April 23 to August 8, 1827. James Smith, one of the authors of the *Rejected Addresses*, at No. 27; he died here, December 24, 1839.

> In Craven Street, Strand, ten attorneys find place,
> And ten dark coal-barges are moor'd at its base;
> Fly, Honesty, fly! seek some safer retreat,
> For there's *craft* in the river, and *craft* in the street.
> James Smith, *Comic Misc.*, vol. ii. p. 186.
> Why should Honesty fly to some safer retreat,
> From attorneys and barges, 'od rot 'em?—
> For the lawyers are *just* at the top of the street,
> And the barges are *just* at the bottom.—SIR GEORGE ROSE.

**Cree Church Lane,** ALDGATE. [*See* St. Catherine Cree Church.]

**Creed Lane,** LUDGATE HILL to Carter Lane, originally Spurriers' Row, from spurriers, or spur-makers, dwelling there; but called Creed Lane for the first time in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, from the text-writers, its next inhabitants, "who wrote and sold all sorts of books then in use, namely, A B C, with the Pater Noster, Ave, *Creed*, Graces, etc."[2] The first edition of Spenser's *Shepheardes Calender* was "printed and sold by Hugh Singleton, dwelling at the Signe of the Gylden Tunne, in Creede Lane, neere unto Ludgate." James Stuart, the artist and architect, author of the *Antiquities of Athens*, was born in Creed Lane, 1713.

**Cremorne Gardens,** CHELSEA, a popular place of entertainment on the Thames side, a short distance west of Battersea Bridge. The house was built by Theophilus, Earl of Huntingdon, and afterwards belonged successively to Lord Powerscourt, the Countess Dowager of Exeter, Sir Richard Littleton, the Duke of Bridgwater, and Lord Cremorne,[3] who spent a large sum on the house, placed in it a fine collection of pictures, and greatly improved the grounds, and whose name it retained as long as house or grounds lasted. In 1825 Cremorne House passed into the possession of Granville Penn, who was related to Lady Cremorne. Sold by him, the grounds were converted into a *Stadium*. This not succeeding, the gardens were laid out as a sort of Vauxhall, and opened for musical entertainments, dancing, fireworks, and various exhibitions, and during many years acquired great notoriety. After repeated complaints by the inhabitants of the neighbourhood the Middlesex magistrates refused to renew the licence, and in the summer of 1877 the gardens were closed. Shortly after the house was pulled down and the ground disposed of for building purposes.

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[1] Bigelow's *Franklin*, vol. ii. p. 303.

[2] *Stow*, pp. 126, 127.

[3] *Lysons*, vol. ii. p. 60. In Fussell's *Journey round the Coast of Kent*, 1818, p. 13, reference is made to "the weeping willows in Lord Cremorne's garden."

**Cripplegate,** one of the City gates towards the north. It stood about 1030 feet west of Moorgate.

> The next is the postern of Cripplegate, so called long before the Conquest. . . . A place, saith mine author (Abbo Floriacensis), so called of cripples begging there. . . . More I read that Alfune built the parish church of St. Giles, nigh a gate of the City, called Porta Contractorum, or Cripplegate, about the year 1099.—*Stow*, p. 13.

Ben Jonson, in *Every Man Out of his Humour*, points to another traditional origin of the name—that the founder was a cripple. "As lame as Vulcan, or the founder of Cripplegate." Both of these etymologies are equally absurd, but a good one was proposed by the Rev. W. Denton in his *Records of St. Giles's, Cripplegate* (1883):—

> Cripplegate was a postern-gate leading to the Barbican while this watch-tower in advance of the City walls was fortified. The road between the postern and the burgh-kenning ran necessarily between two low walls—most likely of earth—which formed what in fortification would be described as a covered way. The name in Anglo-Saxon would be *crepel*, *cryfele*, or *crypele*, a den or passage under ground, a burrow (meatus subterraneus), and *geat*, a gate, street, or way (O. Sax. *gat*, a hole; German *gasse*, a thoroughfare, narrow road). This is confirmed by the occurrence of the name in *Domesday*, where in the Wiltshire portion we read, "To Wansdyke, thence forth by the dyke to Crypelgeat." This place, a correspondent tells me, is now called Rainscomb, and "is in a hollow or combe surrounded by hills" (see Kemble's *Codex Diplomaticus Ævi Saxonici*, vol. v. p. 21), a hollow way, or what, if artificial, would be known as a covered way.

From Heywood we may gather that the postern-gate creaked on its hinges: "It must ope with far less noise than Cripplegate, or your plot's dashed."[1] The dwelling-house over the gate was granted in 1375 to John Wallington, common crier.—Riley's *Memorials*, p. 387. Cripplegate was sold, July 1760, before the Committee of Lands, to Mr. Blagden, carpenter, of Coleman Street, for £91, "the purchaser to begin to pull it down on the first day of September, and to clear away all the rubbish, etc., in two months from that day."

**Cripplegate Church.** [*See* St. Giles's, Cripplegate.]

**Cripplegate Ward,** one of the twenty-six wards of London, and so called from the gate in the City wall of the same name. The ward extends east and west from Jewin Crescent to Finsbury Pavement, and

[1] Heywood's *Woman Killed with Kindness*, 1607 (Shakespeare Society ed. p. 142).

north and south from Cheapside to some way north of Barbican; and is divided into two portions, Cripplegate Within and Cripplegate Without—that is, *within* and *without* the City wall. The following churches are in this ward:—*St. Alban, Wood Street; St. Alphage, London Wall; St. Giles, Cripplegate; St. Mary, Aldermanbury;* and *St. Michael, Wood Street.* The Church of St. Mary Magdalen, in Milk Street, in this ward, was destroyed in the Great Fire, and not rebuilt.

> But elbows still were wanting; these, some say,
> An Alderman of Cripplegate contrived.—Cowper, *The Sofa.*

**Crocker's Lane,** WHITEFRIARS.

> King Edward I. gave to the prior and brethren of that house [White Friars] a plot of ground in Fleete Street, whereupon to build their house, which was since re-edified or new built by Hugh Courtney, Earl of Devonshire about the year 1350, the 24th of Edward III., John Lutken, Mayor of London, and the commonalty of the city, granted a lane called Croker's Lane, reaching from Fleet Street to the Thames, to build in the west of that church.—Stow's *Survey of London*, 1598 (Thoms's ed. 1842, p. 148).

**Crockford's,** or, CROCKFORD'S CLUB HOUSE, a private club and gaming house, Nos. 50 to 53, on the west side of St. James's Street, composed of the chief aristocracy of England, and so called from a person of that name, who died enormously rich, in May 1844. He began life by keeping a fish-stall next door to Temple Bar Without. The house was designed, 1827, by Benj. and Philip Wyatt, architects, and the decorations are said to have cost £94,000. It was shut up after Crockford's death, and was taken successively for three or four new clubs, all of which failed; for the Wellington Restaurant and for an auction mart. Eventually it was remodelled, and from 1877 the house has been occupied by the Devonshire Club. In 1873 the stucco of the front was cleared off, and a stone facing, with handsome stone columns, was added.

**Criterion (The),** PICCADILLY, a large restaurant built for Messrs. Spiers and Pond by Thomas Verity, architect, in 1873. Several houses were cleared away for its erection, one of these being the old White Bear Inn. The erection of the Criterion dealt the first blow to the symmetry of the Regent Circus, Piccadilly, which has since been entirely destroyed by the opening made for the entrance to Shaftesbury Avenue. In connection with the restaurant is the Criterion Theatre, which was opened in March 1874. This theatre is built below ground, and the visitor enters from the street to the upper portion of the house and descends to the boxes and pit.

**Cromwell House,** OLD BROMPTON, an old mansion in the 17th century called Hale House, but which in the 18th century had somehow come to be known as Cromwell House, and popularly believed to have been the residence of the Protector. This, as Lysons has shown, it could not have been, but he thinks "it may be that *Henry* Cromwell occupied it before he went to Ireland the second time. It is certain that he was married at Kensington in 1653." In 1668 Hale House was held by the Lawrences of Shurdington, and in 1682 by Francis, Lord Howard of Effingham; Thomas, sixth Lord Howard, was born here. Later the house was divided into two and passed through many hands. In the final illness of Richard Burke Cromwell House was taken for him, and his father, Edmund Burke, remained here with him till his death, August 2, 1794. In the neighbourhood was, in the last century, a noted place of resort called *Cromwell Gardens*,[1] where for some time Hughes, who built the original Surrey Theatre, exhibited feats of horsemanship. All traces of Cromwell House and Cromwell Gardens have been swept away to make room for the South Kensington Museum, but the memory of the popular myth is preserved in sundry Cromwell Roads, Cromwell Mansions, and Terraces.

**Crooked Lane,** CANNON STREET, CITY, "so called of the crooked windings thereof."[2] Mr. Riley finds Crooked Lane in the guise *Venella Torta* in a record of 1303, and as *La Crokedelane* in 1310. In 1344 a tenement called the "Welhous in Crokedelan" is spoken of; and in 1414 "the east corner of the lane of Crokedlane" is set down as one of the boundaries of the Butchers' Market in Eastchepp. Part of the lane was taken down to make the approach to new London Bridge. It has long been,[3] and is still, famous for its bird-cage and fishing-tackle shops.

One the most ancient house in this lane is called the Leaden Porch, and belonged some time to Sir John Merston, knight, the 1st of Edward IV. It is now called the Swan in Crooked Lane, possessed of strangers, and selling of Rhenish wine.—*Stow*, p. 82.

At one Mr. Packer's in Crooked Lane, next the Dolphin, are very good lodgings to be let, where there is freedom from Noise and a pretty Garden.—*Advertisement*, May 25, 1694.

When Hood punned about "Straight down Crooked Lane," he was only repeating an obvious play on the name as old as the days of Ben Jonson:—

Last, Baby-cake, that an end doth make
  Of Christmas' merry, merry vein-a,
Is Child Rowlan, and a straight young man,
  Though he come out of Crooked Lane-a.
      Ben Jonson, *Masque of Christmas.*

*First Clown.* Double bells, Crooked Lane—ye shall have 'em straight in Crooked Lane.—Ford's *Witch of Edmonton.*

**Crosby Hall,** BISHOPSGATE STREET, the great hall of Crosby Place, built by Sir John Crosby, who obtained a lease of the ground in 1466, and died in 1475. From the discovery in the course of excavations for additions to the building made in 1871 and 1873 of two tesselated pavements, Crosby Place appears to have been erected on the site of an ancient Roman villa. The portions remaining of Crosby Place consist of the hall, 69 feet long, 27 feet wide and 38 high, having a fine open timber roof; a "throne room" on the ground-floor, 42 feet long, 22 feet wide and 16 feet high; a "withdrawing" or "council-room" over, of the same size but 20 feet high, having a very richly carved ceiling. Many of the fine brick cellars exist, and are used by the adjoining houses. The oriel window of the hall is uncommonly beautiful, and altogether the hall is the most interesting example we possess in London of the domestic architecture of the 15th century.

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[1] The old pewter admission ticket to these gardens is in great request among certain collectors.

[2] *Stow*, p. 81.

[3] See the letter of Thomas Markham to Thomas, Earl of Shrewsbury, February 17, 1589 (Lodge's *Illust.*, 8vo ed., vol. ii. p. 392).

> Then have you one great house called Crosby Place, because the same was built by Sir John Crosby, grocer and woolman, in place of certain tenements, with their appurtenances, letten to him by Alice Ashfield, prioress of St. Helen's, and the convent, for ninety-nine years, from the year 1466 to the year 1565, for the annual rent of £11 : 6 : 8. This house he built of stone and timber, very large and beautiful, and the highest at that time in London. He was one of the sheriffs, and an alderman in the year 1470; knighted by Edward IV. in the year 1471, and deceased in the year 1475; so short a time enjoyed he that his large and sumptuous building; he was buried in St. Helen's, the parish church; a fair monument to him and his lady is raised there. Richard Duke of Gloucester and Lord Protector, afterward King by the name of Richard III., was lodged in this house.—*Stow*, p. 65.
>
> 1483.—He [Buckingham] soon brought many of his friends into the same design, and with the Protector constituted a Council, which sat at Crosby's Place, the Protector's mansion house.—*Sir Thomas More*, p. 217.
>
> *Gloucester.* Are you now going to despatch this thing?
> 1*st Murderer.* We are, my lord; and come to have the warrant,
> That we may be admitted where he is.
> *Gloucester.* Well thought upon, I have it here about me. [*Gives the Warrant.*
> When you have done, repair to Crosby Place.
> *Richard III.*, Act i. Sc. 3.
>
> *Gloucester.* At Crosby Place there shall you find us both.
> *Richard III.*, Act iii. Sc. 1. See also Act i. Sc. 2.

Sir Thomas More, about 1518, held Crosby Place, and, according to Mr. Hugo, some have supposed that he wrote his *Utopia* and *Richard III.* here; but the *Utopia* was published in 1516. In 1523 he sold Crosby Place to his friend Antonio Bonvici, who some years later leased it to Wm. Roper the husband of More's favourite daughter Margaret. Crosby Place was seized, with Bonvici's other property, by Henry VIII. in 1553, but restored by Mary shortly after her accession. In 1560 it came into the possession of Germayne Cioll, who with his wife resided there till May 1566, when the property passed by purchase for the sum of £1500 to Alderman William Bond (d. 1576), a merchant adventurer, and, according to the inscription on his tomb in the neighbouring church of St Helen's, "the most famous in his age." At this time and later it seems to have been the custom to lodge ambassadors here. Whilst held by the Bonds the Spanish and the Danish ambassadors were sumptuously lodged in Crosby Place; the Duc de Sully was here in 1594; the Duc de Boron in 1601, and the Russian ambassador in 1618. It was bought, 1594, for £2560, by Sir John Spencer, knight, father-in-law of the first Earl of Northampton, and ancestor of the present Marquis, who made great reparations, added a warehouse, and kept his mayoralty (1594) in it. Shakespeare, whose references to Crosby Place we have cited, was living close by in 1598, and was rated in the parish books at £5 : 13 : 4.[1] The Dowager Countess of Pembroke, "Sidney's sister, Pembroke's mother," was living here in 1609, and a few years later it was the residence of Spencer, Earl of Northampton. In 1638 it was "held by the East India Company and valued at £100 per annum."[2] During the Great Rebellion it was occupied by Sir John Langham, and for a while Royalist prisoners were kept here in custody, Sir Kenelm Digby being one of these. The fire of 1666 destroyed the greater part of Crosby Place, and six years later another fire destroyed nearly all that had been left of the house, but happily the hall escaped on both occasions without material injury. In 1672 it was converted into a nonconformist meeting-house, and continued to be so used for nearly a century, the last sermon being preached here, October 1, 1769, when the congregation migrated to Maze Pond, Southwark. "The grand office of the Penny Post" was held in Crosby Hall, 1678-1687;[3] and in 1700 the East India Company occupied part of the hall, but removed to a building of their own a year or two later.

Its later history may be summed up in few words. From 1810 to 1831 it was leased by a firm of packers, who divided it into floors and greatly damaged the building. On the lease running out public attention was called to the historical interest and architectural value of the hall, a fund was raised, and the interior was carefully restored, the portion fronting Great St. Helen's rebuilt of stone from the designs of E. L. Blackburn, architect, and subsequently of John Davies, architect. The entrance from Bishopsgate Street forms no part of the ancient buildings of Crosby Place, although it has been composed in the style of the timber houses of the period. The first stone of the new works was laid June 27, 1836, and the hall reopened by the Lord Mayor, Alderman W. T. Copeland, M.P., July 27, 1842, with a public dinner "served in the old English style," the floor of the hall being strewed with rushes. In the interval it was used occasionally for benevolent purposes. Thus Bunsen notes :—

> *March* 1, 1839.—Fetched by Lady Raffles and Ella to Crosby Hall, in Bishopsgate Street, to see Mrs. Fry, who was presiding over a bazaar of work and books, to be sold for the benefit of female prisoners and convicts.—*Memoirs of Baron Bunsen*, vol. i. p. 510.

In 1842 the hall was leased to the Crosby Hall Literary Institute; but this came to an end in 1860, and for seven years the old Hall served as a wine merchant's warehouse. Since 1868 it has been a restaurant. Alterations have been made and a good deal of money has been spent on its embellishment, not, as may be supposed, without injury to its character; but on the whole it has been handled tenderly, and it well deserves the term bestowed upon it by Bunsen of "glorious

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[1] Hunter, *New Illustrations*, vol. i. p. 78.

[2] *MS. Lambeth*, p. 272.

[3] Chamberlaine.

Crosby Hall." The public passage to Crosby Square is under the gallery of the hall.

**Cross Court,** DRURY LANE, between Russell Court and Vinegar Yard.

> At the north end of Cross Court there yet stands a portal, of some architectural pretensions, though reduced to humble use, serving at present for an entrance to a printing-office. This old doorway, if you are young, reader, you may not know was the identical pit entrance to Old Drury—Garrick's Drury—all of it that is left. I never pass it without shaking some forty years from off my shoulders, recurring to the evening when I passed through it to see my first play.—Elia's *Essays*, "My First Play."

The portal referred to has since been taken down.

**Cross Keys,** in GRACECHURCH STREET. [*See* Gracechurch Street.]

**Cross Street,** HATTON GARDEN, William Whiston, the divine, and friend of Sir Isaac Newton, lived in this street. "January 9, 1712. Lower end of Cross Street, Hatton Garden";—"the same house in which I have heard the famous Mr. Flamsteed once lived."[1] He held here, during the years 1715-1717, a weekly assembly for religious worship, according to a liturgy of his own composing. Here, in conjunction with Humphrey Ditton, "wicked Will Whiston" published that *New Method of Discovering the Longitude by Signals* which is now only remembered by Swift's ludicrous jingle. It was in a chapel attached to the Caledonian Asylum in this street that Edward Irving, in August 1822, took the town by surprise with his powers as a preacher. For some three years his great popularity continued, and during this time each Sunday Hatton Garden and the neighbouring streets were thronged with carriages. In 1829 he removed to the Scotch National Church in Regent Square.

**Crowder's Well Alley,** now WELL STREET, JEWIN STREET.

> In this street [Jewin Street] is Crowder's Well Alley, very long, running into Aldersgate Street, through an inn yard. It hath pretty good buildings, which are well inhabited. This place is of some note for its well, which gives name to the alley. The water of this well is esteemed very good for sore eyes, to wash them with; and is said to be also very good to drink, for several distempers. And some say it is very good for men in drink to take of this water, for it will allay the fumes, and bring them to be sober.—*Strype*, ed. 1720, B. iii. p. 94.
>
> A White-Fryars sinner, or a Saint in Duck Lane,
> A Crowder's Well sonnet, or a Pye Corner strain,
> Has raptures and flights full of judgment and taking
> When compar'd to the things ye call Psalms of your making.
>
> Tom Brown *On Sternhold and Hopkins and the New Version of David's Psalms.*

As late as 1760 Dodsley described it as "A spring of clear water, admired for its medicinal virtues. It is on the back of the churchyard of St. Giles, Cripplegate."

**Crown Street,** SOHO, ran from Oxford Street to Moor Street. Originally it was Elde Street, afterwards it was known as Hog Lane, St. Giles's, but about 1762 was called Crown Street, from the Rose and

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[1] Whiston, *Memoirs*, vol. i. p. 236.

Crown, an inn of some celebrity and standing. Formerly there was an nscription on the wall at the corner of Rose Street, stating: "This is Crown Street, 1762." It is now a portion of Charing Cross Road, the east side having been removed to form the new line of thoroughfare. On the west side was the old Greek church, where is now the church of St. Mary. [*See* St. Mary the Virgin, Soho.]

**Crown and Anchor Tavern,** STRAND, and No. 37 Arundel Street, once noted for its social clubs and political meetings. The tavern was in the parish of St. Clement, hence probably the sign, the *anchor* being the emblem of that saint.

> The Crown Tavern, a large and curious house, with good rooms and other conveniences fit for entertainments.—*Strype*, B. iv. p. 117.

Here Johnson and Boswell occasionally supped together. Here Johnson quarrelled with Percy about old Dr. Mounsey; and here, when Sir Joshua Reynolds was maintaining the advantages of wine in assisting conversation, and referring particularly to himself, Johnson observed, "I have heard none of those drunken—nay, drunken is a coarse word—none of those *vinous flights.*"

The Academy of Antient Music, which was instituted about the year 1710 by a number of gentlemen, performers on different instruments, in conjunction with some of the most eminent masters of the time, met at this tavern.

> The design of this establishment was to promote the study and practice of vocal and instrumental harmony; in order to which, the foundation of a library was laid, consisting of the most celebrated compositions, as well in manuscript as in print, that could be procured, either at home or abroad.—L. M. Hawkins, *Memoirs*, 1824, vol. i. p. 336.

The "King of Clubs" was instituted here by "Bobus" Smith, brother of Sydney Smith. "Conversation" Sharpe, John Allen, Erskine, and Curran were among the members.

Pitt came here as a member of the Western Circuit Club.

> *May* 21, 1797.—The times indeed are deplorable; and the spirit in England appears to be, if at all, not much better than in Ireland; nor is the club at the Crown and Anchor one jot less treasonable than the Committee at Belfast; and what is worse the names are higher, and members of Parliament openly show themselves there.—*Burke's last letter to Mrs. Crewe, Corr.* vol. iv. p. 448.

The Crown and Anchor ceased to be a tavern in 1847. It then became the Whittington Club.

**Crown Office Row,** in the TEMPLE, overlooking the gardens and the river, was the birthplace of Charles Lamb, February 18, 1775.

> Cheerful Crown-office Row, place of my kindly engendure.—Elia's *Essays.*

Sir James Scarlett had chambers at No. 1 in 1809; and, according to Lord Campbell, Lord Lyndhurst took chambers here immediately after he left Cambridge. The Row was erected in 1737, and rebuilt in 1863-1864 from the designs of Sydney Smirke, R.A., at a cost of over £16,500.

**Crown Street,** WESTMINSTER, ran from King Street to Duke Street, but was cleared away to make room for the Government Offices. Here for many years lived, and here died, October 8, 1795, Andrew Kippis, F.R.S., editor of the *Biographia Britannica*, and writer of many of the best lives in it. He was for forty years minister of the Presbyterian Chapel in Princes Street.

**Crutched Friars,** between Jewry Street, Aldgate and Mark Lane; now a street largely composed of bonded warehouses.

> In this street [Hart Street] at the south-east corner thereof, some time stood one house of Crouched (or Crossed) Friars, founded by Ralph Hosiar and William Sabernes about the year 1298. . . . In place of this Church is now a carpenter's yard, a tennis-court, and such like. The Friars' hall was made a glass-house, or house wherein was made glass of divers sorts to drink in, which house in the year 1575, on the 4th of September, burst out into a terrible fire . . . and was all consumed to the stone walls.—*Stow*, p. 56.

The scandalous life of the last prior is described by John Bartelot, in a letter to Thomas Cromwell.[1] After the Dissolution Henry VIII. granted the monastery to Sir Thomas Wyatt, who built himself a mansion on the site, now occupied by the East and West India Dock Company's great pile of warehouses. Dr. William Turner dedicates his *Herbal* (fol. 1568) to Queen Elizabeth from "my house at London in the Crossed Fryers." Turner had a botanical garden attached to his house here, besides one at Kew and another at Wells. Peter Baro, or Baron, a Frenchman born, and Lady Margaret Professor at Cambridge (temp. Elizabeth), lived, after vacating his professorship, and died (1599) in a house in "Dyer's Yard, Crutched Friars Street, over against St. Olave's Church," in which church he was buried April 17, 1599, under the Communion Table.[2] Bishop Kennett lived in Crutched Friars. (See his letter to Hearne in Hearne's *Leland*.) When Dr. Mead, May 5, 1703, was appointed physician to St. Thomas's Hospital he was living at Stepney, but finding the distance too great, he took a house in Crutched Friars, where he resided seven years. Here were Sir John Milborne's Almshouses, founded 1535, in honour of the Virgin; removed in 1861 to Seven Sisters' Road, Holloway. [*See* St. Olave's, Hart Street.]

**Cuckold's Point,** on the Surrey side of the Thames, a little below Rotherhithe Church, and formerly distinguished by a tall pole with a pair of horns on the top. The legend runs that King John, wearied with hunting on Shooter's Hill and Blackheath, entered the house of a miller at Charlton to refresh and rest himself. He found no one at home, but the miller's wife, young, it is said, and beautiful. The miller, it so happened, was earlier in coming home than was usual when he went to Greenwich with his meal, and red and raging at what he saw on his return, he drew his knife. The King, unarmed, thought it prudent to make himself known, and offered the miller a boon. The miller was told to clear his eyes, and claim the long strip of land he could see before him on the Charlton side of the river Thames. The miller cleared his eyes, and saw as far as a point near Rotherhithe. The King admitted the distance, and the miller was put into possession of the property on one condition—that he should walk annually on that day, October 18, to the farthest bounds of the estate with a pair of buck's horns upon his head. Horn Fair was kept every 18th of October at the pretty little village of Charlton in Kent till 1872; and the watermen on the Thames about Cuckold's Point still tell the story (with many variations and additions) of the miller and his light and lovely wife. The story seems to have taken the fancy of travellers and satirists of all orders, from Day (*Isle of Gulls*) and Taylor the Water Poet down to Hogarth (*Idle Apprentice*), for they make frequent allusions to it.

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[1] Letters relating to the Suppression of Monasteries, p. 59.

[2] Cooper, *Ath. Cant.*, vol. ii. p. 276.

The same day [May 25, 1562] was sett up at the Cuckold Haven a grett May-polle by bochers and fysher-men full of hornes.—*Diary of a Resident in London*, p. 283.

On the left hand lies Ratcliffe, a considerable suburb. On the opposite shore is fixed a long pole with rams' horns upon it, the intention of which was vulgarly said to be a reflection upon wilful and contented cuckolds.—Hentzner's *Travels*, A.D. 1598.

And passing further, I at first observ'd
That Cuckold's-haven was but badly serv'd:
For there old Time hath such confusion wrought,
That of that ancient place remained nought.
No monumental memorable Horn,
Or Tree, or Post, which hath those trophies borne,
Was left, whereby posterity may know
Where their forefathers' crests did grow, or show.
Why, then, for shame this worthy Port maintain?
Let's have our Tree and Horns set up again,
That passengers may show obedience to it,
In putting off their hats, and homage do it.

Taylor the Water Poet (*Works*, fol. 1630, p. 21).

I will tell thee the most politick trick of a woman that e'er made a man's face look withered and pale, like the tree in Cuckold's-haven in a great snow.—*Northward Ho*, 4to, 1607.

*Birdlime.* You went to a Butcher's feast at Cuckold's-haven the next day after St. Luke's Day.—*Westward Ho*, 4to, 1607.

**Cullum Street,** north side of Fenchurch Street to Lime Street, so called from Sir John Cullum, Sheriff of London, 1646.[1] The mansion, Maitland says, took up the whole site of the street.

**Cumberland Gate,** HYDE PARK, was so called after William, Duke of Cumberland, the hero of Culloden. The old and proper name is Tyburn Gate. Close by stood the gallows. The Marble Arch was removed here from Buckingham Palace in 1851. [*See* Tyburn.]

**Cumberland Market,** REGENT'S PARK, between Albany Street and the Hampstead Road, a market for the sale of hay, straw, and other articles, established on the removal of the old market from the Haymarket, between Piccadilly and Pall Mall, pursuant to 11 Geo. IV., cap. 14.

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[1] Cullum s *History of Hawsted*, p. 156.

**Cumberland Place (Great),** HYDE PARK. Here died Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, March 16, 1807. At No. 16 died (November 27, 1852) Byron's daughter, Augusta Ada, Lady Lovelace. The houses have been renumbered.

**Cumberland Street (Great),** north side of Oxford Street, nearly opposite Cumberland Gate. No. 14 was one of Sir James Mackintosh's last residences. In this street, at the corner of Bryanston Street, is a public-house with a full-length portrait of William, Duke of Cumberland, the hero of Culloden, for its sign.

I was yesterday out of town, and the very signs as I passed through the villages made me make very quaint reflections on the mortality of fame and popularity. I observed how the Duke of Cumberland's Head had succeeded almost universally to Admiral Vernon's, as his had left but few traces of the Duke of Ormond's. I pondered these things in my heart, and said unto myself, "Surely, all glory is but a sign."—*Walpole to Conway*, April 16, 1747.

The houses have been renumbered and the name has been abolished. It has been a portion of Great Cumberland Place since 1868.

**Cumberland Terrace,** REGENT'S PARK (east side), was built in 1827 by Mr. W. M. Nurse, under the superintendence of James Thomson, architect. At the house of Mr. Pennell in this terrace died Sir William Follett, the great lawyer, June 28, 1845.

**Cumming Street,** PENTONVILLE ROAD, west of St. James's Church. Mary Wollstoncroft lived here immediately before her marriage with William Godwin.

**Cuper's Gardens,** LAMBETH, over against Somerset House in the Strand, a place once noted for its fireworks, subsequently as a resort of the profligate of both sexes. It was named after Boydell Cuper, a gardener in the family of Thomas, Earl of Arundel, who, when *Arundel House* was taken down, had interest enough to procure many of the mutilated marbles, which he carried across the water to the garden he had erected as a place of popular amusement. Cuper's Gardens were subsequently kept by a widow of the name of Evans, and finally suppressed as a place of public diversion in 1753.

Near the Bankside lyes a very pleasant garden in which are fine walks, known by the name of Cupid's gardens. They are the estate of Jesus College in Oxford, and erected by one who keeps a publick-house; which, with the conveniency of its arbours, walks, and several remains of Greek and Roman antiquities, have made this place much frequented.—Aubrey's *Surrey*.

The light coquettish trip! the glance askew!
To slip the vizor, and to skulk anew!
For Cuper's Bowers, she hires the willing scull;
A cockswain's now, and now a sharper's trull.
Webster's Epistle on *False Fame*.

The Fleet Street sempstress, toast of Temple sparks,
That runs spruce neckcloths for attorney's clerks,
At Cupid's gardens will her hours regale,
Sing "fair Dorinda," and drink bottled ale.
Prologue to Mrs. Centlivre's *Busv Body*, 4to, 1708.

'Twas down in Cuper's garden
For pleasure I did go
To see the fairest flowers
That in that garden grow;
The first it was the jessamine,
The lily, pink, and rose,
And surely they're the fairest flowers
That in that garden grows.

Song, quoted in Miller's *Fly Leaves* [by Rimbault] 2d S., 1855, p. 53.

I dined the other day with a lady of quality, who told me she was going that evening to see the "finest fireworks!" at Marybone. I said fireworks was a very odd refreshment for this sultry weather; that, indeed, Cuper's-gardens had been once famous for this summer entertainment; but then his fireworks were so well understood, and conducted with so superior an understanding, that they never made their appearance to the company till they had been well cooled, by being drawn through a long canal of water, with the same kind of refinement that the Eastern people smoke their tobacco through the same medium.—*Warburton to Hurd*, July 9, 1753.

Bishop Hurd no doubt understood his brother prelate's account of the entertainment at Cuper's Gardens, but to the lay mind it is not easy to determine whether it was the fireworks or the company that were well cooled by being drawn through the long canal of water; in either case "the refreshment" was singular.

*Dr. Johnson:* Beauclerk, and I, and Langton, and Lady Sydney Beauclerk, mother to our friend, were one day driving in a coach by Cuper's-gardens, which were then unoccupied. I, in sport, proposed that Beauclerk, and Langton, and myself, should take them, and we amused ourselves with scheming how we should all do our parts. Lady Sydney grew angry and said, "An old man should not put such things in young people's heads." She had no notion of a joke, sir; had come late into life, and had a mighty unpliable understanding.—*Boswell*, by Croker, p. 366.

Lord Bath and Lord Sandys have had their pockets picked at Cuper's Gardens. I fancy it was no bad scene the avarice and jealousy of their peeresses on their return.—*Horace Walpole to G. Montagu*, June 24, 1746.

On the site of the gardens Messrs. Beaufoy formed their great works for the manufacture of British wines and vinegar, removed to South Lambeth on the erection of Waterloo Bridge. The present Waterloo Bridge Road runs over the very centre of Cuper's Gardens.

**Cure's College** or **Almshouses**, SOUTHWARK. These almshouses were founded in 1584 by Thomas Cure, saddler to Edward VI. and Mary and Elizabeth, and M.P. for Southwark (d. 1588), for the reception of sixteen poor men and women.

1621.—It is ordered by the vestry that a fitting inscription is to be set up over the new gate leading into the College churchyard in Deadman's Place that "Thomas Cure was a good benefactor in building the said college and almshouses."—Quoted in Rendle's *Old Southwark*, p. 185.

The almshouses were removed and rebuilt at Norwood in 1854. They are now styled the United St. Saviour's Almshouses, and the number of inmates has been raised to thirty-eight.

**Curriers' Hall**, No. 6 LONDON WALL, near Philip Lane. In the original Hall Calamy's son, in the reign of Charles II., preached every Sunday to a little flock of serious Dissenters. In the Commonwealth time Curriers' Hall was the headquarters of the seventh day, or "Sabbatarian" Baptists, who kept their Sabbath on Saturday. The late learned antiquary, Mr. W. H. Black, F.S.A., was for a long series of years the pastor of this peculiar sect in Mill Yard, Goodman's Fields. Curriers' Hall was, however, noted for its connection with Puritanism as early as the reign of James I.

> I am old Gregory Christmas still, and though I come out of Pope's Head Alley, as good a Protestant as any in my parish. The truth is, I have brought a Masque here out o' the city, of my own making, and do present it by a set of my sons, that come out of the lanes of London, good dancing boys all. It was intended, I confess, for Curriers' Hall; but because the weather has been open, and the Livery were not at leisure to see it till a frost came, that they cannot work, I thought it convenient, with some little alterations, and the Groom of the Revels' hand to it, to fit it for a higher place.—Ben Jonson's *Christmas his Masque*, 1616.

The original hall was burnt in the Great Fire, and a new hall, a plain brick pile, was, according to the inscription, "new built and glassed in the yere 1670." This hall was taken down and a new one, of Bath stone, designed by Messrs. Belcher, erected on a site nearer the main street in 1874. It is French-Gothic in style, has a turret at one end, a clock tower at the other, and an elaborately carved central doorway. Of the interior the chief features are the grand staircase and the dining-hall to which it leads, a handsome room 40 feet long and 21 wide, with a groined ceiling. The site of the old hall now forms part of a warehouseman's premises. The curriers, a guild by prescription, were incorporated by James I. in 1605.

**Cursitors' Office or Inn,** CHANCERY LANE, founded by Sir Nicholas Bacon, Lord Keeper, and father of the great Lord Bacon.

> In this street [Chancery Lane] the first fair building to be noted on the east side is called the Coursitors' Office; built with divers fair lodgings for gentlemen, all of brick and timber, by Sir Nicholas Bacon, late Lord Keeper of the Great Seal.—*Stow*, p. 163.

Coke (2d Institute, 670) calls the Cursitors "Coursetours, Clerici de Cursu," and this derivation is adopted by Blount in his *Law Dictionary*. The Cursitors were twenty-four in number, and their office was to make out and issue writs in the name of the Court of Chancery.

**Cursitor Street,** CHANCERY LANE. [*See* Cursitors' Office.] "Here was my first perch," said Lord Chancellor Eldon, passing through Cursitor Street with his secretary; "Many a time have I run down to Fleet Market to get six pennyworth of sprats for supper!"[1] One of Swift's "Instructions to a porter how to find Mr. Curll's authors" is "At the laundress's at the Hole in the Wall in Cursitor's Alley, up three pair of stairs, the author of my *Church History*. . . . You may also speak to the gentleman who lies by him in the flock bed, my Index Maker." The north side of this street was rebuilt when the new Law Courts were commenced.

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[1] Twiss's *Life of Eldon*, vol. i. p. 96.

**Curtain (The),** HOLYWELL LANE, SHOREDITCH, a theatre built about 1576, and so named from a piece of ground in Shoreditch, "commonly called the Curtayne," and "sometime appertaining to the Priory of Haliwell now dissolved."[1] The name points to a fortification in connection with the outworks of the old London Wall. It survives in Curtain Road.

> Doe you speake against those places also, whiche are made vppe and builded for such playes and enterludes, as the Theatre and Curtaine is, and other such lyke places besides.—*A Treatise against Dicing, Dancing, Plays*, etc., 4to, p. 1577.
>
> And neare thereunto [Holywell Priory] are builded two publique-houses for the acting and shewe of comedies, tragedies, and histories for recreation. Whereof one is called the Courtein, the other the Theatre, both standing on the south-west side towards the field.—*Stow*, ed. 1598, p. 349.

In 1600 the Lords of the Council gave orders for the demolition of the Curtain, but they were not obeyed. On June 22 of that year they wrote to the Lord Mayor and the Justices of Middlesex as follows:—

> As wee have done our partes in prescribinge the orders, so unlesse yow perfourme yours in lookinge to the due execution of them, we shall loose our labor.—Halliwell Phillipps, *Outlines of the Life of Shakespeare*, 7th ed. 1887, vol. i. p. 367.
>
> The Curtain seems to have fallen into disuse about the commencement of the reign of Charles I., and Malone states (without citing his authority) that it was soon employed only for the exhibition of prize-fighters.—Collier's *Annals*, vol. iii. p. 272.
>
> It has been generally believed that Shakespeare alludes to the Globe Theatre when he refers to "this wooden O" in *Henry the Fifth*, but, apart from the improbability of his making a disparaging allusion to the size of his company's new edifice it is not at all likely that the building could have been completed before the return of Lord Essex from Ireland in September 1599. The letter O was used in reference to any object of a circular formation, and there is every probability that it would have been applicable to the Curtain. Now Armin, who was one of Shakespeare's company playing at the Globe in 1600, speaks of himself in his *Foole upon Foole* published in that year, as the clown at the Curtain Theatre. It may then be inferred that the former Theatre was opened in 1600, and at some time before March 25, the latest date that can be assigned to *Every Man out of his Humour*.—Halliwell Phillipps, *Outlines*, 7th ed. 1887, vol. ii. p. 393.

**Curtain Road,** SHOREDITCH, leading from Worship Street to Old Street Road. [*See* Curtain Theatre.]

Porter, which was first *brewed* in the neighbouring High Street, Shoreditch, was first *retailed* at the "Blue Last," Curtain Ditch. It was numbered 84, and stood at the corner of New Inn Yard. An Act was passed in 1752 to widen, repair, and keep in repair the road from the Red Lion on Windmill Hill, by the east end of the Artillery Ground Walk, to the end of Thunderbolt Alley, and thence through Worship Street and the Curtain to the Ditchside next to the east side of Holywell Mount. St. James's Church in this road was built in 1839 from the designs of Mr. George Vulliamy, architect.

**Curzon Street,** MAY FAIR, was so called after the ground landlord, George Augustus Curzon, third Viscount Howe (d. 1758), ancestor of the present Earl Howe. *Eminent Inhabitants.*—Pope's Lord Marchmont. Richard Stonehewer, the friend and correspondent of Gray, in No. 14. Mason, the poet, in 1775, when he wrote to Mr. Nicholls coolly proposing that the originals of his letters from Gray "should be so disposed of as not to impeach the editor's fidelity."

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[1] Halliwell Phillipps, *Cutlines of the Life of Shakespeare*, 7th ed. 1887, vol. ii. p. 364.

> *December* 15, 1786.—I was at Lady Macartnay's last night. They have got a charming house in Curzon Street, and cheap as old clothes. It was Lord Carteret's, and all antiqued and grotesqued by Adam, with an additional room in the court, fourscore feet long, then dedicated to orgies and now to books.—*H. Walpole to Lady Ossory*, vol. ix. p. 83.

Lord Macartnay died at this house (No. 30) in 1806. General Eliott (Lord Heathfield) was living here in 1782. No. 16 was the residence for twenty-five years of Sir Henry Halford, the distinguished physician, and he died here, March 9, 1844. Sir Francis Chantrey, when a young man and undistinguished, in an attic in No. 24. Here he modelled his head of Satan and his bust of Earl St. Vincent. At this period of his life he derived his chief support from a Mrs. D'Oyley, the friend of Mrs. Carter, Mrs. Vesey, etc., who lived at No. 21. "In an hour," writes Baron Bunsen, June 24, 1841, "I shall move to No. 8 Curzon Street, Miss Berry's house."[1] He stayed there till August 15. The Miss Berrys, Mary and Agnes—Horace Walpole's Berrys—continued to reside at No. 8 till their deaths in 1852—Agnes in January, Mary in November. Madame Vestris, when at the height of her popularity and beauty lived at No. 1, pulled down about 1849. *Observe.*—Curzon Chapel. [*See* May Fair.] In the retiring house, opposite the chapel, lived Lord Wharncliffe, the great-grandson of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, and editor of her *Works.* Mr. Edward Shepherd (the builder of Shepherd's Market) lived at this house in 1708. Opposite to May Fair Chapel was the chapel of "the Rev. Alexander Keith," where marriages were performed in the same manner as that which has made the Fleet notorious, until the Marriage Act in 1753 put an end to them. Here the Duke of Kingston married Miss Chudleigh, and James, fourth Duke of Hamilton, the younger of the two beautiful Miss Gunnings.

> To prevent mistakes the little new chapel in May Fair, near Hyde Park Corner, is in the corner house opposite to the city side of the great chapel, and within ten yards of it. The minister and clerk live in the same corner house where the little chapel is; and the licence on a crown stamp, minister and clerk's fees, together with the certificate amount to one guinea, as heretofore at any house, till four in the afternoon, and that it may be better known, there is a porch at the door like a country church porch.—Keith's *Advertisement.*

The Earl of Beaconsfield removed to No. 19 Curzon Street at the beginning of 1881, and died there on the morning of April 19 following.

**Custom House (The)**, in Lower Thames Street, for the collection of the customs, one of the three great branches of the revenue of this country, was erected 1814-1817, from the designs of David Laing, but in consequence of some defects in the piling, the original centre was taken down, and the present front, to the Thames, erected from the designs of Sir Robert Smirke, R.A., architect.

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[1] *Life of Bunsen*, vol. i. p. 606.

The first Custom House of which we have any account was "new built" by John Churchman, Sheriff of London in 1385,[1] and stood on "Customers'-key," to the east of the present building, and therefore much nearer Tower Wharf. In Strype's Map the site of the present building is taken up by a series of small quays, called respectively (commencing at the east) Porters, Great Bear, Little Bear, Young's, Wiggin's, Ralph's, Temple, Little Dice, Great Dice, and Smart's. Another and larger edifice on the same site, erected in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, was burnt in the Great Fire of 1666. The new house designed by Wren in its place was "a commodious and substantial building of brick and Portland stone."—*Elmes.* It was completed in 1671.

> *September* 22, 1671.—Returning home I went on shore to see the Custome House, now nearly rebuilt since the dreadful conflagration.—Evelyn's *Diary.*

Wren's Custom House was destroyed by fire in 1718, and Ripley's, which succeeded Wren's, was destroyed in the same way on February 12, 1814. It was the practice formerly to let the customs of the kingdom to certain persons who farmed them.

> The Farmers of the Customs have been very liberal in their New-year's gift to the King; besides their ordinary gift of 2000 pieces, they gave him a diamond unset, that cost them 5000li., and also 5000li. in pieces.—*Garrard to Lord Strafford,* January 11, 1634, p. 395.

The "Long Room," is 185 feet long by 66 broad, and 55 feet high.

> In the long room it's a pretty pleasure to see the multitude of payments that are made there in a morning. I heard Count Tallard say, that nothing gave him so true and great an idea of the richness and grandeur of this nation as this, when he saw it after the peace of Ryswick.—Macky, *A Journey through England,* 8vo, 1722, vol. i. p. 237.

The quay is a broad and pleasant walk fronting the Thames. Here Cowper, the poet, came intending to make away with himself.[2]

**Cutlers' Hall,** No. 8 Cloak Lane, City. This hall was of brick, small but commodious, built 1667-1668 on the site of a former hall destroyed in the Great Fire.

> They of this Company were of old time divided into three arts or sorts of workmen: to wit, the first were smiths, forgers of blades, and therefore called bladers. The second were makers of hafts, and otherwise garnishers of blades. The third sort were sheathmakers, for swords, daggers, and knives. In the 10th of Henry IV., certain ordinances were made betwixt the Bladers and the other Cutlers; and in the 4th of Henry VI. they were all three companies drawn into one fraternity or brotherhood by the name of Cutlers.—*Stow,* p. 92.

In 1382 one John Foxtone was charged with fraud, in having undertaken to assist William Warde, *cuteler* of York, in obtaining admission as freeman of the Company of Cutlers of London, "but afterwards he deceitfully caused him to be admitted into *another trade, . . . the trade, namely, of the Bladers.*" For this deceit was fined 60s., and ordered to pay Warde 18s., which he had unjustly taken from him, and further be imprisoned for forty days.[1]

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[1] *Stow,* p. 109.

[2] Southey's *Cowper,* vol. i. p. 124.

> In Cutlers' Hall is an ancient picture of one Mrs. Crawthorne, who [1568] gave the Bell Savage on Ludgate Hill to the Cutlers, with trust, out of the rents thereof, to perform several charitable acts yearly: as two exhibitions for scholars in Cambridge, coals for the poor of the parishes of St. Bride's and St. Sepulchre's, and certain payments to the prisons and to St. Thomas's Hospital.—*Strype*, B. v. p. 211.

The Company received its first charter, 4 Henry VI., December 4, 1425, but that under which it is now governed was granted 5 James I., July 8, 1607. The Cutlers' Company sharing in the desire to assist in a practical way the spread of technical education held in their hall in the summer of 1879 an exhibition of cutlery of all kinds, ancient and modern, and it being "the object of the Company to promote a spirit of competition, not only among manufacturers, but also among artisans and apprentices, and to make the collection as instructive as possible, many of the articles were shown in different stages of manufacture from the raw material to the finished blade." The present hall is at No. 4 Warwick Lane, Newgate Street.

**Czar's Head.** [*See* Great Tower Street.]

**Dacre's Almshouses.** [*See* Emanuel Hospital.]

**Dagger Tavern (The),** in HOLBORN, an ordinary and public-house, referred to by Ben Jonson in his *Alchemist* and *The Devil is an Ass*, and celebrated by Middleton for its pies. There was a "Dagger in Cheap," mentioned in the *Penniless Parliament of Threadbare Poets* (1608), and in Hobson's *Jests* (1607). This Dagger was also in repute for its pies, and is referred to in this sense by Heywood and other dramatists. These dagger pies were embossed with a representation of a dagger and a magpie on the point. The Dagger in Holborn appears to have been a low-class gambling-house, frequented by very disreputable characters.

**Dalston,** a hamlet of HACKNEY, formerly a chapelry, now divided into several parishes. In the last and in the early part of this century Dalston was noted for its nursery grounds and market-gardens, but is now entirely built over. Here was a large mansion, the residence of Alderman Blackall, and in it his son, Offspring Blackall, Bishop of Exeter (d. 1716), of some note in his day for his controversial writings, was born in 1654. The house was divided into tenements in 1795, and taken down a few years afterwards. The churches are: St. Philip, Early English, consecrated 1841; St. Paul, Byzantine, 1860; St. Mark, Early English, 1864. Here is the German Hospital, established in 1845. The present building was erected in 1864 from the designs of Professor T. L. Donaldson, of red brick and stone with stepped gables, well arranged internally and well fitted. Intended primarily for the relief of sick and suffering Germans, of whom the number in London is very large, the benefits of the institution are by no means confined to them. In 1887 the number of in-patients was 1470, and of out-patients 22,319.

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[1] Riley, *Memorials*, pp. 18, 148, 474.

**Damnation Alley**, CHARING CROSS, properly MERMAID COURT.[1] The alley no longer exists.

Mermaid Court, on the S. side of Charing Cross, near the Statue.—*Hatton*, p. 52.

**Dane's Inn**, STRAND, at the east end of Wych Street, so called from St. Clement Danes, the parish to which it belongs. The inn has no connection with either of the Inns of Court, and is a mere street of chambers, let indifferently to persons of any profession.

**Danish Church**, WELLCLOSE SQUARE, built in 1696, by Caius Gabriel Cibber, the sculptor, at the expense of Christian V., King of Denmark, for the use of his subjects, merchants and seamen, accustomed to visit the port of London. Within the church was a tablet to the wife of Caius Gabriel Cibber (Jane Colley), the mother of Colley Cibber. The father and son were both interred in the vaults of this church. Opposite the pulpit was the "Royal Pew," in which Christian VII., King of Denmark, sat, when on a visit to this country in 1768. The church was opened as the British and Foreign Sailors' Church in 1845. It was taken down in 1869, and the site is now occupied by a church for seamen. [*See* Wellclose Square.]

**Danvers Street**, CHELSEA, named after Sir John Danvers, an early inhabitant, on the site of whose house and garden the street stands. On the corner house is a stone of Chelsea with an inscription :—

This is | Danvers Street, | begun in ye year | 1696 by | William Stallworth.

The house rebuilt by J. Cooper, 1838.

**Dark House Lane**, BILLINGSGATE, on the west side of the market, was so called from a "messuage in Thames Street, next Billingsgate, known by the name of the Dark House."[2] Ned Ward has described it in his *London Spy*, "with the diverting conversation, there, of the fish-women, seamen, and others." At "the Dark House" Hogarth "dropped anchor" on his "Five Days' Perigrination" to the Isle of Grain, and made a sketch of a porter who called himself the Duke of Puddle-dock . . . and "was agreeably entertained with the humours of the place."

**Dartmouth Street**, WESTMINSTER, north side of Tothill Street to Great Queen Street, was so called out of compliment to William Legge, Earl of Dartmouth (the annotator of Burnet), whose house, in 1708, was in *Queen Square*, Westminster.[3]

**Davies Street**, BERKELEY SQUARE, was so called, it is said, after Mary, daughter and heiress of Alexander Davies of Ebury, in the county of Middlesex, and wife of Sir Thomas Grosvenor, Bart. : but compare article *Audley (North) Street*. Mary Davies, Lady Grosvenor, was married in 1676, and died January 12, 1729-1730 (after having been insane for several years). The famous "Joe Manton," whose name was so long inseparably connected with good guns, was a gunmaker at Nos. 24 and 25 in this street when (1792) he patented his principal improvements, and for at least twenty-five years afterwards. The hardly less celebrated John Manton lived at No. 6 Dover Street. No. 56 was the residence of Barbara, Marchioness of Donegal, and her sister Mary Godfrey, the cherished friend of Moore, Rogers, and other eminent men. Moore and his wife were living here in 1817.

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[1] *Parish Clerks' Survey*, 12mo, 1732, p. 322.

[2] *Fire of London Papers in British Museum*, vol. xii. art. 53.

[3] *Hatton*, p. 626.

**Deadman's Place,** BANKSIDE, SOUTHWARK, now called PARK STREET, BOROUGH MARKET, is on the east side of Barclay's Brewery.

> In Deadman's Place, at Saint Mary-Overies, a man-servant being buried at seven of the clocke in the morning, and the grave standing open for more dead Commodities, at foure of the clocke in the same evening, he was got vp alive againe by a strange miracle: which to be true and certaine, hundreds of people can testifie that saw him act like a country Ghost in his white peackled sheete.—*The Meeting of Gallants at an Ordinarie*, 4to, 1604.

> Deadman's Place seems to be a corruption of Desmond Place, where the Earl of Desmond in Queen Elizabeth's time dwelt, as it was ingeniously conjectured.—*Strype*, Second Appendix, p. 12.

It is named Deadman's Place in Map (1542) in Rendle's *Old Southwark*, and probably obtained the name from the locality being used for the burial of the dead in pits, before the time of the Desmonds. "1631, all that great garden called Deadman's Place whereupon divers tenements are erected with a gatehouse and other buildings."

In the stirring times of 1640-1641 one of the most celebrated of the Nonconformist meeting-houses was in Deadman's Place.

From a Bishop's lease we learn that the park gate leading to what is known as Red Cross Street was close at hand.

> This day, January 18 [1641] happened the first fruits of Anabaptistical insolence, when eighty of that sect, meeting at a house in St. Saviour's in Southwark, preached that the statute in the 35th of Elizabeth, for the administration of the Common Prayer, was no good law, because made by Bishops; that the King cannot make a good law, because not perfectly regenerate; that he was only to be obeyed in civil matters. Being brought before the Lords, they confessed the articles, but no penalty was inflicted upon them.—Fuller's *Church History*, B. xi. sec. iii. p. 31.

Alexander Cruden, author of the *Concordance*, was buried in the Dissenting ground in Deadman's Place. This is no longer in existence, and Barclay's brewery occupies a portion of the site. Here was the town-house of Henry Thrale, the wealthy brewer, before he removed to the more fashionable locality of Grosvenor Square;[1] and in it Johnson wrote his *Life of Congreve*.

> When winter came [1763] I was carried to my town residence, Deadman's Place, Southwark; which house, no more than that in Surrey, had been seen by me till called upon to inhabit it.—*Mrs. Piozzi's Letters*, vol. ii. p. 23.

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[1] It was reported that the removal was made at the instance of his wife, but Mrs. Thrale, alluding to this belief, stated that her husband moved at the instance of his physicians.—Hayward's *Piozzi*, vol. i. p. 91.

Congreve, whom I despatched at the Borough, while I was attending the election, is one of the best of the little lives; but then I had your conversation.—*Johnson to Mrs. Thrale,* May 25, 1780.

**Deaf and Dumb Asylum,** Old Kent Road, an asylum for the support and education of indigent deaf and dumb children, instituted 1792, chiefly by the exertion of the Rev. J. Townsend of Jamaica Road, Bermondsey, aided by the member for Southwark, Henry Thornton, and by the Rev. H. Cox Mason, Rector of Bermondsey, and many others. Six children were admitted that year. In 1807 the foundation stone of the building in Old Kent Road was laid by H. R. H. the Duke of Gloucester. The building was enlarged in 1819. Children are admitted between seven and ten unless specially exempted. The school is open to inspection daily, Sundays excepted. The most convenient time is from 11 till 1 o'clock.

About 300 children are maintained and educated at the asylum in Old Kent Road and the branch asylum at Margate, founded in 1862, and enlarged in 1886. Since its foundation to the end of 1887 over 4841 children have been admitted and educated, 1900 of whom have been apprenticed. A new building was erected on the old site in 1886-1887.

**Dean Street,** Fetter Lane, east side, leading to New Street. John Thomas Smith, better known as "Nollekens Smith," to whom Old London owes so much, makes especial mention of the knockers in this street. In 1787, out of twenty-four doors, seventeen were adorned with "dolphin knockers" of solid brass, which the "oldest inhabitant" told him were fixed there "because the ground and the houses upon it belonged to the Fishmongers' Company" (who have three dolphins in their coat of arms). The statement however proved to be untrue. Forty-two years afterwards, in May 1829, he went to count the knockers again, and found them dwindled down to three;[1] while forty years later a pilgrim "passing through Dean Street in 1869 observed one only remaining—on the door of No. 6."[2]

**Dean Street,** Soho, commenced 1681.[3] *Eminent Inhabitants.*—Sir James Thornhill, the painter, at No. 75, where there is still a painted staircase of his work. The floor of the staircase is laid down with marble. The walls are painted to represent columns, with figures leaning over a balustrade. The painting, or some of it, has been attributed to Hogarth. F. Hayman, the painter, 1769, in the house now divided into Nos. 42 and 43. W. Hamilton, R.A., lived at No. 62 in 1786, and at No. 61 in 1789. E. H. Baily, R.A., the sculptor of Eve at the Fountain, at No. 75 (Thornhill's house) in 1821. At No. 83, on February 4, 1819, at the age of thirty-four, died George Henry Harlow, whom Sir Thomas Lawrence pronounced "the most promising of all our painters." At No. 91, W. Behnes, the sculptor, was living in 1824; and in 1833 James Ward, R.A., the animal painter, at No. 83.

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[1] J. T. Smith, *Book for a Rainy Day*, p. 108 and *note*.

[2] *Notes and Queries*, April 17, 1869.

[3] Rate-books of St. Martin's.

Dean Street was in fact in those years quite a nest of artists, but artists have long since deserted it. But there were other eminent inhabitants besides painters and sculptors. At No. 17, formerly Sir Joseph Banks's library, where he had lived for more than thirty years, died in 1858, Robert Brown, keeper of the Botanical Collections in the British Museum, whom Humboldt pronounced to be *Botanicorum facile princeps.* Mrs. Thrale lived here before her marriage (1763). She writes, "Here too [Deadman's Place] my mother quitted us, and lived at our old mansion in Dean Street, Soho, then no unfashionable part of the world."[1] In November 1783 Dr. Johnson wrote to Fanny Burney for Mrs. Chapone's address. She replied, "Either No. 7 or 8 in Dean Street, Soho." Here, in "Richmond Buildings," Horne Tooke hired a house.[2] Madame Vestris was born in this street, "next Miss Kelly's Theatre;" and Miss Kelly's theatre was at No. 73.

> Ben Jonson's comedy of *Every Man in his Humour* was played at Miss Kelly's little theatre [September 1845] when [Douglas] Jerrold played Master Stephen; Charles Dickens, Bobadil; Mark Lemon, Brainworm; John Forster, Kitely; and John Leech, Master Mathew.—Clarke's *Recollections*, p. 279; and see *Letters of Charles Dickens*, vol. i. p. 134.

The "little theatre," somewhat enlarged, is now the *New Royalty.* One of the principal characters in Fielding's *Amelia* lived at "Dean Street, not far from the church, at the sign of the Pelican and Trumpet." The church is St. Anne's, but it is hardly necessary to say that there is now no such sign as the Pelican and Trumpet. Morland's hotel was originally Jack's Coffee-house, and so called after John Roberts, one of the singers at Garrick's Drury Lane. [*See* Meard's Court.] On March 31, 1750, Roubiliac, the sculptor, was robbed in this street, between 11 and 12 o'clock at night, by three men, one of whom presented a pistol at him, while the others rifled his pockets and took his watch and money.

> When Theodore, the unfortunate King of Corsica, was so reduced as to lodge in a garret in Dean Street, Soho, a number of gentlemen made a collection for his relief. The chairman of their committee informed him by letter, that on the following day, at twelve o'clock, two of the society would wait upon His Majesty with the money. To give his attic apartment an appearance of royalty, the poor monarch placed an arm-chair on his half-testered bed, and seating himself under the scanty canopy, gave what he thought might serve as the representation of a throne. When his two visitors entered the room he graciously held out his right hand, that they might have the honour of kissing it.—Hogarth's *Works*, 4to, 1833 (Jones and Co.), pp. 43, 44.

Nos. 19, 20, St. Anne's National Schools, until recently Caldwell's Dancing Academy, was formerly a famous Music Room. Here *Judas Maccabeus* was performed in 1760. It was afterwards the auction room of the elder Christie. [*See* St. Anne's, Soho.]

**Dean Street,** SOUTHWARK. One of the streets cleared away for the railway. Keats was an inhabitant when a medical student at Guy's Hospital.—Rendle's *Old Southwark*, p. 271, *note.*

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[1] Hayward's *Mrs. Piozzi*, vol. ii. p. 23.

[2] Stephens's *Life of Horne Tooke*, vol. ii. p. 28.

**Dean's Court**, St. Paul's, the first turning under an archway on the right in St. Paul's Churchyard from Ludgate Hill. Here, on the west side, is the Deanery House of St. Paul's, built immediately after the Great Fire. Sancroft, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, was the first occupant. Tillotson, when Dean of St. Paul's, resided in it. Here in 1782 died Newton, Dean of St. Paul's and Bishop of Bristol; and here, September 24, 1867, died Dean Milman, the accomplished historian and poet, and author of *The Annals of St. Paul's.* Rooks build in the plane trees in front of the Dean's House.

**Dean's Yard**, Westminster, south-west of the Abbey, a square surrounded by houses, enclosing a green, which serves as a playground for the Westminster scholars. It owes its name to its contiguity to the Deanery House attached to Westminster Abbey, the original name having been the Elms. Sir Symonds D'Ewes, the journalist; Sprat, Bishop of Rochester; Edmund Burke, and Carte, the historian, were residents in this yard. Camden, the great antiquary, "lodged in the gate-house by the Queen's Scholars Chambers."[1] Wake, Bishop of Lincoln and afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, was living here in 1708, and in that year Beveridge, Bishop of St. Asaph, died in the cloisters. Samuel Wesley resided here whilst an usher in Westminster School. Mrs. Purcell, widow of the famous composer, was living here in 1699;[2] and here died, old and very poor, January 4, 1804, Mrs. Charlotte Lenox, whom Johnson, after dining with Mrs. Carter, Mrs. Hannah More, and Fanny Burney, told Boswell was "superior to them all."[3] Here, August 1716, Edmund Curll, the bookseller, having been "decoyed into Dean's Yard," was seized by the Westminster scholars, tossed in a blanket, and made to suffer other indignities.[4] Mrs. Porten, the kind and indulgent aunt of Edward Gibbon, "built and occupied a spacious mansion in Dean Yard,"—a boarding-house for the scholars at Westminster School. The outer wall of the *Jerusalem Chamber* forms part of the north boundary of this square. The old houses on the east side are chiefly prebendal houses. The new houses were designed by Sir Gilbert Scott. Nos. 10 and 11 are now occupied by the Church House. Opposite the entrance to Dean's Yard is the memorial to the Westminster scholars who fell in the Russian and Indian wars, 1854-1859, erected in 1861 from Sir Gilbert Scott's designs, a lofty column of polished granite, crowned with a statue of St. George slaying the Dragon. [*See* also Ashburnham House and Westminster School.]

**Defoe Street**, Stoke Newington. A street formed in 1875, when the house of Daniel Defoe in Church Street was destroyed. This street was cut through the grounds attached to the house.

**Delahay Street**, Westminster, from Great George Street to Duke Street, so called from a family of that name long resident in St.

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[1] Walcott's *Westminster*, p. 88.
[2] *London Gazette*, No. 3546.
[3] Croker's *Boswell*, p. 755.
[4] The story is told at length in *Notes and Queries*, 2d S., vol. ii. p. 361.

Margaret's parish. Here lived Bishop Atterbury's son-in-law and correspondent, William Morrice, Esq., High Sheriff of Westminster.

**Denham Buildings**, SCOTLAND YARD, were so named in honour of Sir John Denham, the poet, and Surveyor of H.M. Works at Whitehall (d. 1668). They no longer exist.

Denham Buildings, in Scotland Yard, Whitehall, are built in different apartments, with several staircases, after the same manner as the Inns of Court, where there are gardens and apartments to be let; from whence you may walk clean to church in the worst weather.—Inquire at Will's Coffee-house, Whitehall (the *Daily Courant*, December 21, 1716).

**Denmark House**, FENCHURCH STREET, an ancient mansion, so called, where the Russian Ambassador was lodged in the reign of Queen Mary.

1577.—Upon the way (from Highgate) the said Ambassador [Asep Napea, Ambassador extraordinary from the Emperor of Russia] on behalf of the Queen was met by the Lord Viscount Montague, accompanied by 300 knights and gentlemen on horseback, by whom he was conducted to Islington, where he was received by four merchants in rich apparel, who presented him with a stately horse, richly trapped in crimson velvet, enriched with gold, upon which the Ambassador mounted, and proceeding to London, he was received by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen at Smithfield Bars; and being preceded by a vast number of merchants and other persons of distinction, rode through the City between the Lord Mayor and the Viscount Montague, in great pomp to his apartments in Fenchurch Street, where he was no sooner entered than he was presented in the name of the Queen with two pieces of golden brocade, one of silver, and divers of velvet, purple and crimson damask.—*Maitland*, p. 153.

**Denmark House**, STRAND. Old Somerset House was so-called.

Shroue Tuesday, the fourth of March, this year 1616, the Queen [Anne of Denmark] feasted the King at her Pallace in the Strand, formerly called Somerset House, and then the King commanded it should no more be so called, but that it should from henceforth bee called Denmarke House, which said Denmarke House the Queene had many wayes repaired, beautified, new builded, and enlarged, and brought to it a pipe of Conduit water from Hyde Park.—*Howes*, ed. 1631, p. 1026.

> Denmark! why she's
> A stately palace and majestical,
> Ever of courtly breeding, but of late
> Built up unto a royal height of state,
> Rounded with noble prospects; by her side
> The silver-footed Thamesis doth slide.
> Middleton, *The World Lost at Tennis.*

[*See* Somerset House.]

**Denmark Street**, SOHO, a former name for Carlisle Street. At the Fair in Hyde Park in August 1814, a booth was kept by one Giles Hemens, who gave his address as "No. 5 Denmark Street, Soho."

**Denmark Street**, ST. GILES'S, by the church, built 1689. Zoffany, the painter, lived at No. 9. The same house is also the scene of Bunbury's caricature, "The Sunday Evening Concert."[1]

*July* 27, 1771.—Sir John Murray, late Secretary to the Pretender, was on Thursday night carried off by a party of strange men, from a house in Denmark

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[1] Dr. Rimbault in *Notes and Queries*, 1st S., vol. i. p. 229.

Street, near St. Giles's Church, where he had lived some time.—MS. Diary, quoted in Collet's *Relics of Literature*, p. 306.

**Denzill Street,** Clare Market, so called by Gilbert Holles, Earl of Clare, in memory of his uncle, Denzill, Lord Holles (d. 1679-1680), one of the five members of the House of Commons whom King Charles ineffectually attempted to seize. A curious inscription, on the south-west wall of the street, set up in 1682, and renewed in 1796, records the origin of the name:—

> Denzell Street, 1682, so called by Gilbert Earl of Clare, in memory of his uncle Denzell Lord Holles, who dyed February y^e 17th, 1679, aged 81 years 3 months, a great honour to his name and the exact patterne of his Father's great Meritt, John Earle of Clare.

Ned Shuter, the actor, lived in this street.

**Derby House,** Castle Baynard Ward, was built by Thomas Lord Stanley, created Earl of Derby, who married the Lady Margaret, Countess of Richmond, mother to Henry VII.[1] Edward, the third Earl of Derby, in 1552 exchanged this house, which was then in the tenure of Sir Richard Sackville, with Edward VI., for certain lands adjoining his park of Knowsley, in Lancashire;[2] and Mary, in the next reign, gave it (July 18, 1555) to *Heralds' College.* Derby House was destroyed by the Great Fire in 1666, and rebuilt by the Heralds about three years afterwards.

**Derby House,** Canon Row, Westminster, a stately house, with garden reaching to the Thames, described by Stow, in 1598, as "now in building, by William, Earl of Derby."[3] It occupied the site of two of the prebendal houses of the canons of St. Stephen's Chapel, Westminster, granted by Edward VI. to the Earl of Derby in 1552.[4] It was surrendered to Parliament in the reign of Charles I., and made use of by the members of the House for committee meetings and State purposes.[5] John Pym died here (1643), and here his body was publicly exposed "to confute the lying assertions of his enemies, that it had been eaten with lice."[6] Here, in 1658, Evelyn "dined with the Holland Ambassador." It was used during part of Charles II.'s reign as the office of the Lord High Admiral.[7]

**Devereux Court,** Strand, the first turning eastward after Essex Street, into which street it leads, so called after Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, the parliamentary general. On what was once the *Grecian Coffee-house*, in Devereux Court, is a bust of Essex, and beneath, "This is Deveraux Courte, 1676." At the house of one Kedder, in this court, died Marchmont Needham, author of three mercuries or newspapers: *Mercurius Britannicus*, for the Presbyterian cause; *Mercurius Pragmaticus*, for the King's party; and *Mercurius Politicus*, for the Independent party. Needham was buried in the neighbouring church of St.

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[1] *Stow*, p. 137.

[2] *Collins*, vol. iii. p. 71.

[3] *Stow*, p. 168.

[4] Walcott's *Westminster*, p. 76.

[5] Ludlow's *Memoirs*, Vevay ed., vol. i. p. 80.

[6] *Ludlow*, vol. i. p. 80.

[7] *Strype*, B. vi. p. 63, Chamberlayne, 1686.

Clement Danes, November 29, 1678. *Tom's Coffee-house*, in this court, was the resort of some of the most eminent men for learning and ingenuity of the time. Here Dr. Thomas Birch was often to be found; and here Akenside, the poet, spent many of his winter evenings.[1]

**Devil Tavern,** TEMPLE BAR, stood between Temple Bar and the Middle Temple Gate. The church of St. Dunstan's was nearly opposite, and gave its name to the St. Dunstan Tavern. But the painted sign represented St. Dunstan pulling the Devil by the nose, and it naturally came to be called by the name of the more popular of the two personages. It was sometimes called "The Old Devil Tavern," to distinguish it from "The Young [or Little] Devil Tavern," adjoining Dick's, where, in 1707, Wanley and Le Neve originated, or gave the first impulse to, the present Society of Antiquaries.

> Alas! what is it to this scene to know
> How many coaches in Hyde Park did show,
> Last spring, what fare to-day at Medley's was,
> If *Dunstan's* or the Phœnix best wine has?
>
> Ben Jonson, *Prologue to the Staple of News.*

> *Bloodhound.* As you come by Temple Bar, make a step to th' Devil.
>
> *Tim.* To the Devil, father?
>
> *Sim.* My master means the sign of the Devil; and he cannot hurt you, fool; there's a saint holds him by the nose.—*A Match at Midnight*, by William Rowley, 4to, 1633.

> All in that very house where Saint
> Holds Devil by the nose;
> Three Drunkards met to roar and rant,
> But quarrell'd in the close.
>
> Sir Charles Sedley, *Works*, vol. i. p. 74.

In the time of Ben Jonson, who has given a lasting reputation to the house, the landlord's name was Simon Wadloe—the original of "Old Sir Simon the King," the favourite air of Squire Western, in *Tom Jones*. [*See* Sun Tavern, behind the Exchange.] Simon Wadloe died in 1627; the Wadloe mentioned by Pepys in the following extract is his son John, but before he became "master of the Devil" it was for some time kept by Simon's widow.

> *February* 25, 1664-1665.—To the Sun Tavern and there dined with Sir W. Warren and Mr. Gifford, the merchant: and I hear how Nick Colborne, that lately lived and got a great estate there, is gone to live like a prince in the country, and that this Wadlow, that did the like at the Devil by St. Dunstan's, did go into the country, and there spent almost all he had got, and hath now choused this Colborne out of his house, that he might come to his old trade again.—Pepys's *Diary*.

The great room was called "The Apollo!" Thither came all who desired to be "sealed of the tribe of Ben." Here Jonson lorded it, with greater authority than Dryden did afterwards at Will's, or Addison at Button's. The rules of the Club, *Leges Convivales*, drawn up in the pure and elegant Latin of Jonson, and placed over the chimney, were, it is said, "engraven in marble." In *The Tatler* (No. 79) they are described as being "in gold letters;" and this account agrees with the rules themselves—in gold letters upon board—still preserved in the banking-house of the Messrs. Child, with another and equally interesting relic of the Devil Tavern—the bust of Apollo. The laws were probably drawn up in 1624, as on June 19 of that year John Chamberlain sends to Sir Dudley Carleton as an interesting novelty certain convivial laws of Ben Jonson "laid down for a chamber in the inn of the Devil and St. Dunstan by Temple Bar."[1] Ladies appear to have been occasionally admitted to the social meetings at the Apollo.

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[1] Hawkins's *Life of Johnson*, pp. 207, 244.

> *Pennyboy Canter.* No, faith ;
> Dine in Apollo with Pecunia,
> At brave Duke Wadloe's, have your friends about you,
> And make a day on't.
> *Pennyboy Junior.* Content, i' faith ;
> Our meat shall be brought thither ; Simon the king
> Will bid us welcome."
>
> Ben Jonson, *Staple of News*, Act ii. Sc. 1.

> *Shunfield.* Cannot your office tell us what brave fellows
> Do eat together to-day in town, and where ?
> *Thomas.* Yes, there's a gentleman, the brave heir, young Pennyboy,
> Dines in Apollo.
> *Madrigal.* Come, let's thither then,
> I have supt in Apollo.
> *Almanac.* With the Muses ?
> *Mad.* No,
> But with two gentlewomen called the Graces.
>
> *Ibid.* Act iii. Sc. 1.

As Gifford observes in his note on this passage, "From the manner in which Marmion (an enthusiastic admirer of Jonson) speaks of his entertainment there, it may be safely concluded that an admission to it was a favour of no ordinary kind." The "boon Delphic god" is Jonson.

> *Careless.* I am full—Of oracles, I am come from Apollo !
> *Emilia.* From Apollo !
> *Careless.* From the heaven
> Of my delight, where the boon Delphic god
> Drinks sack and keeps his Bacchanalia,
> And has his incense and his altars smoking,
> And speaks in sparkling prophecies ; thence I come
> My brains perfumed with the rich Indian vapour,
> And heightened with conceits. From *tempting beauties*,
> From dainty music, and poetic strains,
> From bowls of nectar, and ambrosiac dishes ;
> From witty varlets, fine companions,
> And from a mighty continent of pleasure
> Sails thy brave Careless.—Marmion's *Fine Companion.*

Over the door of the entrance into the Apollo, the following verses were placed :—

> Welcome all who lead or follow,
> To the oracle of Apollo—
> Here he speaks out of his pottle,

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[1] *Cal. State Papers*, 1623-1625, p. 278. The *Leges Convivales* are printed with the old translation in Gifford's *Jonson*, vol. v. p. 167, and in Lt.-Col. Cunningham's ed, vol. ix. pp. 67-72.

Or the tripos, his tower bottle ;
All his answers are divine,
Truth itself doth flow in wine.
Hang up all the poor hop-drinkers,
Cries old Sim, the king of skinkers ;
He the half of life abuses,
That sits watering with the Muses.
Those dull girls no good can mean us ;
Wine it is the milk of Venus,
And the poet's horse accounted :
Ply it, and you all are mounted.
'Tis the true Phœbian liquor,
Cheers the brains, makes wit the quicker,
Pays all debts, cures all diseases,
And at once three senses pleases.
Welcome all who lead or follow,
To the Oracle of Apollo.

Beneath these verses was the name of the author, thus inscribed—"O Rare Ben Jonson," a posthumous tribute from his grave in Westminster Abbey. After the great Masque of 1634 (Shirley's *Triumph of Peace*) it fell to Bulstrode Whitelocke to arrange the rewards for the principal musical performers. He gave Mr. Ives and Mr. Lawes £100 apiece, and he invited the "four French gentlemen who were the Queen's servants" to a morning collation at the Great Room of the St. Dunstan's Tavern, when each of them as a first course found forty gold pieces tied up in his napkin. Here, in the Devil Tavern, Killigrew has laid a scene in *The Parson's Wedding*. Here Shadwell imitated Jonson more successfully in his drink than in his plays.

*Oldwit*. I myself, simple as I stand here, was a wit in the last age. I was created Ben Jonson's son in the Apollo.—Shadwell, *Bury Fair*, 4to, 1680.

The memory of these grave gentlemen is their only plea for being Wits. They can tell a story of Ben Jonson, and perhaps have had fancy enough to give a supper in Apollo, that they might be called his sons.—Dryden, *Defence of the Epilogue*.

Compare the latter end of this sentence with what the two authors of the Reflections, or perhaps the associating club of the Devil Tavern, write in the beginning of their libel.—Dryden, *Vindication of the Duke of Guise*.

I have hitherto contented myself with the ridiculous part of him [Shadwell], which is enough in all conscience to employ one man ; even without the story of his late fall at the Old Devil, when he broke no ribs, because the hardness of the stairs could reach no bones.—Dryden, *Vindication of the Duke of Guise*.

Thence to the Devil . . .
Thus to the place where Jonson sat we climb,
Leaning on the same rail that guided him.

. . . . .

Thus did they merrily carouse all day,
And like the gaudy fly their wings display ;
And sip the sweets, and bask in great Apollo's ray.
Prior and Montagu, *The Hind and Panther Transvers'd*.

*April* 22, 1661.—My Lord Monk rode bare after the King [Charles II. going from the Tower to Whitehall], and led in his hand a spare horse, as being Master of the Horse. The King, in a most rich embroidered suit and cloak, looked most noble. Wadlow the vintner, at the Devil in Fleet Street, did lead a fine company of soldiers, all young comely men, in white doublets.—*Pepys*.

After the Meetings of the Royal Society at Arundel House, the President and members sometimes adjourned to the Devil Tavern.

*October* 22, 1668.—Thence to Arundel House, where the first time we have met since the vacation, and not much company; but much good discourse: and afterwards my Lord [Brouncker, President of the Royal Society, 1663-1677], and others to the Devil Tavern, and there ate and drank, and so home by coach.—*Pepys.*

*January* 12, 1690.—The new King [William III.] resolved on an expedition into Ireland in person.—About 150 of the members [of Parliament, just then prorogued] who were more of the Royal party, meeting at a feast at the Apollo Tavern near St. Dunstan's, sent some of their company to the King to assure him of their service.—*Evelyn.*

"In the Apollo Chamber adjoyning to the Old Devil Tavern," the jewels of La Belle Stuart, the beautiful Duchess of Richmond, were sold, March 18, 1703. Here, in the Apollo, which was fitted up with a gallery for music, all the Court-day odes of the Poets Laureate were rehearsed. Hence Pope, in *The Dunciad*:—

Back to the Devil the last echoes roll,
And "Coll!" each butcher roars at *Hockley Hole.*

And a wit of those times (Pope, perhaps), in the following epigram:—

When Laureates make odes, do you ask of what sort?
  Do you ask if they're good or are evil?
You may judge—From the Devil they come to the Court,
  And go from the Court to the Devil.

But the wedding morning arrived. . . . After the ceremony at Church, I was resolved to entertain the company with a dinner suitable to the occasion, and pitched upon the Apollo, at the Old Devil at Temple Bar, as a place suited to mirth, tempered with discretion, where Ben Jonson and his sons used to make their liberal meetings.—Steele, *Tatler*, *October* 11, 1709.

*October* 12, 1710.—I din'd to-day with Dr. Garth and Mr. Addison, at the Devil Tavern by Temple Bar, and Garth treated.—Swift, *Journal to Stella.*

In 1746 the Royal Society, which had of late had their dinners at Pontack's in Abchurch Lane, by a formal vote removed their place of dining to "the Devil Tavern near Temple Bar,"[1] where they dined eighty years before. In the spring of 1751 we find Johnson, like his earlier namesake, making a night of it at the Devil.

One evening, at the [Ivy Lane] Club, Johnson proposed to us the celebrating the birth of Mrs. Lennox's first literary child, as he called her book, by a whole night spent in festivity. The place appointed was the Devil Tavern; and there, about the hour of eight, Mrs. Lennox and her husband, and a lady of her acquaintance now living [1785], as also the Club and friends to the number of near twenty, assembled. Our supper was elegant, and Johnson had directed that a magnificent hot apple-pye should make a part of it, and this he would have stuck with bay-leaves, because, forsooth, Mrs. Lennox was an authoress, and had written verses; and further he had prepared for her a crown of laurel, with which, but not until he had invoked the Muses by some ceremonies of his own invention, he encircled her brows. The night passed as must be imagined in pleasant conversation and harmless mirth, intermingled at different periods with the refreshments of coffee and tea. About five Johnson's face shone with meridian splendour, though his drink had been only lemonade; but the far greater part of us had deserted the colours of Bacchus, and were with difficulty rallied to partake of a second refreshment of coffee, which was scarcely ended when the day began to dawn. This phenomenon began to put us in mind of our reckoning; but the waiters were all so overcome with sleep, that it was two hours before we could get a bill, and it was not till near eight that the creaking of the street-door gave the signal for our departure.—Sir John Hawkins's *Life of Johnson*, p. 286.

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[1] Weld, *Hist. of Royal Society*, vol. i. p. 503.

In 1752 concerts were given in the Apollo; there in 1774 Dr. Kenrick read his Shakespeare Lectures; in 1775 musical entertainments were given in the Apollo, and the next year it was the meeting-place of a Pandemonium Club. But the house had been for some time declining, and the declension henceforth grew more rapid. In 1787 Messrs. Child bought the freehold, pulled down the whole of the tavern premises, and erected Child's Place on the site (which was destroyed in 1879 when the bank was rebuilt; Hogarth has represented the Devil Tavern in one of his *Hudibras* prints, but from the reversal of the drawing the house appears on the wrong side of the way. It is shown on its proper side in the print of Temple Bar after Wale, in vol. vi. of Dodsley's *London*, 1761.

**Devil's Gap (The)**, an archway and tenement at the west end of *Great Queen Street*, Lincoln's Inn Fields, taken down January 1765.

**Devonport Street**, HYDE PARK GARDENS. William Collins, R.A., the painter of so many delightful seashore scenes, died (1847) at No. 1 in this street.

**Devonshire Club**, 50 ST. JAMES'S STREET. Established 1875 in the premises formerly Crockford's, which were remodelled for the purpose by C. J. Phipps, architect. The club is political and liberal, and was instituted as a kind of Junior Reform. Members restricted to 1500. Entrance fee, 30 guineas; annual subscription, 10 guineas. [*See* Crockford's.]

**Devonshire House**, PICCADILLY, a good, plain, well-proportioned brick building, designed in 1735 by William Kent (d. 1748) for William Cavendish, third Duke of Devonshire (d. 1755). It stands on the site of *Berkeley House*, destroyed by fire October 16, 1733, and is said to have cost the sum of £20,000, exclusive of £1000 presented to the architect by the duke. The present Duke of Devonshire has in this house many fine pictures of the Italian, French, Dutch and Flemish schools; several admirable portraits by Dobson and other of the older English masters; and numerous family portraits, including Georgiana, the "beautiful Duchess of Devonshire," Lord Richard Cavendish, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, and the (architect) Earl of Burlington, by Sir G. Kneller; drawings by the old masters, including the priceless "Liber Veritatis" of Claude Lorraine, a series of 200 drawings by his own hand of all his more important pictures; a large collection of prints by Marc Antonio and other great engravers; the famous "Devonshire Gems," a singularly rich collection; and it is here that the "Kemble Plays" are kept—a matchless collection of old English plays, including several first editions of Shakespeare, formed by John Philip Kemble, and bought, at his death, for £2000, by the sixth duke, who added largely to the collection. The portico is modern, and out of keeping with the rest of the building. The old entrance, taken down in 1840, was by a flight of steps on each side. The magnificent marble staircase, with its glass balustrade and other decorations were added, 1846-1848, by the sixth duke. The grounds of Devonshire House extend to Lansdowne House. There is a sunk passage between the grounds of the two houses. The first Duke of Devonshire, one of the leaders in the Revolution of 1688, died in *Berkeley House* in the year 1707.

**Devonshire Place,** MARYLEBONE ROAD. Here, at No. 4, lived William Beckford, author of *Vathek;* at No. 9 lived (1803-1805) M. G. (Monk) Lewis; No. 30 Sir Horace Jones, architect to the Corporation of the City of London (d. 1887), and at No. 41 (1803) Sir Walter James. No. 17 stands upon the site of the orchestra of the old Marylebone Gardens.

**Devonshire Square,** BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHOUT, so called from the town house of the Earls of Devonshire (1620-1670).

> A pretty though very small square, inhabited by gentry and other merchants. Here was formerly a seat of the Earls of Devonshire.—*Hatton* (1708).
>
> An airy and creditable place, and where the Countess of Devonshire in my memory dwelt in great repute for her hospitality.—*Strype* (1720).
>
> The Penny Post was set up on our Lady Day (being Friday) Aº Dñi 1680; a most ingenious and useful project, invented by Mr. Robert Murray first, and then Mr. Dockwra joined with him. The Duke of York seized on it in 1682. Mr. Murray was formerly clerk to the general commissioners for the revenue of Ireland, and afterwards clerk to the commissioners of the grand excise of England. . . . Contrived and set up the office or Bank of Credit at Devonshire House in Bishopsgate Street Without, where men, depositing their goods and merchandise, were furnished with Bills of current credit, at two-thirds or three-fourths of the value of the said goods.—Aubrey, *MS. in Ashmol. Mus. quoted in Malone's Inquiry*, p. 387.

William Cavendish, Earl of Devonshire, died in his house, near Bishopsgate, June 20, 1628; and the Countess of Devonshire, that Strype remembered, in the same house, in November 1689. Edward Alleyn, the founder of Dulwich College, was born (September 1, 1566) in "the parish of St. Botolph, near Devonshire House, where now is the sign of the Pye:"[1] the elder Alleyn describes himself in his will (printed by Collier) as "citizen and innholder . . . of the parishe of St. Botolphe without Bishoppes Gate." The Baptist Church in this square, founded by William Kiffen in 1653 (who died in 1701), is said to have been the first that refused admission to Pædobaptists. This Baptist Church is referred to by Butler when he wrote:—

> Who can already muster friends
> To serve for members to our ends;
> That represent no part o' th' nation,
> But Fisher's Folly congregation.
> *Hudibras*, pt. iii. c. 2, ll. 891-894.

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[1] Fuller, *Worthies*, ed. 1811, vol. ii. p. 84.

The explanation of this is that Jasper Fisher, a member of the Goldsmith's Company, one of the Six Clerks in Chancery and a justice of the peace, built a fine house near Bishopsgate which afterwards became Devonshire House. As he afterwards fell into debt and was unable to keep up the house he had built, it came to be called Fisher's Folly. [*See* Fisher's Folly.] A new chapel was erected on the site of the old one in 1829, and opened with a sermon by the Rev. Thomas Binney. It was sold in 1870 to the Metropolitan Railway Company for £11,400, and the last sermon was preached in it April 9, 1871. A new Devonshire chapel was built by the congregation at the corner of the Wilford Road, Stoke Newington: architect, Mr. T. Chatfeild Clarke. The Quakers in 1670-1680 had a meeting-place at "Devonshire House," where Ellwood relates he "fairly foiled, baffled, and fully exposed" a contumacious Friend. The principal "Friends' Meeting-house," that in which their annual assemblies are held, is still in close proximity to Devonshire Square, between it and Houndsditch. The Metropolitan Hospital is now removed to Kingsland Road. Here is the office of the Board of Guardians for the Relief of the Jewish Poor.

**Devonshire Street**, Bloomsbury, leading from Theobald's Road to Queen Square. According to Curll, Pope was at school here.

> The last school he was put to, before the twelfth year of his age, was in Devonshire Street near Bloomsbury. . . . It was kept by one Bromley, a Popish Renegado. —Preface to *Lit. Corr.*, vol. ii. p. xix., 12mo, 1735.

William Brockedon (d. 1854), artist and author of *The Passes of the Alps*, lived at No. 29 for several years from 1828.

**Devonshire Street**, Portland Place. The accomplished Mr. Storer, whose letters form the attraction of the Auckland Correspondence, went to live at No. 14 Devonshire Street in 1722. Charles Babbage, F.R.S., lived here from 1815 to 1827. *Devonshire Mews* marks the site of the old Manor House of Marylebone.

**Devonshire Terrace**, Marylebone Road. No. 1 was the residence of Charles Dickens in the early years of his great popularity —December 1839 to 1851.

**Dicers Lane.** Mention is made of Dicers Lane, otherwise called *le Redye*, in a document dated 1423 among the MSS. of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, catalogued by Mr. Maxwell Lyte in the Appendix to the Ninth Report of the *Historical MSS. Comm.*, p. 48.

**Dick's Coffee-house**, in Fleet Street (south side, near Temple Bar). It was originally Richard's, and so called from Richard Torvor or Turver, to whom the house was let in 1680. (Lease in possession of Messrs. Butterworth of Fleet Street.) It is called Richard's in the *London Gazette* for 1693, No. 2939; and "Dick's Coffee-house in Fleet Street," in a pamphlet of the same year, called "The Canonical Statesman's Grand Argument Discussed."

When we came to Temple Bar, Sir Harry and Sir Giles got over [to the south side from Shire Lane]; but a run of the coaches kept the rest of us on this side the street. However, we at last landed, and drew up in very good order before Ben Tooke's shop, who favoured our rallying with great humanity. From whence we proceeded again, till we came to Dick's Coffee-house, where I designed to carry them. . . . Sir Harry called for a mug of ale and Dyer's Letter. The boy brought the ale in an instant; but said they did not take in the Letter. "No!" said Sir Harry: "then take back your mug; we are like indeed to have good liquor in this house."—*Tatler*, No. 86.

It was whilst "at Richard's Coffee-house at breakfast" that the poet Cowper read in a newspaper a letter which, conceiving it to be a libel or satire upon himself, and that the writer was acquainted with his purpose of self-destruction, drove him into such a frenzy that, "flinging down the paper, in a fit of strong passion, he rushed hastily out of the room;" determined to find some house to die in; or, if not, "to poison myself in a ditch, where I could meet with one sufficiently retired."[1]

**Dick Shore**, now **Duke Shore**, LIMEHOUSE, a landing-place or stairs for wherries at the Narrow Street end of Fore Street.

*January* 15, 1660-1661.—After a cup of burnt wine at the tavern there [Woolwich] we took barge and went to Blackwall, and viewed the dock, and the new West dock, which is newly made there, and a brave new merchantman which is to be launched shortly, and they say is to be called the Royal Duke. Hence we walked to Dick Shoare, and thence [probably taking a boat there] to the Towre, and so home.—*Pepys*.

The place occurs in Dodsley (1761) and in some old maps as "Dick's Shore, Fore Street, Limehouse," together with "Dick's Shore *Alley*, by Dick's Shore;" but within memory it has only been known as Duke or Duke's Shore.

**Dilettanti, Society of**, WILLIS'S ROOMS, KING STREET, ST. JAMES'S. The meetings of the Society were held at the Thatched House Tavern, No. 75 St. James's Street, until that building was taken down for the Conservative Club.

There is a new subscription formed for an Opera next year, to be carried on by the Dilettanti, a club for which the nominal qualification is having been in Italy, and the real one being drunk; the two chiefs are Lord Middlesex and Sir Francis Dashwood, who were seldom sober the whole time they were in Italy.—*Walpole to Mann*, April 14, 1743, vol. i. p. 273.

The Society was formed in 1734 by several noblemen and others, lovers of antique art, for the interchange of opinion, the cultivation of taste, and the encouragement and improvement of the Arts in England. The early proceedings were chiefly of a social kind, but in 1764 the Society sent an expedition to Greece and Asia Minor for the purpose of examining, measuring, and describing the antiquities remaining there. The results of the expedition were published at the cost of the Society in the splendid folio volumes, entitled *Ionian Antiquities*, dated 1769, 1797, 1840, and 1881; and the Society contributed largely to the cost of publishing Stuart and Revett's *Antiquities of Athens* and Chandler's *Travels in Asia Minor*. Later they published a series of finely executed engravings of antique statues and bas-reliefs, but one of their costly works, Payne Knight's *Account of the Remains of the Worship of*

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[1] "Cowper's own Account of his Insanity," Southey's *Cowper*, vol. i. p. 123.

*Priapus lately existing at Isernia, in Naples*, though printed for private circulation only, caused some scandal. A second expedition was sent by the Society to the Levant in 1814, the fruits of which appeared in the handsome volumes on *The Unedited Antiquities of Attica*, 1817, and on *Antique Sculptures*, 1835. They also sent out Mr. F. C. Penrose, architect, to Athens and published his *Principles of Athenian Architecture* in 1851, which has been republished with additions in 1888.

Shortly after the formation of the Society it was agreed that every member should "make a present of his picture in oil colour, to be hung up in the room where the Society meets." Accordingly, portraits of twenty-three of the original members were painted by George Knapton, himself a member, and all, or nearly all, in fancy dresses—the Duke of Dorset accoutred as a Roman general, Viscount Galway as a cardinal, Lord Le Despencer as a monk adoring a statue of Venus, the Earl of Holderness as a waterman, and so on. But far better than these are the three splendidly painted pictures by Sir Joshua Reynolds: (1) Group in the manner of Paul Veronese, containing the portraits of the Marquis of Carmarthen, afterwards fifth Duke of Leeds, Lord Dundas, Constantine Lord Mulgrave, Earl of Seaforth, the Hon. Charles F. Greville, Charles Crowle, Esq., and Sir Joseph Banks. (2) Group in the manner of the same master, containing portraits of Sir William Hamilton, Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Richard Thomson, Esq., Sir John Taylor, Payne Galway, Esq., John Smythe, Esq., and Spencer Stanhope, Esq. (3) Head of Sir Joshua, by himself, dressed in a loose robe, and in his own hair. Other noteworthy portraits are, Payne Knight; Sir Henry Englefield, and Lord Dundas by Sir Thomas Lawrence, and Benjamin West by himself. The pictures were hung round the Club Room at the Thatched House till that building was taken down; they now hang round the Society's rooms at Willis's, where the members, restricted to fifty in number, dine together once a month from February to July.

**Dionis (St.) Backchurch**, in FENCHURCH STREET, stood at the south-west corner of Lime Street, dedicated to St. Dionis, Denys, or Dionysius. A church in Langbourne Ward, so named from standing back from the line of the street, or, perhaps, from standing on the bank of a streamlet (*beck*), the Langbourn, which flowed by the neighbouring fen (where was St. Gabriel *Fen*church) to the Thames. Destroyed in the Great Fire, it was rebuilt from the designs of Sir Christopher Wren, and was the first and poorest church erected after that memorable event, the body of the church in 1674, the steeple in 1684. The materials of the edifice were sold by auction in August 1878, and the building demolished immediately after, the benefice being united with that of Allhallows, Lombard Street, with which were already united St. Benet, Gracechurch and St. Leonard Eastcheap. Thomas Becon, the Reformer, was rector of St. Dionis in 1563. Dr. Burney, the father of Fanny, was appointed organist of St. Dionis in 1749 at a salary of £30. The body of the church was 72 feet long by 63 feet 9 inches wide at the smallest end, and 37 feet high; the tower was 100 feet 11 inches high to the top of the balustrade. The pulpit was carved by Grinling Gibbons. G. E. Street, R.A., described the 15th çentury crypt, which was a parallelogram 9 feet 6 inches from north to south, and 13 feet from east to west internally. The height from the floor to the springing of the vault was only 4 feet, and the vault rose a similar height, its arches being everywhere four-centred.—*Builder*, July 24, 1858.

**Diorama (The),** a place of exhibition with the entrance at No. 18 Park Square East, Regents' Park (James Morgan and Augustus Pugin, architects), opened October 6, 1823. Two pictures, usually architectural and landscape, were placed in separate rooms and shown under varying effects of light and season, the spectators sitting in a circular chamber which revolved on a pivot so as to bring each scene successively in view. After an existence of about thirty years, fresh pictures being exhibited each year, the Diorama was closed, the pictures and machinery sold in 1851, and the building was converted by Sir Morton Peto into the Regent's Park Baptist Chapel (John Thomas, architect), which was formally opened May 2, 1855.

**Dirty Lane.** [*See* Abingdon Street, Westminster.]

**Dirty Lane,** LEICESTER FIELDS.

Dirty Lane, between Castle Street, Leicester Fields, and St. Martin's Lane, by the churchyard east, now called Heming's Row.—Hatton's *New View*, 8vo, 1708, p. 24.

[*See* Heming's Row.]

**Dirty Lane,** LONG ACRE, renamed CHARLES STREET, and now MACKLIN STREET; the first turning on the right hand in Long Acre from Drury Lane, so named in Strype's Map 1720, and in Fadan's *Plan of London*, 1819.

> He mounted Synod men, and rode 'em
> From Dirty Lane to Little Sodom.—Butler's *Hudibras*.

"Little Sodom" was Salisbury Court. In the *New Remarks*, 1732, seven lanes of this name are mentioned. There was a Dirty Lane in the borough which is now named Suffolk Street.

**Distaff Lane,** CANNON STREET.

On the west side of Friday Street, is Mayden Lane, so named of such a sign, or *Distaffe Lane*, for *Distar Lane*, as I read in the record of a brewhouse called the Lamb, in Distar Lane, the 16th of Henry VI. (1436-1437). In this Distar Lane, on the north side thereof, is the Cordwainers' or Shoemakers' Hall.—*Stow*, p. 131.

> Next in the trace comes Gambol in place;
> And to make my tale the shorter,
> My son Hercules, tane out of Distaff Lane,
> But an active man and a porter.
> Ben Jonson's *Masque of Christmas*.

Distaff Lane proper has been absorbed by *Cannon Street*, but the name is preserved in a subsidiary street running from Cannon Street to Knightrider Street, which was previously known as *Little Distaff Lane*.

Cordwainers' Hall remains, but is now No. 7 Cannon Street (north side).

**Distillers' Company,** the seventy-fourth in precedence of the City Guilds, was incorporated by letters patent of Charles I., August 9, 1638, by the designation of the Master, Warden, Assistants, and Commonalty of the Trade, Art, or Mystery of Distillers of London. A livery was granted to the Company by the Court of Aldermen in 1674; and in 1774 the Court of Common Council ordered that no person should be allowed to carry on the trade of distiller in the City or liberties of London unless he were a member of this Company. The Company have no hall. Their motto is "Drop as rain, distil as dew."

**Ditch (The).** [*See* Houndsditch; Long Ditch; Town Ditch.]

**Dobney's Place,** PENTON STREET, built on the site of a place of entertainment called Dobney's or D'Aubigney's Bowling Green, which was famous at the end of the 18th century.

**Dock Head,** BERMONDSEY, a portion of the main street, parallel to the Thames, which connects Tooley Street and Bermondsey. It is so called from being at the head of what is now called *St. Saviour's Dock*, one of those natural creeks which were of so much importance before the making of artificial docks and the construction of railways. Between this and the river is Jacob Street, the "Jacob's Island" of Dickens's *Oliver Twist*.[1]

**Dock Street,** EAST SMITHFIELD. Here and in Well Street is the *Sailors' Home*, an admirable institution, founded in 1830, for boarding and lodging seamen and ships' apprentices whilst on shore, and saving them from the hands of crimps and land-sharks. [*See* Well Street.] Adjoining it is the St. Paul's Seamen's Church, erected in 1846 from the designs of Henry Roberts.

**Dockwell Court,** WHITEFRIARS. Here in 1735 lived Edward Kirkall, the engraver, immortalised by Pope.

> In flowers and pearls by bounteous Kirkall dress'd.—*Dunciad*, B. ii. p. 160.

**Doctors' Commons,** ST. BENNET'S HILL, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, a college, "or common house" of doctors of law, and for the study and practice of the civil law.

> *February* 6, 1570.—Lease in reversion from the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's to John Incent, Gentleman Proctor of the Archers, and Chapter Clerk of certain tenements called St. Erkenweld's tenements in Knight Rither Street, abutting upon the capital messuage sometime called Mountjoye Place and now being the Doctors Commons of the Arches.—*Calendar of State Papers, Domestic*, 1547-1580, p. 363.
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> Purchased or provided for them about the beginning of Queen's Elizabeth's reign by Master Henry Harvey, Doctor of the Civil and Canon Laws, Master of Trinity Hall in Cambridge, Prebendary of Ely and Dean of the Arches; a reverend, learned, and good man, whom, I being a young scholar, knew. Before which time the civilians and canonists were lodged in Paternoster Row, in a meaner, and lesser, and less convenient house, now a tavern known by the sign of the Queen's head. Of this

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[1] The place is mentioned in Grose's *Olio*, p. 135.

house, thus procured for them (lately called Mountjoy House, because the Lord Mountjoy lay in it many years), Doctor Harvey obtained a lease for a hundred years of the Dean and Chapter of Paul's, for the annual rent of five marks; wherein are now lodged, and live in Commons, the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, being a Doctor of the Civil Laws and Lieutenant to the Lord High Admiral of England; the Dean of the Arches, being Doctor of the Civil and Spiritual Laws; the Commissioners Delegate, or Judges of the Court of Delegates; the Vicar General; the Master or Custos of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, etc. . . . All these, I say, are lodged and hosted in this good College, and had been lodged in a much more beautiful and magnificent College, if the designs of the late most renowned and pompous prelate, Doctor Thomas Wolsey, Cardinal of York, had succeeded well and taken effect, for he was purposed to build a fair College of stone for them in London, whereof my very worthy and learned friend, Sir Robert Cotton, hath seen the plot and model in papers, as he hath affirmed to me.—*Sir George Buc*, *in Howes*, ed. 1631, p. 1077.

The house thus pleasantly described by Buc, the Master of the Revels, was destroyed in the Great Fire, but speedily rebuilt. This building, of red brick with stone quoins and dressings, had its principal front in Knightrider Street, and consisted of two quadrangles in which were the hall for the hearing of causes, the dining-hall, the library, a large and richly stored room, doctors' chambers, etc. Its general appearance and approaches were concisely described by Mr. Sam Weller in 1836: "Paul's Church Yar, Sir; low archway on the carriage side, booksellers at one corner, hot-el at the other, and two porters in the middle as touts for licences." All this is changed now. Not only have the hotel and the bookseller passed away, but Doctors' Commons itself has disappeared. Alteration in the law and the remodelling of the Law Courts led to the virtual dissolution of the College of Doctors of Law and the removal of the courts which had hitherto been held here; thus almost entirely extinguishing the old race of canonists conversant with the ecclesiastical law. In April 1861 the manuscripts, printed books, and portraits of the college library were sold by auction, and on November 25, 1862, the whole fabric of Doctors' Commons was similarly disposed of, though the building was not wholly cleared away till 1867. The roadway of Queen Victoria Street passes over what was the garden of Doctors' Commons. Doctors' Commons comprised five courts—three appertaining to the see of Canterbury, one to the see of London, and one to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty: (1) *The Court of Arches*, the highest court belonging to the Archbishop.

It was a court formerly kept in Bow Church in Cheapside, and the church and tower thereof being arched, the court was from hence called the Arches, and so still is called. Hither are all appeals directed in ecclesiastical matters within the province of Canterbury. To this court belongs a judge, who is styled the Dean of the Arches; so called because he hath a jurisdiction over a deanery in London, consisting of thirteen parishes [formerly], exempt from the jurisdiction of the Bishop of London.—*Strype*, B. i. p. 153.

(2) *The Prerogative Court*, wherein wills and testaments were proved, and all administrations taken. [*See* Prerogative Will Office.] (3) *The Court of Faculties and Dispensations*, "whereby a privilege or special

power is granted to a person by favour and indulgence to do that which by law otherwise he could not: as, to eat flesh upon days prohibited; to marry without banns first asked in the church three several Sundays or holydays; the son to succeed his father in his benefice; for one to have two or more benefices incompatible; for non-residence, and in other such like cases."[1] (4) *The Consistory Court of the Bishop of London*, which only differs from the other Consistory Courts throughout the country in its importance as including the metropolis in its sphere of operations. (5) *The High Court of Admiralty*, a court belonging to the Admiralty of England, divided in its jurisdiction into two courts—that of the Instance Court and that of the Prize Court. The Court of Arches still continues to exercise its functions, the present Dean being also the Judge under the Public Worship Regulation Act. The sittings are generally held at Lambeth Palace. Matrimonial matters, wills, and all that fell to the lot of the Admiralty Court are now referred to the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice, which sits at the Royal Courts of Justice; whilst the Will Office, for proving wills and granting administration, is now on the south side of the quadrangle of Somerset House.

**Dog Tavern (The)**, was a favourite haunt of Ben Jonson's. Herrick speaks of the "Lyric feasts made at the Sun, the Dog, the Triple Tun;" and Lord Falkland (writing to Ben Jonson) says, "If there be any thing tolerable in my poem it is somewhat you dropt negligently one day *at the Dog*, and I took up." Pepys frequently "dined at the Dog Tavern," and from the connection in which he mentions it, it must have been in the immediate neighbourhood of Whitehall and Westminster Hall. There was a "Dog" in Holywell Street, and another on Ludgate Hill, but it is clear that neither could have been Pepys's "Dog," nor is it likely that either was Jonson's.

**Dog and Duck,** St. George's Fields, a place of entertainment of some notoriety, which first acquired celebrity from certain mineral springs in the grounds which, for a while, were held in great esteem.

> In the parish of Lambeth, in the county of Surrey, there are two purging springs, styled from the adjacent fields, *St. George's Spaw*, and from a public house in the neighbourhood, *the Dog and Duck Water*, the virtues of which, long ago discovered and experienced, but, as happens very frequently in things of this kind, in some degree forgot, till of late years revived and applauded, from having been as strictly examined, and consequently their nature and efficacy ascertained as, perhaps, any in this island. They are excellent for cutaneous foulnesses, and scrofulous diseases; have been affirmed to cure, but are certainly known to retard, the progress of a cancer.—Campbell's *Political Survey of Britain*, 4to, 1774, vol. i. p. 81.

Dr. Campbell refers in a note to "Doctor Hales's accurate Observations on these Waters in Philosophical Transactions, No. 495;" they were also warmly commended by Dr. Fothergill, analysed and eulogised by Dr. Rutty, and amply described by Dr. Donald Murray in his *Treatise on Mineral Waters* (1700, vol. i. p. 147), as well as by Dr.

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[1] *Strype*, B. i. p. 154.

Russell. In 1771 the Dog and Duck water was prescribed by another doctor to Mrs. Thrale.

You despise the Dog and Duck; things that are at hand are always slighted. I remember that Dr. Grevil of Gloucester sent for that water when his wife was in the same danger; but he lived near Malvern and you live near the Dog and Duck. Thus in difficult cases we naturally trust most that we least know.—*Johnson to Mrs. Thrale*, July 10, 1771.

A large saloon was built for visitors, and fitted with an organ and orchestra for musical entertainments; but the springs went out of fashion, and the Dog and Duck resorted to more and more questionable kinds of amusement in order to attract customers, until it became a thoroughly disreputable place and had to be suppressed as a nuisance.[1] The site is now covered by the school for the Indigent Blind, and what else remained of Dog and Duck Fields is occupied by Bethlehem Hospital.

**Dogs, Isle of.** [*See* Isle of Dogs.]

**Dolittle Lane,** now called KNIGHTRIDER COURT, City, a passage of half a dozen houses between Carter Lane and Knightrider Street.

I know the gentlewoman,
Alderman Parrot's widow, a fine speaker,
She dwelt in Dolittle Lane, atop o' the hill here,
In the round cage, was after Sir Chine Squirrels.
Ben Jonson, *Magnetick Lady*, Act v. Sc. 4.

I had him by my first husband,
He was a smith, forsooth, we dwelt in
Dolittle Lane then.
Ben Jonson, *Masque of Christmas.*

**Dolly's Chop House,** QUEEN'S HEAD PASSAGE, PATERNOSTER ROW, stood on the site of an ordinary kept by Richard Tarlton, the famous stage clown in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. It was pulled down in 1883.

At Dolly's, and Horseman's, you commonly see the hearty lovers of a beef-steak and gill-ale.—*The Connoisseur for June* 6, 1754, No. 19.

And dined at Dolly's on a chop.—CAWTHORNE.

In Ivy Lane the City strain,
Is now no more a Dolly;
But all the brights at Man's and White's
Of nothing talk but Polly.
H. Carey, *Polly Peachum*, 1729.

I send you the history of this day, which has been remarkably full of adventures; and you will own I give you them like a beef-steak at *Dolly's*, *hot* and *hot*, without ceremony and parade.—*Mitford to Sir Watkin* (Humphry Clinker, ed. 1771, vol. iii. p. 200).[2]

If, by your care enriched, the aspiring clerk
Quits the close alley for the breezy park,
And Dolly's chop and Reid's entire resigns
For odorous fricasees and costly wines.
*Macaulay*, 1828.

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[1] Mr. Rendle says that the licensing of this place in the last century by the City magistrates after the county authorities had refused, led to lawsuits with the ultimate result of seriously diminishing and indeed almost extinguishing the influence of the City in Southwark.

[2] See also Colman's *Spleen, or the Islington Spa*, 1776.

**Don Saltero's,** Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, a coffee-house and museum opened in 1695 by Salter, a barber. Sir Hans Sloane contributed largely to the gimcracks and curiosities of the collection, and Vice-Admiral Munden, who had been long on the coast of Spain, where he acquired a fondness for Spanish titles, christened the keeper of the house by the name of "Don Saltero," and his house itself as Don Saltero's. Steele has dedicated a *Tatler*[1] to Don Saltero and his coffee-house collection. "When I came into the coffee-house," he says, "I had not time to salute the company before my eye was diverted by ten thousand gimcracks round the room and on the ceiling." The Don, "a sage of a thin and meagre countenance," was famous for his punch and his skill on the fiddle. "Indeed," says Steele, "I think he does play the 'Merry Christ Church Bells' pretty justly; but he confessed to me, he did it rather to show he was orthodox than that he valued himself upon the music itself. . . . If he would wholly give himself up to the string, instead of playing twenty beginnings to tunes, he might before he dies play 'Roger de Caubly' quite out." When writing this how little did Steele think of the part Sir Roger de Caubly was so soon to play in *The Tatler's* successor! Swift also refers to "the famous Saltero, who sells coffee in his museum at Chelsea."[2] The Don drew teeth, wrote verses, and claimed to be descended from the Tradescants. He has described his "Chelsea Knackactory," as he called it, in several stanzas—here is the happiest:—

Monsters of all sorts here are seen;
  Strange things in nature as they grew so;
Some relicks of the Sheba queen,
  And fragments of the fam'd Bob Crusoe.
*Weekly Journal*, June 22, 1723.

Theobald describes a visit to Saltero's Museum in No. 21 of *The Censor* (May 21, 1715), and advises others to go and see it. Thoresby went there in 1723. "From Putney," he says, "we returned to Chelsea to see Mr. Saltero's collection of curiosities, which is really very surprising considering his circumstances as a coffee-man; but several persons of distinction have been benefactors." Some of the articles in "A Catalogue of the Rarities to be seen at Don Saltero's Coffee-house in Chelsea; to which is added a Complete List of the Donors thereof" (43d ed., no date), will excite a smile: "A wooden shoe that was put under the Speaker's chair in the reign of King James II. (in allusion to popery, slavery, and wooden shoes). A Staffordshire almanack in use when the Danes were in England. A starved cat found between the walls of Westminster Abbey when repairing." Smollett, the novelist, is among the list of donors. He had noticed the museum in his *Peregrine Pickle* (chap. 64): "And as for that matter, I would not give one corner of Saltero's Coffee-house at Chelsea for all the trash he has shown." Don Saltero's was one of the London sights that Benjamin Franklin went to see when a journeyman printer in London. He records his visit and his swimming from Chelsea to Blackfriars, performing a variety of feats as he went, both on the surface of the water and below it. The property passed from Saltero's daughter, Mrs. Hall, about 1768; the Catalogue was made after her time. The collection was sold and dispersed in 1799; a few gimcracks have survived the general wreck.

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[1] No. 34, June 25, 1709.

[2] *Tatler*, No. 226, September 16, 1710.

**Dorchester House,** PARK LANE, HYDE PARK, the residence of R. S. Holford, Esq., erected 1852-1854, from the designs of Mr. Lewis Vulliamy, is one of the finest mansions in that neighbourhood of stately houses. The house takes its name from the Damers, Earls of Dorchester, to whom belonged the house upon the site of which this one was built. It is of Portland stone, Italian Renaissance in style, and has two principal fronts, respectively 135 and 105 feet long, the narrower, or entrance front, having a carriage portico and much good carving. The grand staircase of white marble is exceedingly rich and effective. On the principal floor are a reception-room, 34 feet by 31; a saloon, 55 feet by 29; a drawing-room, 42 feet by 27; a dining-room of somewhat larger dimensions, and several other rooms, all of great richness and containing many works of art. The state rooms are continued in a conservatory, and form a suite which has few rivals in London. Among the rooms on the ground floor are a study and two spacious libraries, well lined with choice-printed books, manuscripts with miniatures, drawings by the old masters, and rare engravings. A celebrated "morning and an evening scene" by Claude; one of Hobbema's largest and finest landscapes; a view of Dort by Cuyp, and one of his choicest works; an equally choice Ruysdael, and others of great excellence by Rembrandt, Paul Potter, Wouvermans, Berghem, Ostade, and other leading painters of the schools of the Netherlands; studies by Rubens, and the Columbus of Sir David Wilkie. The pictures include several good specimens of the great Italian masters; a grand portrait of Philip IV. and Olivarez by Velasquez.

**Dorrington Street,** COLD BATH FIELDS, now Mount Pleasant, Gray's Inn Road. In this street lived Henry Carey, author of the beautiful song of "Sally in our Alley."

**Dorset Court,** CHANNEL (CANON) ROW, WESTMINSTER, lay between Canon Row and the Thames. Strype describes it as "a very handsome open place, containing but six houses, which are large and well built, fit for gentry to dwell in; of which those towards the Thames have gardens towards the water-side, very pleasant." They were built by one Maurice Emmet, on the site of Dorset House, and must have been quite new when John Locke, the author of the *Essay on the Human Understanding*, came to live in one of them.

> Within a month or two after his return to England [February, 1689], he settled down in lodgings in the house of a Mrs. Smithsby, in Dorset Court, Channel Row, Westminster. Dorset Court has long since disappeared, but a part of Channel Row still exists as Canon Row, and Locke appears to have chosen this residence between

the Thames and Whitehall in order to be near the centre of political business. Thence he dedicated the *Essay concerning Human Understanding*, and there he appears to have devoted all the time he could spare—complaining to Limborch that it was too little—to the completion of the great book and to other literary work.—Fox-Bourne, *Life of John Locke*, vol. ii. p. 201.

The dedication of the Essay is dated from "Dorset Court, 24th of May, 1689." Locke continued to regard the house in Dorset Gardens as his home until January or February 1691, when he retired to Oates, paying only occasional visits to London, but retaining his chambers in Dorset Gardens for a year or two longer, the new landlord acting as "a sort of agent, attending to small matters of business for him while he was at Oates."—*Ibid.* vol. ii. p. 240. Dorset Court was demolished in 1784, and on the site was erected the building by W. Pilkington in 1816 for the Board of Control, and now occupied by the Civil Service Commission.

**Dorset Court,** FLEET STREET, now called DORSET STREET. [*See* Dorset House; Salisbury Court, etc.]

This Dorset or Salisbury Court doth claim a peculiar liberty to itself, and to be exempt from the city government, and the inhabitants will not admit of the city officers to make any arrest there.—*R. B.*, *in Strype*, B. iii. p. 279.

Sir John Suckling, the poet, lived here.

*Extract from Sir John Suckling s will.*—Item I give to my well-beloved wyfe my best coach and twoe of my best coach horses, and she to dwell in my house in Dorset Court soe long as she remaynes my widdow.—Suckling's *Poems*, 1874, vol. i. p. xviii.

Michael Faraday (born 1794), while still an apprentice, attended lectures on physics given at No. 53 by Mr. Tatum, paying a shilling for each lecture.

**Dorset Gardens Theatre,** DORSET STREET, FLEET STREET, stood fronting the river on the east or City side of *Salisbury Court*, with an open place before it for the reception of coaches, and public stairs to the Thames for the convenience of those who came by water. It was called Dorset Gardens from standing on what used to be the gardens of Dorset House.

The new theatre in Dorset Garden being finished, and our company [the Duke's], after Sir William's death, being under the rule and dominion of his widow, the Lady Davenant, Mr. Betterton, and Mr. Harris (Mr. Charles Davenant, her son, acting for her), they removed from Lincoln's Inn thither. And on the 9th day of November, 1671, they opened their new theatre with Sir Martin Marral, which continued acting three days together, with a full audience each day, notwithstanding it had been acted thirty days before in Lincoln's-inn-fields, and above four times at Court.—Downes's *Roscius Anglicanus*, 12mo, 1708, p. 31.

The prologue, by L'Estrange, spoken at the opening, is printed in *A Collection of Poems upon Several Occasions* (12mo, 1672, p. 67). All Otway's plays, except the last, *The Atheist*, were produced at this theatre; and it was here he essayed to turn actor, making the attempt in Mrs. Behn's play of the *Jealous Husband.*

In this play Mr. Otway the Poet having an inclination to turn actor, Mrs. Behn gave him the King in the play for a probation part, but he, not being used to the stage, the full house put him to such a sweat and tremulous agony, being dasht, spoilt him for an actor.—Downes's *Rosc. Angl.*, p. 34.

From a line in Dr. Davenant's prologue to Dryden's *Circe*, acted at the Dorset Gardens Theatre in June 1677, it appears that the price of admission to the pit of this theatre on the first night of a new play was five shillings. On the death of Thomas, better known as Tom Killigrew, who held the patent under which the King's Company of actors performed at Drury Lane, the King's and the Duke's servants became one company; the Duke's servants removing from Dorset Gardens to Drury Lane, and the two companies performing together for the first time, November 16, 1682. Dryden, in his "Epilogue spoken at the opening of the New House," having deprecated censure for the plain unadorned convenience of the new house as contrasted with the pomp and "tarnished gawdry" of the older one, points out in the epilogue one decided advantage which Drury Lane possessed over Dorset Gardens:—

Our house relieves the ladies from the frights
Of ill-pav'd streets and long dark winter nights;
The Flanders horses from a cold bleak road,
Where bears in furs dare scarcely look abroad;
The audience from worn plays and fustian stuff,
Of rhyme more nauseous than three boys in buff.

He also gives a hint of the style of decoration of the older house:—

Though in their house *the poets' heads* appear,
We hope we may presume their wits are here.

Fashion travelled westward, and Dorset Gardens declined. The theatre was subsequently let to wrestlers, fencers, and exhibitors of every description who could afford to pay for it.

Ah Friends! poor Dorset Garden House is gone;
Our merry meetings there are all undone.
Prologue to Farquhar's *Constant Couple*, 4to, 1700.

Congreve in a letter to his friend, Joseph Keally, dated March 26, 1702, gives a lively account of a musical competition which was then taking place in "Dorset Garden," and doubts whether "any one place in the world can show such an assembly." For awhile it was again opened as a theatre, as we learn from an advertisement of a performance, "By the deserted Company [*sic*] of the Theatre Royal, at the Queen's Theatre in Dorset Gardens."[1] It was standing in 1720, when Strype published his continuation of *Stow*, but was shortly after taken down, and the site on which it stood transformed into a woodyard. The situation is exactly marked in Morden and Lea's Large View of London, and in Strype's Map of the ward of Farringdon Without. The site was afterwards occupied by the City Gas Works; and on it was built in 1885 the City of London School. Of the front towards the river there is a view in Settle's *Empress of Morocco* (4to, 1673). There is another and somewhat different view in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for July 1814; and another (showing the surrounding houses) in a "Large View of London," by Sutton Nicholls, *delin. et sculp.* circa 1710. Wren supplied the design, and Gibbons, it is said, the sculpture.

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[1] *Daily Courant*, Tuesday, October 22, 1706.

**Dorset House,** FLEET STREET, the town house of Thomas Sackville, Baron Buckhurst and Earl of Dorset, the poet (d. 1608), formerly the Inn or London house of the Bishops of Salisbury, alienated to the Earl of Dorset's father by John Jewel, Bishop of Salisbury, author of the *Apology of the Church of England* (d. 1571). Aubrey was informed by Seth Ward, Bishop of Salisbury, that the Sackville family acquired their property in Fleet Street in exchange, with the see of Salisbury, for a piece of land near Cricklade in Wilts, "I think called Marston,"[1] he adds, "but the title was not good, nor did the value answer his promise."

> Richard, Earl of Dorset, to whom otherwise I was a stranger, one day [about 1610] invited me to Dorset House, where, bringing me into his gallery, and showing me many pictures, he at last brought me to a frame covered with green taffeta, and asked me who I thought was there, and therewithal presently withdrawing the curtain showed me my own picture.—*Lord Herbert of Cherbury*, *Autob.*, p. 52.

Bacon for a time lived here.

> *April* 5, 1617.—The Lord Keeper [Sir Francis Bacon] about to remove to Dorset House.—*Cal. State Papers*, 1611-1618, p. 458. A month later, May 8, 1617, Bacon dates a letter to Buckingham from "*Dorset House*, which puts me in mind to thank your Lordship for your care of me touching York House."

The loyal Marquis of Newcastle inhabited a part of Dorset House at the Restoration.[2] The last procession of the cavalcade of the Order of the Garter took place from Dorset House, May 13, 1635.[3] The house was divided into "Great" and "Little Dorset House." Great Dorset House was the jointure house of Cicely Baker, Dowager Countess of Dorset, who died in it October 1, 1615.[4] The whole structure was destroyed in the Great Fire of 1666, and not rebuilt.

**Dorset Place,** DORSET SQUARE. At No. 2, on August 7, 1853, died Colonel Peter Hawker, a name of great interest to all sportsmen. His *Instructions* went through ten editions while he lived.

**Dorset Place,** PALL MALL EAST (now WHITCOMB STREET), marks the site of the southern portion of the famous old *Hedge Lane.* [Which *see.*]

**Dorset Square,** REGENT'S PARK. Here was the original *Lord's Cricket Ground* (from about 1782 to 1811), and the name is said to have been given to the Square after the Duke of Dorset, one of the earliest patrons of cricket.

**Dorset Street,** MANCHESTER SQUARE. Dr. Wollaston, F.R.S., lived here in 1828. Sir David Brewster was living at No. 1 during the Great Exhibition of 1851.

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[1] *Hatton*, 1708, p. 25.

[2] Rate-books of St. Martin's.

[3] Collins's *Peerage*, vol. ii. p. 443, ed. 1778.

[4] Lady Anne Clifford's *Memoirs*, MS.

**Doughty Street,** MECKLENBURGH SQUARE, runs from John Street to Guildford Street. It was named after the Doughty family, who still hold the property. No. 8 was Sidney Smith's first London residence (1803, etc.) after leaving Edinburgh.

In 1804 we find him settled in Doughty Street, Russell Square, in the midst of a colony of lawyers, the most rising and accomplished of whom, by a natural affinity, were attracted to him. Sir Samuel Romilly, the first Lord Abinger, and Sir James Mackintosh, were the most distinguished.—Hayward's *Essays*, vol. i. p. 19.

Charles Dickens lived at No. 48 from March 1837 to the end of 1839, and whilst here completed the *Pickwick Papers* and wrote *Nicholas Nickleby.*

**Dover Court,** DOVER STREET, PICCADILLY.

Church, nor Church matters, ever turn to sport,
Nor make St. Stephen's Chapel Dover Court.
Bramston, *Art of Politicks*, Dodsley's Collection, 1751, vol. i. p. 275.

**Dover House (The),** ST. JAMES'S STREET, a club formed in the winter of 1787-1788 by the Prince of Wales, in opposition to Brooks's, where his friends Tarleton and Jack Payne, though proposed by his Royal Highness, had been blackballed.

It was situated where Fenton's Hotel now (1857) stands. It was kept by Weltzie (who had been house steward to the Prince of Wales), by whose name it was afterwards called. It was there that Lord Barrymore received two black balls more than there were members in the room; and Weltzie upon being called upon to explain, said, "I did put in two black balls myself lest he should come in and ruin my club."—*Cornwallis Correspondence*, vol. i. p. 363, *note.*

Here, says Lord Cornwallis's correspondent, the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York reciprocally obliged one another,—the Prince taught the Duke to drink, and the Duke taught the Prince to lose his money.

**Dover House,** WHITEHALL. [*See* Melbourne House.]

**Dover Street,** PICCADILLY, begun 1686, and "so called after my Lord Dover, the owner of the ground,"[1] *i.e.* Henry Jermyn, Earl of Dover, nephew and heir of Henry Jermyn, Earl of St. Alban.

To be sold by auction on Wednesday the 1st of February, 1726-1727, the large Dwelling House of the Right Hon. the Countess of Dover deceased in Dover Street, St. James's; consisting of seven rooms on a floor, with closets, a large and beautiful stair-case finely painted by Mr. Laguerre, with 3 coach-houses and stables for 10 horses, and all manner of conveniences for a great family.—*The Daily Journal*, January 6, 1727.

*Eminent Inhabitants.*—Henry Jermyn, Earl of Dover (d. 1708), on the east side. John Evelyn, about nine doors up on the east side,[2] where he died February 27, 1706.

I was thinking now of returning into the country for altogether, but, upon other considerations, suspend that resolution as yet, and am now removing my family to a more convenient house here in Dover Street, where I have the remainder of a lease.—*Evelyn to Thoresby*, *Dover Street*, July 19, 1699.

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[1] *Hatton*, 1708, p. 25.

[2] Rate-books of St. Martin's.

Marquis of Wharton (d. 1715).

> These are the most conspicuous palaces that lie between London and Westminster, not but that in the several streets there are abundance that deserve that name. That of the late Duke of Wharton, in Dover Street, is a most sumptuous building, finely finished and furnished. That of the Lord Dover, in the same, is very noble.—J. Macky, *A Journey through England*, 8vo, 1722, vol. i. p. 199.

Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford, the Lord Treasurer; here Wanley lived with him as his librarian. Dr. Arbuthnot, from 1714 to 1721;[1] Edward, the second Earl of Oxford, also lived here; and, after March 1729, Pope asked and obtained permission, of which he frequently availed himself, to reside in Edward, Earl of Oxford's house.[2]

> Martin's [Martinus Scriblerus's] office is now the second door on the left hand [west side] in Dover Street, where he will be glad to see Dr. Parnell, Mr. Pope, and his old friends, to whom he can still afford half a pint of claret.—*Dr. Arbuthnot to Pope*, September 7, 1714.

On March 31, 1730, Gay writes to Swift, "When Lord Bolingbroke is in town he lodges at Mr. Chetwynd's in Dover Street." Sir William Windham, the statesman; and here his first wife died in 1731. Richard Watson, Bishop of Llandaff, at No. 22. Miss Reynolds, Sir Joshua Reynolds's sister, and here as early as 1775 Johnson used to visit her and dine with her, and patch up many little family differences.[3] Here she had her "conversationes" which "Mrs. Ord, and Mrs. Horneck, and Mrs. Bunbury, and other illustrious names" attended.[4] Mrs. Thrale sometimes went too, but she had evidently little liking for "Renny," as she always calls her. Here Johnson in August 1783 underwent the last of ten sittings for "near three hours, with the patience of mortal born to bear; at last she declared it quite finished, and seems to think it fine. I told her it was *Johnson's grimly ghost*. It is to be engraved, and I think *in glided, etc.*, will be a good inscription."[5] Mrs. Piozzi had the bad feeling to publish this letter in the lifetime of Miss Reynolds. In 1785 the Literary Club met at "Le Teliers in Dover Street." Archdeacon Coxe, the historian, was born here in 1747. Here in 1843 died Peter, seventh Lord King, who wrote the *Life of Locke*; John Nash, the architect, lived at No. 29; here he designed the present Regent Street and the Regent's Park—striking monuments of his genius for picturesque architecture. Samuel Whitbread, M.P., was resident at No. 35 when he took away his own life, July 6, 1815. No. 30 is "Ashburnham House," and was the residence of the Russian ambassador for several years. Prince Lieven was the first who lived here, and Prince Pozzo di Borgo the last. The gateway and lodge were designed by R. Adam in 1773. The house is now the residence of the Earl of Ashburnham. No. 37, with the stone front, is Ely House, since 1772 the London residence of the Bishops of Ely, given to the see in lieu of Ely Place: Sir Robert Taylor was the architect. No. 34 is the residence of the Marquis of Abergavenny; No. 29 Lord Truro's; No. 33 Earl of Mexborough. The street is noted for its first-class family and private hotels, of which it contains Hatchett's and several others.

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[1] Rate books of St. Martin's.

[2] Elwin's *Pope*, vol. viii. p. 309, etc.

[3] *Johnson to Mrs. Thrale*, November 2, 1779.

[4] Mrs. Thrale's *Letters*, vol. ii. p. 161.

[5] Johnson here quotes from Mallet's ballad of "Margaret's Ghost," Hill's *Boswell*, 1887, vol. iv. p. 229, *note*.

**Dowgate, or, Downegate,** one of the twenty-six wards of London, deriving its name from a dock or water-gate—"Downegate, so called," says Stow, "of that down-going or descending thereunto." But perhaps Stow misread the record. The earliest form cited by Riley is *Douegate*, "possibly," says Taylor, "the *Dour*gate, or water-gate." *Boundaries.*—North, a line parallel with Cannon Street, but nearer the Thames; south, the Thames; east, Old Swan Stairs and Swan Lane; west, Dowgate Dock and Dowgate Hill. Stow enumerates two churches and five Halls of Companies in this ward: *Allhallows the More* or *the Great; Allhallows the Less* (destroyed in the Great Fire, and not rebuilt); Tallow-Chandlers' Hall; Skinners' Hall; Innholders' Hall; Joiners' Hall; Dyers' Hall. The *Steelyard* was in this ward. From the Dowgate water was taken and carried by carters for sale in different parts of the City, and in 1345 and again in 1354 the dock having become very foul, certain persons were appointed to cleanse it, to pay the expenses of which a toll of one penny was levied on every load of water taken away, and a halfpenny on every cart carrying a tun of wine into the City. There was a wharf at Dowgate at which it was ordained that "all the customs before written are to be observed and holden as well as at Queen Hythe."[1] Robert Greene, the dramatist, from whom Shakespeare borrowed the plot of his *Winter's Tale*, died (1592) in an obscure lodging at the house of a shoemaker in Dowgate, indebted to his landlord for the bare necessaries of life.

> *June* 27, 1660.—Dined with my Lord and all the officers of his regiment, who invited my Lord and his friends, as many as he would bring, to dinner at *The Swan at Dowgate*, a poor house and ill dressed, but very good fish, and plenty.—*Pepys.*

"My Lord" was Sir E. Montagu, who, at that particular moment was *Earl of Portsmouth*, the patent being afterwards changed to *Sandwich.* The title of Portsmouth was reserved for a more ignoble object.

**Dowgate Hill,** City, from Cannon Street (on the west side of the South-Eastern Railway station) to Thames Street.

> Dowgate Hill is of such a great descent towards Thames Street that, in great and sudden rains, the water here comes down from other streets with that swiftness that it oftimes causeth a flood in the lower part.—*Strype*, B. ii. p. 208.

> Thy canvas giant at some channel aims,
> Or Dowgate torrents falling into Thames.
> Ben Jonson, *To Inigo Marquis Would-be.*

> In Downegate Street, near to the church of St. Mary Bothaw, stood the Erber, a house so called, lately new built by Sir Thomas Pullison, mayor, and afterwards inhabited by Sir Francis Drake, that famous mariner.—*Stow*, p. 87.

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[1] *Liber Albus*, p. 211.

No. 5, is Tallow-Chandlers' Hall, No. 8 Skinners' Hall, and No. 10 Dyers' Hall, all on the west side of the street.

**Down Street,** PICCADILLY, the first turning east of Park Lane.

He [Mr. Deane, with whom Pope went to school] was forced to remove from thence [St. Marylebone] to a house near Hyde Park Corner, on the very spot where Down Street was afterwards built, which, having till then belonged to a nursery garden, and consequently having a large open space adjoining thereto, was not very pleasant, etc.—*Life of Pope*, 12mo, 1744, p. 12.

Hazlitt lived in this street from about 1823 to 1827. He was living here when he held his "Conversations with Northcote." The Rev. Henry F. Cary, the translator of Dante, was living at No. 8 in 1816.

**Downing Street,** WHITEHALL, was so called after Sir George Downing, of East Hatley in Cambridgeshire, Secretary to the Treasury (d. 1684) when the office of Lord Treasurer was put in commission (May 1667) on Lord Southampton's death. It is described (circa 1698) as "a pretty open place, especially at the upper end, where are four or five very large and well built houses, fit for persons of honour and quality; each house having a pleasant prospect into St. James' Park, with a Tarras walk.[1]

To be Lett together, or apart, by lease, from Lady Day next—Four large Houses, with Coach Houses and Stables, at the upper end of Downing Street, Westminster, the back fronts to St. James's Park, with a large Terras Walk before them next the Park. Enquire of Charles Downing, Esquire, Red Lyon Street.—*The Daily Courant*, February 26, 1722.

*Eminent Inhabitants.*—Aubrey de Vere, the last Earl of Oxford, who died here March 18, 1702-1703.[2] Sir Robert Walpole; Lady Walpole died here in 1738.

Sir Robert Walpole's house in Downing Street, belonged to the Crown; King George I. gave it to Baron Bothmar, the Hanoverian minister, for life. On his death [1731] the present King [George II.] offered it to Sir Robert Walpole, but he would only accept it for his office of First Lord of the Treasury, to which post he got it annexed for ever.—*Ædes Walpolianæ*, p. 76.

Yesterday the Right Hon. Sir Robert Walpole with his Lady and family removed from their house in St. James's Square, to his new house adjoining to the Treasury in St. James's Park.—*The London Daily Post*, Tuesday, September 23, 1735.

*Downing Street, June* 30, 1742.—I am writing to you in one of the charming rooms toward the park: it is a delightful evening, and I am willing to enjoy this sweet corner while I may, for we are soon to quit it. Mrs. Sandys came yesterday to give us warning; Lord Wilmington has lent it to them. Sir Robert might have had it for his own at first, but would only take it as First Lord of the Treasury. He goes into a small house of his own in Arlington Street, opposite to where we formerly lived.—*H. Walpole to Sir H. Mann.*

Baron Bothmar's House was part of the forfeited property ot Lee, Lord Lichfield, who retired with James II., to whom he was Master of the Horse. At the beginning of the present century there was no other official residence in the street than the house which belonged by right of office to the First Lord of the Treasury, but by degrees one house was bought after another; first the Foreign Office, increased afterwards by three other houses; then the Colonial Office; then the house in the north corner, which was the Judge Advocate's, afterwards added to the Colonial Office; then a house for the Chancellor of the Exchequer; and lastly, a whole row of lodging-houses, chiefly for Scotch and Irish members. In one of these houses Smollett attempted to establish himself as a surgeon.

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[1] *R. B., in Strype*, B. vi. p. 63.

[2] *Harl. MS.* 3625, Le Neve's Obituary.

> I have moved into the houses where the late John Douglas, surgeon, died, and you may henceforth direct for Mr. Smollett, surgeon, in Downing Street, Westminster.—*Smollett to Mr. Barclay*, May 22, 1744.

All the old houses in Downing Street have been swept away, those on the north side for the Treasury Buildings, and those on the south for the new Foreign Office. [*See* Colonial Office, Government offices, Treasury.] The last brick of the old Foreign Office was removed January 1862. It was to a house in this street that the great Lord Chatham was carried after his fatal swoon in the House of Lords. No name is more associated with Downing Street than William Pitt's. The letters of Robert Smith to Wilberforce afford a curious instance of this minister's household management in 1786.

> The butcher's bill only is £96. Can it be possible that 3800 lbs. of meat could be dressed in 28 days? The poulterer's, fishmonger's, and indeed all the bills exceed anything I could have imagined. The meat is sent in in great quantities, without particulars being mentioned. On a Saturday there is generally three or four hundredweight.—*Wilberforce Correspondence*, vol. i. p. 22.

**Drapers' Hall and Gardens,** THROGMORTON STREET, CITY. The Drapers (the third on the list of the Twelve Great Companies) were incorporated by a Charter of Edward III. in 1364. Their first hall was in St. Swithin's Lane, but they settled in Throgmorton Street in 1541, on the attainder of Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, whose house and garden ground they acquired by purchase of Henry VIII.

> This house being finished, and having some reasonable plot of ground left for a garden, he [Cromwell] caused the pales of the gardens adjoining to the north part thereof, on a sudden to be taken down; twenty-two feet to be measured forth right into the north of every man's ground; a line there to be drawn, a trench to be cast, a foundation laid, and a high brick wall to be built. My father had a garden there, and a house standing close to his south pale; this house they loosed from the ground, and bare upon rollers into my father's garden twenty-two feet, ere my father heard thereof; no warning was given him, nor other answer, when he spake to the surveyors of that work, but that their master, Sir Thomas, commanded them so to do. No man durst go to argue the matter, but each man lost his land, and my father paid his whole rent, which was 6s. 6d. the year for that half which was left.—*Stow*, p. 68.

When General Monk was preparing the way for the Restoration he had his headquarters here.

> *February* 1660.—We had left him at his strait quarters in the Glass-house [in Broad Street]; but now, the following week, he removed hence to Drapers' Hall, where with the addition of another large house (of Alderman Walis) adjoining, he had convenience enough for the reception of all his attendants and for the quartering of his Guards.—Skinner's *Life of Monk*, p. 255.

Cromwell's house was destroyed in the Great Fire of 1666; and the new hall of the Company was erected in the succeeding year from the designs of Edward Jerman (d. 1668) by Cartwright Mason, who continued the work. The street ornaments were added by the brothers Adam, when the hall was restored after an accidental fire in 1774. The premises were remodelled and in great part rebuilt at a great cost in 1866-1870 by Mr. Herbert Williams, the Company's architect. The quadrangle was preserved, but an entirely new front—a screen, in fact—was constructed in Throgmorton Street, 170 feet long and 40 feet high. It consists of a series of rusticated arches, the keystones carved in high relief, and the bays pierced with large windows; above this a frieze of boldly carved flowers and foliage pendant from rams' and lions' heads extends the whole way, an elaborate cornice with blocking course and balustrade crowning the whole. The central entrance is more richly carved, and through it you pass by a vestibule to an open quadrangle, the several elevations of which, like the external screen, display a great deal of florid Renaissance carving. The reception rooms, approached by a superb staircase of marbles and alabaster, lit by a lofty cupola, are three in number, and form a suite 130 feet long, and from 20 to 30 feet wide, and richly decorated. Beyond is the hall, reserved for livery and state banquets. It is a magnificent room, 82 feet long, 46 wide, and 45 feet high. Around it are twenty-eight detached columns, each a monolith of polished Devonshire granite, with pilasters of the same material behind them, with plinths of black and gold marble and base mouldings of Bardilla and green marble, a marble dado being carried round the hall. The ceiling, coved and panelled, is supported by a series of colossal male terminal figures.

DRAPERS' GARDENS extended northwards as far as London Wall, and must, when first formed, have commanded a fine view of Highgate and the adjoining heights. Ward commends them in his *London Spy* as a fashionable promenade "an hour before dinner-time."

> Macaulay's father during the boy's infancy lived in Birchin Lane, and the only place where the child could be taken for exercise and what might be called air was *Drapers' Garden*, which (already under sentence to be covered with bricks and mortar at an early date) lies behind Throgmorton Street, and within a hundred yards of the Stock Exchange. To this dismal yard, containing as much gravel as grass, and frowned upon by a board of Rules and Regulations almost as large as itself, his mother used to convoy the nurse and the little boy through the crowds that towards noon swarmed along Cornhill and Throckmorton Street, and thither she would return after a due interval to escort them back to Birchin Lane. So strong was the power of association upon Macaulay's mind that in after years Drapers' Garden was among his favourite haunts.—Trevelyan's *Life of Lord Macaulay*, vol. i. p. 25.

The Garden has been in good part "covered with bricks and mortar," and much as this is to be regretted, it can scarcely be wondered at when we are told that it was let for building at a ground-rent of £10,000 a year. The passage from London Wall called Throgmorton Avenue, with the new offices lining it, occupies the site. [*See* Carpenters' Hall.]

Within the hall are a few interesting pictures :—

Portrait by Sir William Beechey of Admiral Lord Nelson, and a curious picture, attributed to Zucchero, and engraved by Bartolozzi, of Mary, Queen of Scots, and her son, James I., when four years old.

> When I went to bind my brother Ned apprentice, in Drapers' Hall, casting my eyes upon the chimney-piece of the great room, I spyed a picture of an ancient gentleman, and underneath "Thomas Howell :" I asked the clerk about him, and he told me that he had been a Spanish merchant in Henry VIII.'s time, and coming home rich and dying a bachelor, he gave that hall to the Company of Drapers, with other things, so that he is accounted one of the chiefest benefactors. I told the clerk that one of the sons of Thomas Howell came now thither to be bound ; he answered, that if he be a right Howell, he may have, when he is free, three hundred pounds to help to set him up, and pay no interest for five years. It maybe, hereafter, we will make use of this.—Howell's *Letters*, September 30, 1629, and *Londinopolis*, p. 405.

**Drury House,** BEECH LANE, BARBICAN. [*See* Beech Street.]

**Drury House,** DRURY LANE, was built by Sir William Drury, the grandfather of Elizabeth Drury, whose "untimely and religious death" occasioned Dr. Donne's "Anniversarie." Sir Robert Drury appropriated "an useful apartment in his own large house in Drury Lane" to Dr. Donne and his family. He afterwards persuaded Donne to accompany him to Paris, where he had his celebrated vision of his wife with a dead child in her arms. A messenger was immediately despatched to Drury House, when it was ascertained that on "the same day, and about the very hour" that Donne saw the vision, "his wife had been delivered of a dead child."[1] Another great poet and divine, Bishop Hall, visited Sir Robert Drury in this house, where the host gave himself all the airs of a patron, and Donne was "full of cold and distemper."[2] From the Drurys it passed into the possession of the Craven family; and was then distinguished as *Craven House* [which *see.*] The *Olympic Theatre* now occupies the site.

**Drury Lane,** was so called, says Stow, "for that there is a house belonging to the family of the Druries. This lane turneth north toward St. Giles-in-the-Fields."[3] Before the Drurys built here, the old name for this lane or road was "Via de Aldwych ;" hence the present *Wych Street* at the bottom of Drury Lane. A portion of it in James I.'s time was occasionally called Prince's Street ("Drury Lane, now called the Prince's Street"),[4] but the old name triumphed. In 1605 an Act was passed for "paving Drury Lane and the town of St. Giles," and it is stated in the preamble that "the lane called Drury Lane, leading from St. Giles-in-the-Fields towards the Strand and towards New Inn, is of late years by occasion of the continual rode there, and often carriages, become deep, foul, and dangerous to all that pass those ways."

> *April* 6, 1615.—Lady Cope has sold her house in the Strand, and is removing to a smaller one of £30 a year in Drury Lane, the result of making too great a show before.—*Cal. State Papers*, 1611-1618, p. 282.

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[1] Izaak Walton's *Life of Donne*, p. 18, ed. 1824.

[2] *Life*, p. 42.

[3] *Stow*, p. 167.

[4] *Howes*, ed. 1631, p. 868.

*July* 1618.—Petition of Edw. Fort, the King's servant, to the Council, to direct the Sheriff to forbear the pulling down of two fair houses, built by him in Drury Lane, begun by him during Mr. Ittery's patent for building Drury Lane. Has paved the street before his doors, according to command, for three years past.—*Cal. State Papers*, 1611-1618, p. 562.

In the beginning of 1624 Sir Arthur Chichester, the soldier and statesman, writes to Buckingham that "On Sunday the 18 of this present month of January the two Embassadors of Spain came to visit me at my house in Drury Lane."[1] "In Drury Lane there are three families of Papists there residing for one of Protestants; insomuch that it may well be called *Little Rome*."—Mr. Whittaker's *Speech in the House of Commons*, June 5, 1628. Drury Lane was one of the earliest places visited by the plague of 1665.

*June* 7, 1665.—This day, much against my will, I did in Drury Lane see two or three houses marked with a red cross upon the doors, and "Lord have mercy upon us!" writ there; which was a sad sight to me, being the first of the kind that to my remembrance I ever saw.—*Pepys.*

Somewhat later Pepys has an entry respecting Drury Lane of a different order:—

*May* 1, 1667.—To Westminster; in the way meeting many milkmaids with their garlands upon their pails, dancing with a fiddler before them; and saw pretty Nelly standing at her lodgings door in Drury Lane in her smock-sleeves and bodice, looking upon one; she seemed a mighty pretty creature.—*Pepys.*

[*See* Clare Court; Clare Market; Coal Yard; Craven Buildings; Lewknor's Lane; Prince's Street; Pit Place (so called from the *Cockpit Theatre*); Short's Gardens.]

*Eminent Inhabitants.*—Lady Jacob, wife of Christopher Brooke, the poet, respecting whose intrigue with Gondomar, and the present he sent her as antidote to the "emotion of her mouth," Wilson tells a long and sufficiently discreditable story.[2] Sir William Alexander, Earl of Stirling, the poet (1634-1637). The celebrated Marquis of Argyll (1634-1637). Oliver Cromwell in 1646.[3] John Lacy, the comedian, from 1665 to his death in 1681; he lived two doors off Lord Anglesey, and near Cradle Alley. Arthur Annesley, Earl of Anglesey, and Lord Privy Seal, from 1669 to his death in 1686. Nell Gwynne in 1667. A tavern in Drury Lane was the meeting-place of some of the conspirators against William III.

All things are here quiet and well, only Captain Scrope, Porter, and Sir John Fenwick, and ten or twelve others, celebrating on Monday last the birthday of the pretended Prince of Wales at a tavern in Drury Lane, drew upon them, besides the officers of justice, the indignation of the populace, from which they very hardly escaped; one of them is since taken and in prison, and warrants are out against the rest who will have no occasion to brag of their ill-timed frolic.—*Sir William Trumbull* (Secretary of State) *to Lord Lexington*, June 14, 1695.

Macaulay tells with something more of detail how these reckless revellers, "when hot with wine, sallied forth sword in hand, headed by Porter and Goodman, beat kettledrums, unfurled banners, and began to light bonfires;" how they were put to the rout by the watch and the populace; "the tavern where they had feasted was sacked by the mob; the ringleaders were apprehended, tried, fined, and imprisoned, but regained their liberty in time to bear a part in a far more criminal design."[1] Drury Lane lost its aristocratic character early in the reign of William III., and rapidly acquired a reputation of the worst description. Steele, in *The Tatler* (No. 46), describes it as a long course of building divided into particular districts or "ladyships," after the manner of "lordships" in other parts, "over which matrons of known abilities preside." "The purlieus of Drury Lane," wrote Dennis, "are called familiarly the Hundreds of Drury."[2] Gay calls up all our caution and virtue in this place:—

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[1] *Cabala*, p. 244.

[2] Wilson, *Life of James I.*, fol. 1653, p. 146.

[3] Carlyle's *Cromwell*, vol. i. p. 336.

> O may thy virtue guard thee through the roads
> Of Drury's mazy courts and dark abodes!
> The harlots' guileful paths, who nightly stand
> Where Catherine Street descends into the Strand.—TRIVIA.

In Drury Lane Lord Mohun made his unsuccessful attempt to carry off Mrs. Bracegirdle, the actress. [*See* Howard Street.]

> Captain Carlo Fantom, a Croatian, spake thirteen languages, was a Captain under the Earle of Essex. He had a world of cuts about his body with swords, was very quarrelsome, and a great ravisher. He met coming late at night out of the Horseshoe Tavern in Drury Lane, with a Lieutenant of Colonel Rossiter, who had great jingling spurs on. Said he, "The noise of your spurres doe offend me; you must come over the kennel and give me satisfaction." They drew and passed at each other, and the Lieutenant was runne through, and died in an hour or two, and 'twas not known who kill'd him.—Aubrey, *Anecd. and Trad.*, p. iii.

At a tavern in Drury Lane where was held a club of *virtuosi*, Laguerre (immortalised by Pope) painted in chiaroscuro round the room a bacchanalian procession, and made them a present of his labour. South of the theatre was the chapel of the famous preacher Daniel Burgess, and which he had to quit on the building being bought for the church. His chapel in New Court, Drury Lane, was wrecked, March 1, 1710, by the Sacheverell mob, who carried the fittings to Lincoln's Inn Fields and made a great bonfire of them.[3]

> Where the tall Maypole once o'erlook'd the Strand,
> But now, so Anne and Piety ordain,
> A Church collects the saints of Drury Lane.—POPE.
>
> Paltry and proud as drabs in Drury Lane.—POPE.
>
> "Nine years!" cries he, who high in Drury Lane,
> Lull'd by soft zephyrs through the broken pane,
> Rhymes ere he wakes, and prints before Term ends,
> Obliged by hunger and request of friends.—POPE.
>
> Where the Red Lion, staring o'er the way,
> Invites each passing stranger that can pay;
> Where Calvert's butt, and Parsons' black champaigne,
> Regale the drabs and bloods of Drury Lane;
> There, in a lonely room, from bailiffs snug,
> The Muse found Scroggen stretch'd beneath a rug.—GOLDSMITH.

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[1] *Hist. of England*, chap. xxi.

[2] Dennis on Pope's *Rape of the Lock*, p. viii.

[3] Wilson, *Hist. of the Dissenting Churches in London*, vol. iii. p. 497, etc.

"All this is taken from nature," wrote Goldsmith to his brother. In our own day Barley Court and other courts and purlieus of Drury Lane have been stigmatised by experienced police officers as containing some of the vilest and most dangerous dens in London. Much has been done under the Artisans' Dwellings Act towards clearing away some of the worst of the streets, and more is now (1889) being done.

**Drury Lane Theatre,** CATHERINE STREET (formerly Brydges Street) COVENT GARDEN. The first theatre on the site of the present edifice was opened on April 8, 1663, by the King's company, under Thomas Killigrew, with Beaumont and Fletcher's play of *The Humorous Lieutenant.*[1] It cost £1500. In the *Calendars of State Papers* we have the following entries, but the reference in them is to the Cockpit, not to the theatre properly so called, which was not then in existence. [*See* Cockpit, Drury Lane.]

> *London, March* 8, 1617.—Riots on Shrove Tuesday; *Drury Lane Playhouse* attacked; Finsbury prison broken open; houses at Wapping pulled down and injured.—*Chamberlain to Carleton, Cal. State Papers*, 1611-1618.
>
> *March* 8, 1617.—Rising of the Apprentices who pulled down four houses at Wapping, and attacked *Drury Lane Theatre*, which they would have destroyed had they not been prevented.—*Ibid.*

The references to the first Drury Lane Theatre are pretty numerous:—

> *March* 2, 1661.—A very large playhouse: the foundation of it laid this month on the back side of Brydges Street, in Covent Garden.—Rugge's *Merc. Rediv.*
>
> *May* 8, 1663.—I took my wife and Ashwell to the Theatre Royal, being the second day of its being opened. The house is made with extraordinary good convenience, and yet hath some faults, as the narrowness of the passages in and out of the pit, and the distance from the stage to the boxes, which I am confident cannot hear; but for all other things is well; only, above all, the musique being below, and most of it sounding under the very stage, there is no hearing of the bases at all, nor very well of the trebles, which sure must be mended.—*Pepys.*
>
> *June* 1, 1664.—To the King's House, and saw *The Silent Woman*. . . . Before the play was done it fell such a storm of hail that we in the middle of the pit were fain to rise; and all the house in a disorder.—*Pepys.*
>
> *May* 1, 1668.—To the King's playhouse, and there saw *The Surprisal*, and a disorder in the pit by its raining in from the cupola at top.—*Pepys.*

This house (of which Pepys supplies so uncomfortable a notion) was burnt down in January 1672. An anonymous correspondent of the *Gentleman's Magazine* (May 1802, p. 422) says that the rebuilding of the theatre was assisted by a *Brief*, and gives the following extract (certified by the signatures of the then curate and churchwardens) from the Register of the church of Symondsbury, Dorsetshire:—

> *April* 27, 1673.—Collected by brief for the Theatre Royal in London, being burnt, the sum of two shillings.

The new theatre was designed by Sir Christopher Wren, and cost £4000, though it is called by Dryden in the prologue he wrote "On the Opening of the New House" "plain-built . . . a bare convenience only," with "a mean ungilded stage;" and in the epilogue he wrote on the same occasion he speaks of "our homely house." Mr. Collier has printed an "Induction," which, among other things, establishes satisfactorily that the site then, as now, was "between Drury Lane and Bridges Street."[1] The principal entrance was in Playhouse Passage.[2] The new theatre was opened March 26, 1674.

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[1] *Downes*, p. 3. See also play-bill of this date in *Collier*, vol. iii. p. 384.

> As there are not many spectators who may remember what form the Drury Lane Theatre stood in about forty years ago [1700], before the old Patentee, to make it hold more money, took it in his head to alter it, it were but justice to lay the original figure, which Sir Christopher Wren first gave it, and the alterations of it now standing, in a fair light. It must be observed then, that the area and platform of the old stage projected about four foot forwarder, in a semi-oval figure, parallel to the benches of the pit; and that the former lower doors of entrance for the actors were brought down between the two foremost (and then only) Pilasters; in the place of which doors, now the two stage-boxes are fixt. That where the doors of entrance now are, there formerly stood two additional side-wings, in front to a full set of scenes, which had then almost a double effect, in their loftiness and magnificence. By this original form the usual station of the actors, in almost every scene, was advanced at least ten foot nearer to the audience than they now can be.—Cibber, *Apology*, ed. 1740, p. 338.

Over the stage was "Vivitur Ingenio."[3] Two theatres were thought sufficient for the whole of London in the time of Charles II., viz. the King's Theatre, under Killigrew, in Drury Lane, and the Duke's Theatre, under Davenant, first in Lincoln's Inn Fields, and secondly in Dorset Gardens. One was subsequently found sufficient, and on November 16, 1682, the two companies began to play together for the first time in Drury Lane.[4] On December 1, 1716, a Mr. Freeman, a man of property in Surrey, attempted to shoot George II., then Prince of Wales, in this theatre, during his father's absence in Hanover. The attempt by the lunatic Hatfield on George III. on May 15, 1800, was made in the third Drury Lane theatre. In this house, whither he had gone to see *The Island Princess* acted for the benefit of his son, then newly entered to sing on the stage, died (1721), before the play began, Louis Laguerre, the painter immortalised by Pope. The Drury Lane of Wren was new-faced by the brothers Adam before Garrick parted with his shares. Horace Walpole has given an amusing account of the uproar occasioned by the introduction of pantomime on the stage of Old Drury, and his own share in it.

> The town has been trying all this winter to beat Pantomimes off the stage. . . . Fleetwood, the master of Drury Lane, has omitted nothing to support them, as they support his house. About ten days ago he let into the pit great numbers of Bear Garden *bruisers* (that is the term), to knock down everybody that hissed. The pit rallied their forces and drove them out: I was sitting very quietly in the side-boxes, contemplating all this. On a sudden the curtain flew up, and discovered the whole stage filled with blackguards, armed with bludgeons and clubs to menace the audience. This raised the greatest uproar; and among the rest, who flew into a passion but your friend the philosopher? In short, one of the actors, advancing to the front of the stage to make an apology for the manager, he had scarcely begun to say, "Mr. Fleetwood"—when your friend, with a most audible voice and dignity of anger, called out, "He is an impudent rascal!" The whole pit huzzaed, and repeated the

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[1] Shakspere Society, *Misc. Papers*, vol. iv. p. 149.

[2] Strype's Map of St. Clement's Danes.

[3] Epilogue to Farquhar's *Love and a Bottle*.

[4] *Ibid.*, p. 120.

words. Only think of my being a popular orator! But what was still better, while my shadow of a person was dilating to the consistence of a hero, one of the chief ringleaders of the riot, coming under the box where I sat, and pulling off his hat, said, "Mr. Walpole, what would you please to have us do next?" It is impossible to describe to you the confusion into which this apostrophe threw me. I sank down into the box, and have never since ventured to set my foot into the playhouse. The next night the uproar was repeated with greater violence, and nothing was heard but voices calling out, "Where's Mr. W.? where's Mr. W.?" In short the whole town has been entertained with my prowess; and Mr. Conway has given me the name of Wat Tyler.—*H. Walpole to Sir Horace Mann*, November 26, 1744.

The same amusing writer relates how the House of Commons adjourned on the night of an important debate in order to attend a performance at Drury Lane Theatre, as the House would now for the Derby.

1751.—March the 7th was appointed for the Naturalisation Bill, but the House adjourned to attend at Drury Lane, where Othello was acted by a Mr. Debanal and his family, who had hired the theatre on purpose. The crowd of people of fashion was so great that the Footmans' Gallery was hung with blue ribbons.—Walpole's *George II.*, vol. i. p. 61.

Lavinia is polite but not profane,
To Church as constant as to *Drury Lane.*
Young's *Love of Fame*, 6th Satire.

From a letter of Mr. Siddons to Dr. Whalley (4th April 1791) we learn the extreme capacity of the theatre as shown by the receipts on the night of Mrs. Siddons's benefit: "There were £60 more in the house than ever known, or was supposed Old Drury could have contained." A new house, the third (very beautiful, but too large either for sight or hearing), was built by Henry Holland, opened March 12, 1794. It was destroyed by fire on the night of February 24, 1809. Parliament was sitting at the time, and the lurid glare of the flames was visible inside the House of Commons. The cause was soon known. An important debate was in progress, and a motion was made to adjourn. But Sheridan (who was a principal shareholder in the theatre) said with the utmost carelessness that "whatever might be the extent of the present calamity, he hoped it would not interfere with the public business of the country."[1] Speaker Abbot mentions in his Diary that "persons at Fulham could see the hour by their watches in the open air at twelve at night." A new theatre, the fourth, was forthwith erected, Mr. Benjamin Wyatt being the architect. The first stone was laid October 29, 1811; it was opened October 10, 1812, with a prologue by Lord Byron. This, the last and most memorable fire, together with the advertisement of the committee for an occasional prologue, gave rise to the *Rejected Addresses*, the famous *jeux d'esprit* of Messrs. James and Horace Smith, in imitation of the poets of the day. The portico towards Catherine Street was added during the lesseeship of Elliston (1819-1826), and the colonnade in (Little) Russell Street in 1831.

To allay the fears of the public the new theatre was fitted with an elaborate arrangement of perforated pipes by which every part of the house might be deluged with water on the outbreak of a fire. The "Lane," as it is familiarly called by members of the profession, is the oldest theatre in London with the exception of Sadlers' Wells.

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[1] Moore's *Life of Sheridan.*

Drury Lane Theatre, though not actually in Drury Lane, derives its name from the *Cockpit Theatre* in Drury Lane, where Killigrew acted before he removed to the site of the present theatre. The first Drury Lane Theatre (so called) was often described as the theatre in Covent Garden. Thus, under February 6, 1663, Pepys writes, "I walked up and down and looked upon the outside of the new theatre building in Covent Garden, which will be very fine." And thus Shadwell, in the preface to *The Miser*, "This play was the last that was acted at the King's Theatre in Covent Garden before the fatal fire there." There was no Covent Garden Theatre, commonly so called, before 1732.[1] [*See* Playhouse Yard.]

**Duchess Street,** PORTLAND PLACE, so called after Margaret Harley, Duchess of Portland (married to the duke, July 11, 1734). The mansion of Thomas Hope, the author of *Anastasius*, is often referred to as belonging to this street. [*See* Mansfield Street.] The gallery attached to Mr. Hope's house is in Duchess Street; it was built by his brother, Mr. Philip Henry Hope.

**Duchy of Lancaster,** a liberty in the Strand, so called after John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster. [*See* the Savoy.] This liberty begins without Temple Bar, and runs as far as Cecil Street, it included Picket Street and part of old Butcher Row.

**Duck Island,** ST. JAMES'S PARK, a small island at the south-east end of the canal, of which place the chevalier de St. Evremond was appointed governor by Charles II.

*July* 25, 1673.—These two days we have expected something from the Fleet, the King himself, as he thinks, hearing the guns on Wednesday morning in the Island in the Park.—Williamson, *Letters*, vol. i. p. 130.

In 1739 General Churchill was made Deputy Ranger of the Park, and Sir Hanbury Williams wrote in his name an Address to Venus, calling upon her to

> Quit Paphos and the Cyprian Isle,
> And reign in my Duck Island.—*Work*, vol. i. p. 235.

*February* 9, 1751.—My Lord Pomfret is made Ranger of the Parks, and by consequence my Lady is Queen of Duck Island.—*Walpole to Sir H. Mann.*

**Duck Island,** SOUTHWARK. The Isle of Ducks, St. Olave's, Southwark, was granted (51 Geo. III.) by St. John's parish to Magdalen College, Oxford. Most of the land (as well as the Isle of Ducks) on this spot once belonged to Sir John Fastolfe, and was given through his executor, Bishop Wainflete, for founding the college.[2]

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[1] Of the exteriors of the early theatres we have unhappily no views. Of the new Catherine Street façade by the brothers Adam there is a large engraving by Begbie, and a small one by J. T. Smith. Of the interior there is a view in the *Londina Illustrata.* Views of Holland's Theatre are of common occurrence.

[2] Information from Mr. Rendle.

**Duck Lane,** afterwards DUKE STREET, and now LITTLE BRITAIN, WEST SMITHFIELD.

"Duck Lane cometh out of Little Britain and falls into Smithfield, a place generally inhabited by Booksellers that sell second-hand books."—*R. B.*, *in Strype*, B. iii. p. 284.

> I will not let you run so much o' th' score,
> Poor Duck Lane braine, trust me, I'll trust no more.
> Randolph's *Pedler; Poems*, 1668, p. 325.

Touching your Poet Laureate Skelton, I found him at last skulking in Duck Lane, pitifully tattered and torn.—Howell's *Letters*, ed. 1737, p. 484.

*March* 18, 1668.—To Duck Lane, and there bought Montaigne's *Essays* in English.—*Pepys.*

*April* 10 (Friday), 1668.—To Duck Lane, and there kissed bookseller's wife, and bought Legend.—*Pepys.*

*July* 13, 1668.—Walked to Duck Lane, and there to the bookseller's at the Bible. I did there look upon and buy some books, and made way for coming again to the man.—*Pepys.*

> Shirley, the scandal of the ancient stage,
> Shirley, the very Durfey of his age;
> Think how he lies in *Duck Lane* shops forlorn,
> And never mention'd but with utmost scorn!
> Gould's *Playhouse, A Satire*, 1709.

> Here dregs and sediments of auctions reign,
> Refuse of fairs and gleanings of Duck Lane.—GARTH.

> Scotists and Thomists now in peace remain
> Amidst their kindred cobwebs in Duck Lane.
> Pope, *Essay on Criticism.*

> Some country-squire to Lintot goes,
> Inquires for Swift in Verse and Prose:
> Says Lintot, "I have heard the name,
> He died a year ago."—"The same."
> He searches all the shop in vain.
> "Sir, you may find him in Duck Lane.
> I sent them with a load of books,
> Last Monday, to the Pastry Cook's."—SWIFT.

To the passage in the *Essay on Criticism* Pope appends a note: "A place where old and second-hand books were sold formerly, near Smithfield." But it was not formerly confined to the sale of old and second-hand books. New books were also published there. Thus Alexander Gill ("Infamous Gill," as Jonson styles him), in his "railing rhymes" "Upon Ben Jonson's Magnetic Lady," tells him that if it is to come to the press,

> In cap paper let it printed be
> Indeed brown paper is too good for thee
> . . . . . .
> From Bucklers' Bury let it not be barde [barred]
> But think not of Duck Lane or Paul's-Church Yard.[1]

Implying evidently that the publishers of Duck Lane were too good for the publication of such a work. "The Cyprian Academy, by Robert

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[1] Gill's satire is printed, with Ben Jonson's reply, by Gifford in his Notes at the end of the "Magnetic Lady," Gifford's *Jonson*, vol. vi. p. 125; and Col. Cunningham's ed., vol. ii. pp. 437, 438.

Brown of Gray's Inne, Gent. London, 1648," was "printed by W. W., and are to be sold by J. Hardesty, J. Huntington, and T. Jackson, *at their shops in Duck Lane.*" "The Famous History of Friar Bacon: Very Pleasant and Delightful to the End," was printed (without a date) "for W. Thackery at the Angel in Duck Lane." One at least of Lord Brooke's productions was published, 1641, "at the Signe of the Hand and Bible in Duck Lane," and there were other booksellers at the Bell (1671, W. Whitewood) and the Black Raven (J. Conyers) on Duck Lane. A notice in *A View of Sundry Examples*, etc., imprinted at London for William Wright [4to, no date, but probably about 1580], carries back the character of the place farther than any of the above quotations, without adding to its credit. It states that in February 1, 1575, "Anne Oueries, a widdowe, who dwelled in Duck Lane, comming to the house of one Richard Williamson in Wood Streete, whose wife used to dress Flax and Towe, she took six pound of Towe, and departed without paying therefor."

**Ducking Pond Fields.** [*See* Spa Fields.]

**Ducksfoot Lane**, leading from Upper Thames Street to Lawrence Poultney Hill, properly Duke's Foot Lane, from the Dukes of Suffolk, who lived at the Manor of the Rose, in the parish of St. Lawrence Poultney. In some maps it appears as Duxford's Lane. [*See* Suffolk Lane and St. Lawrence Poultney.]

**Ducks' Pond (or Ducking Pond) Mews**, MAY FAIR, runs south from Shepherd Street.

**Duck's Pond Row**, WHITECHAPEL ROAD, afterwards called Buck's Row, and now Great Eastern Square. Dodsley (1761) describes it as "on Whitechapel Common."

**Dudley House**, PARK LANE, built from the designs of William Atkinson in 1824,—the ball room (50 feet by 24 feet and 27 feet high), and the picture gallery (82 feet by 21 feet and 33 feet high), formed into three rooms by double columns projecting 4 feet from the wall, and each division lighted by a large dome, were added in 1858 by Samuel W. Daukes,—contains a fine collection of pictures which were lent for exhibition by the late Earl Dudley at the Egyptian Hall. For several years the room in which the pictures were shown was called the Dudley Gallery.

The eccentric Earl of Dudley, at one time Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who died in 1833, lived here.

**Dudley Street**, ST. GILES'S, a name given in the year 1845 to what was formerly called *Monmouth Street*, and previously Le Lane. The west side now forms a part of Shaftesbury Avenue. Alice, Duchess of Dudley (d. 1669), who lived at the mansion house of St. Giles's, was a munificent benefactor to the parish of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields.

**Duke's Court**, Covent Garden, between Bow Street and Drury Lane. The first shop of Tom Davies, the bookseller and actor, was in this Court.[1] Macklin, in extreme old age, frequented a tavern in this court, and many resorted to it to hear him talk of the old actors.

**Duke Humphrey's**, Blackfriars.

A broad passage from Puddle Dock westward to Blackfriars. This name was given to this place from the duke's keeping his court here, as many believe, and there is yet one house called Duke Humphrey's.—*Hatton*, p. 26.

**Duke Humphrey's**, St. Paul's.

The phrase of dining with Duke Humphrey, which is still current, originated in the following manner: Humphrey Duke of Gloucester, though really buried at St. Alban's, was supposed to have a monument in old St. Paul's, from which one part of the church was termed Duke Humphrey's Walk. In this (as the church was then a place of the most public resort) they who had no means of procuring a dinner, frequently loitered about, probably in hopes of meeting with an invitation, but under pretence of looking at the monuments.—Nares's *Glossary*.

The so-called Duke Humphrey's tomb (really that of Sir John Beauchamp, K.G.) was the only monument in the middle aisle of the nave; and Nares should have said that the loiterers occupied their time in examining the bills set up for service, or counting the paces between the choir and the west door.

Poets of Paules, those of Duke Humfrye's messe,
That feed on nought but graves and emptinesse.
Bishop Corbet's *Letter to the Duke of Buckingham*.

'Tis Ruffio: Trow'st thou where he dined to-day?
In sooth I saw him sit with Duke Humfray.
Many good welcomes and much gratis cheer,
Keeps he for every straggling cavalier,
An open house, haunted with great resort;
Long service mix'd with musical disport.
Many fair yonker with a feathered crest,
Chooses much rather be his shot free guest,
To fare so freely with so little cost,
Than stake his twelvepence to a meaner host.
Bishop Hall's *Satires*, B. iii. Sat. 7.

I, hearing of this cold comfort, took my leave of him very faintly, and, like a careless mal-content, that knew not which way to turne, retyred me to Paule's, to seeke my dinner with Duke Humfrey.—T. Nash, *Pierce Penilesse*, 1592.

I know the walkes in Paules are stale to yee; yee could tell extemporally, I am sure, how many paces 'twere betweene the quire and the west dore.—*To all Those That Lack Money*, being the address before *A Search for Money*, by William Rowley, 4to, 1606.

*Duchess of York.* What comfortable hour canst thou name,
That ever graced me in thy company?
*K. Richard.* 'Faith, none but Humphrey Hour, that call'd your Grace
To breakfast once, forth of my company.
Shakespeare, *King Richard III.*, Act iv. Sc. 4.

Antony Munday (one of Stow's many continuators) preserves two curious customs connected with Duke Humphrey's tomb. One was a solemn meeting of men (idle and frivolous men he calls them) who assembled at the tomb upon St. Andrew's Day, in the morning, "and concluded on a breakfast or dinner; as assuming themselves to be servants, and to hold diversity of offices under the good Duke Humfrey." The other he describes in this way: "Like wise on May-day, tankard-bearers, watermen, and some other of like quality beside, would use to come to the same tomb early in the morning, and (according as the other) have delivered serviceable presentation at the same monument, by strewing herbs and sprinkling fair water upon it; as in the duty of servants, and according to their degrees and charges in office." When Duke Humphrey's tomb was consumed in the Great Fire, his *walk* was removed to the nave of Westminster Abbey;[1] when Ward published his *London Spy*, it was in St. James's Park, and in the same locality five and fifty years afterwards (1754) it is described in *The Connoisseur* (No. 19). "To dine with Duke Humphrey" is still a common phrase; Mr. Croker heard George IV. use it, bantering Lord Stowell on his supposed reluctance to give dinners.

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[1] Granger, *Letters*, p. 60.

**Duke's Place**, ALDGATE,—now merged in DUKE STREET, of which it is the northern portion,—was so called after Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk (beheaded 1572), to whom the precinct of the Priory of the Holy Trinity without Aldgate descended by his marriage with the daughter and sole heir of Sir Thomas Audley, Lord Audley of Walden. This priory, founded by Matilda, Queen of Henry I., was given by Henry VIII. to Sir Thomas Audley, "whilst as yet," says Fuller, "all other abbeys flourished in their height as safely and securely as before." Stow describes it as "a very fair and large church, rich in lands and ornaments, and passed all the priories in the city of London or shire of Middlesex; and the prior whereof was an alderman of London, to wit, of Portsoken Ward."[2]

> I find the said Duke, anno 1562, with his Duchess riding thither [to Duke's Place] through Bishopsgate Street to Leadenhall, and so to Cree Church to his own Place; attended with 100 horse in his livery, with his gentlemen afore, their coats guarded with velvet; and four Heralds riding before him, viz. Clarencieux, Somerset, Red Cross, and Blue Mantle.—*Strype*, B. ii. p. 58.

The Earl of Suffolk, son of the duke who was beheaded, sold the priory precinct and mansion house of his mother to the City of London. A new church in the priory precinct, dedicated to St. James, was consecrated January 2, 1622-1623, and became one of the most notorious places in London for those irregular marriages which, under the name of Fleet Marriages, were the cause of so much scandal in the latter half of the 17th century, and until they were put an end to by the Act of 1753. "So we drove hard to Duke's Place," says the servant to Mirabell in Congreve's *Way of the World*, "and there they were rivetted in a trice." "I'm brought to fine uses," says Lady Wishfort in the same play, "to become a botcher of second-hand marriages . . . I'll Duke's Place you." St.

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[1] Hall's *Satires*, by Singer, p. 63.

[2] *Stow*, p. 53.

James's Church was taken down in 1874. [*See* St. James's, Duke's Place.] In 1650 the Jews were suffered by Oliver Cromwell to settle in this locality, and here they have been in large numbers ever since.[1] The Great Synagogue, the oldest and most important of the Jewish Synagogues in London, is at the corner of St. James's Place. Samuel Hartlib dates, January 25, 1648-1649, from "Lond.: Duke's Place in the great open Court."

**Duke Street,** BUCKINGHAM STREET, STRAND, built circa 1675,[2] and so called after George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, the second and last Duke of Buckingham of the Villiers family. [*See* York House, George Street, Villiers Street, Of Alley, and Buckingham Street, Strand.]

*Eminent Inhabitants.*—Humphrey Wanley. He wrote from here to Sir Hans Sloane, May 6, 1707.[3] His letters were addressed: "For Mr. Wanley, at his Lodgings over against the Blew Posts, in Duke Street, York Buildings, London." Dr. John Shadwell, the poet's son, and a celebrated physician in his time.

**Duke Street,** LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, on the west side. The entrance is by an archway, over which is a stone inscribed "Dvke Streete, 1648." On the south side of the street is the Roman Catholic Chapel of SS. Anselm and Cecilia. The riots of June 2, 1780, commenced with the demolition of this chapel, then known as the Chapel of the Sardinian Minister. It was afterwards rebuilt, and is now much resorted to on Sundays by foreigners of the poorer sort. In it Nollekens, the sculptor, was baptized, August 11, 1737; and on August 1, 1793, Fanny Burney was married to General D'Arblay. Opposite to it lived Benjamin Franklin when employed as a journeyman printer at Watts's office in Wild Court.[4] The house, he tells us, was at the back of an Italian warehouse, and the sum he paid for his lodging was 3s. 6d. a week. His landlady, rather than lose him altogether, subsequently reduced his rent to 2s. a week. The name was changed to Sardinia Street in 1878.

**Duke Street,** MANCHESTER SQUARE. Talma, the great French tragedian, received his education at a school kept by a Mr. Prendergast in this street.

**Duke Street,** PORTLAND PLACE, so called after William, Duke of Portland, grandson of William III.'s favourite, who married the heiress of the Cavendishes, Holleses, and Harleys.

> Griev'd to the soul, to London I returned
> And set me down in Duke Street, Portland Place,
> In sackcloth and in ashes there I mourned
> And cursed my stars that kept me from her Grace.
> PETER PINDAR.

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[1] *Spence*, by Singer, p. 77. There are views of the old priory gate in the publications of Smith and Wilkinson

[2] Rate-books of St. Martin's.

[3] Nichols's *Anecdotes*, vol. i. p. 532.

[4] "Printed for John Watts at the Printing Office in Wild Court, near Lincoln's Inn Fields," is the usual imprint of Franklin's master.

Joseph Strutt, the antiquary, author of *Sports and Pastimes*, resided (1774) in Duke Street, opposite Portland Chapel.[1]

**Duke Street,** St. James's. Sir Carr Scroope lived at the north end of the east side of this street from 1679 to 1683. This is the Sir Carr so severely handled by Lord Rochester in his poems. Mrs. G. A. Bellamy, the famous actress, writes to Johnson from "No. 10 Duke Street, St. James's, May 11, 1783," to solicit his patronage at her benefit, she being "reduced to the greatest distress." The last London lodgings of Edmund Burke were at No. 67 in this street. He writes from here to Sir Philip Francis on November 19, and again on December 21, 1790. That excellent naturalist, William Yarrell, was the son of a news-vendor in Duke Street. His own house at the time of his death, 1861, was at the corner of Ryder Street. The poet Campbell lived between 1830 and 1840 at the Sussex Chambers in this street. Like the other streets in this neighbourhood Duke Street abounds with lodgings for dining-out bachelors. Charles Dickens speaks of an "innocent piece of dinner furniture that went upon easy castors, and was kept over a livery stable-yard in Duke Street, St. James's. . . . The name of this article was Twemlow."—*Our Mutual Friend*, chap. ii.

**Duke Street,** Westminster, from Delahay Street to St. James's Park. Renamed Delahay Street in 1874.

At the south end of this street is seated a large house, made use of for the Admiralty Office, until it was thence removed to Wallingford House against Whitehall, as more convenient, and built at King William's charge. This house was first built for the late Lord Jefferies, Lord Chancellor to King James II., and for his accommodation the said King permitted a fair pair of freestone stairs to be made into the park. Then, passing by this house, on the same side beginneth a short street, called De la Hay Street.—*R. B.*, *in Strype*, B. vi. p. 64.

The chapel in Duke Street, Westminster, is a relic of Lord Jefferies. It was the great hall of a mansion erected by him, and there he used to transact his judicial business out of term.—*Quarterly Review*, No. 153, p. 37.

Matthew Prior, the poet, resided in this street,[2] in a house immediately facing Charles Street.

Our weekly friends to-morrow meet
At Matthew's Palace in Duke Street.
*Extempore Invitation to Lord Oxford.*

*July* 30, 1717.—I have been made to believe that we may see your reverend person this summer in England; if so, I shall be glad to meet you at any place; but when you come to London do not go to the Cocoa Tree (as you sent your letter) but come immediately to *Duke Street*, where you shall find a bed, a book, and a candle; so pray think of sojourning no where else.—*Prior to Swift.*[3]

Lord Orrery was living here in 1741, and from his house, on March 22 of that year, Pope wrote his last letter to Swift.[4] Matthew Hutton, Archbishop of York and of Canterbury, died here in 1758.

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[1] Nichols, *Lit. Anecdotes*, vol. v. p. 671.

[2] Letter to Lord Halifax, Addit. MS. Brit. Mus. No. 7121.

[3] See also Prior's letter of December 8, 1719.

[4] Elwin's *Pope*, vol. vii. p. 391.

Here Thomas Campbell and his Polish Association had their chambers. William Cobbett was living here in 1802.

> *August* 25, 1832.—Here, in the Polish Chambers, I daily parade the main room—a superb hall—where all my books are esconced, and where old Noll used to give audience to his foreign ambassadors. Opposite to me, and divided by a wooden staircase, are Milton's apartments, in which he wrote his immortal *Defence of the British People.* I am thus on holy, haunted ground! and here I defy the Emperor Nicholas, the cholera, and all the attacks of the Devil.—*T. Campbell to his Sister, Life,* vol. iii. p. 131.

At No. 18 Sir I. K. Brunel, the engineer of the Thames Tunnel, died December 12, 1849, aged eighty. The street is now largely occupied by civil engineers.

> I yet remain and ply my busy feet,
> From Duke Street hither, hence to Downing Street.
> *Political Eclogues, Rose, or the Complaint.*

**Duke's Theatre.** [*See* Dorset Gardens Theatre; Lincoln's Inn Fields Theatre.] A small theatre in High Holborn (No. 48), formerly called the Mirror, but of which the name was two or three times changed, was last named the *Duke's Theatre.*

**Duncannon Street,** WEST STRAND. Named after Lord Duncannon (afterwards fourth Earl of Bessborough) who was Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests in 1837, about which time the street was built during the improvements in Trafalgar Square.

**Dunstan (St.) in the East** (CHURCH OF), on ST. DUNSTAN'S HILL, between TOWER STREET and LOWER THAMES STREET. The tower, with its spire on four flying buttresses, is the design of Sir Christopher Wren, 1667-1669; the body of the church was rebuilt after the designs of Mr. Samuel Laing, architect of the Custom House. Wren was proud of his spire, and his biographer, Elmes, calls it "the noblest monument of geometrical and constructive skill in existence, and unequalled also for lightness and elegance.[1] On being told one morning that a dreadful hurricane had damaged all the steeples in the city, Wren replied, "Not St. Dunstan's, I am quite sure." The design is, idly enough, said to have been suggested by his daughter. It is not original; the Gothic towers of St. Nicholas, Newcastle, and of the old High Church in Edinburgh, are, in principle, similarly constructed. The church, previous to the Great Fire, had a high leaden steeple, and was, when seen from a distance, one of the most striking of the City churches.[2] When Wren restored it, for it was not altogether destroyed in the Fire, he made an incongruous mixture of several kinds of architecture. The body of the church having become dilapidated was taken down, and the first stone of the present building laid, November 26, 1817. It is a very poor imitation Gothic building, quite unworthy of the tower and spire, which is 166 feet 11 inches high to the top of the ball, to which it is attached. The monuments are few in number, and of little consequence. *Observe.*—Sir William Russell, fined for Alderman and Sheriff (d. 1705). Sir John Moore, Lord Mayor of London in 1681, and M.P. for the City (d. 1702). Roger Jortin, Esq. (d. 1795), son of the Rev. John Jortin, author of the *Life of Erasmus*, and many years rector of this parish. When Jortin was rector, Knox, the essayist, was his curate.[1] Sir George Buggin (d. 1825), first husband of the Duchess of Inverness. In the old church, on the north side of the chancel, stood a monument to Sir John Hawkins, one of the naval worthies of Queen Elizabeth's reign: Hawkins died at sea, and was buried in the element he loved. The monument was erected by his widow. There was also the grave of Sir John Lawson, who died, June 25, of a wound received in the fight off Lowestoft, Suffolk, June 3, 1665.[2] Over the mantelpiece in the vestry is a carving in wood, by Grinling Gibbons, of the arms of Archbishop Tenison.

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[1] *Memoir of Sir Christopher Wren.*

[2] Aubrey's *Anec.*, vol. iii. p. 380.

**Dunstan (St.) in the West**, or ST. DUNSTAN'S, FLEET STREET, is on the north side of Fleet Street, near Chancery Lane. It was designed by John Shaw, architect of the New Hall at Christ's Hospital, but he died while the work was in progress, and it was finished by his son. The first stone was laid July 27, 1831; and the church consecrated July 31, 1833. It is set much farther back from the street than the old church. The body of the church is octagonal in plan, and built of white bricks and stone, the groining is of ironwork. The tower, of a yellow freestone from Ketton in Rutlandshire, was copied from that of St. Helen at York, and is 130 feet high. In 1881 the window over the altar, which is on the *north* side of the church, was filled with painted glass as a memorial of the Rev. E. Auriol, for many years rector of the parish.

> The parish church of St. Dunstan, called in the West, for difference from St. Dunstan in the East.—*Stow*, p. 146.

William Tyndal ("a man whose history is lost in his work and whose epitaph is the Reformation")[3] was preaching in this church when he attracted the notice of Humphrey Monmouth, a wealthy alderman, who took him into his own house to live. Monmouth was afterwards sent to the Tower for "giving exhibition to Tyndall, Roy, and such others," and for administering privy help to translate, as well the Testament as other books.[4] The Rev. Wm. Romaine, a noted evangelical preacher of the last century, and author of many religious works, was Lecturer of St. Dunstan's, where his preaching drew large crowds of people.

The projecting clock and the two figures in the old church which struck the hours and quarters were a never-failing attraction to country visitors.

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[1] *Some Account of the Church of St. Dunstan-in-the-East*, by the Rev. T. B. Murray, M.A., Rector.

[2] *Pepys*, July 2, 1665.

[3] Froude, *History of England*, vol. ii. p. 30.

[4] *Fox*, vol. iv. p. 617.

It [the former church] is a good handsome freestone building, with a fair dial hanging over into the street. And on the side of the church, in a handsome frame of architecture, are placed in a standing posture two savages, or Hercules, with clubs erect; which quarterly strike on two bells hanging there.—*Strype*, B. iii. p. 276.

We added two to the number of fools, and stood a little, making our ears do penance to please our eyes, with the conceited notions of their [the puppets'] heads and hands, which moved to and fro with as much deliberate stiffness as the two wooden horologists at St. Dunstan's, when they strike the quarters.—Ned Ward's *London Spy*, pt. 5.

When labour and when dullness, club in hand,
Like the two figures at St. Dunstan's stand,
Beating alternately, in measur'd time,
The clockwork tintinnabulum of rhyme,
Exact and regular the sounds will be,
But such mere quarter-strokes are not for me.

Cowper, *Table Talk.*

There are references to the clock in Congreve (*Love for Love*) Wycherly (*Poems*, 1704, p. 168), Goldsmith (*Vicar of Wakefield*), and others, but it is hardly worth while to quote them. The old clock—which projected over the street like that of Bow Church, Cheapside—was, with the brace of figures to strike the hours, the work of "Mr. Thomas Harris, living at the end of Water Lane, London." It appears from the parish records that he received for his labours "£35 and the old clock," and that the two figures were set up October 28, 1671.[1] When Sir Walter Scott, therefore, introduces Richie Moniplies as speaking of the "twa iron carles yonder, at the kirk beside the post, were just banging out sax of the clock," he is anticipating their presence by about half a century. He is certainly wrong also in calling the figures Adam and Eve.[2] They were both unmistakably masculine, and of aspect fierce enough, as Strype says, to be "two savages or Hercules."

It seems likely that similar figures had previously done duty at St. Paul's. In the *Ant and the Nightingale: or, Father Hubbard's Tales* (A.D. 1604), we read

What is mirth in me is harmless as the Quarter Jacks in Powles, that are up with their elbowes four time an hour, and yet misuse no creature living.

And again in the *Gull's Hornbook* (1609, chap. iv.)

But howsoever, if Paul's Jacks be once up with their elbows, and quarelling to strike eleven, as soon as ever the clock has parted them, and ended the fray with his hammer, let not the Duke's Gallery contain you any longer.

When the old church was taken down the two figures were bought by the Marquis of Hertford, and removed to his lordship's villa in the Regent's Park. The removal of the figures, Moxon says, drew tears from Charles Lamb's eyes. The villa is still called St. Dunstan's, and is now occupied by Mr. H. Hucks Gibbs. There is reason to believe that the old dial at St. Dunstan's (the one preceding Harris's) was of some celebrity. The churchyard (facing Fleet Street) was built in with stationers' shops; and Smethwick (one of the most celebrated) always described his shop as "in St. Dunstan's Churchyard in Fleet Street, under the Diall." Such is his address on the 1609 edition of *Romeo and Juliet*, and the 1611 edition of *Hamlet*. Here, in St. Dunstan's churchyard, Marriot published the first edition of Walton's *Angler*.

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[1] *Account of St. Dunstan's*, by the Rev. F. J. Denham.

[2] O! Saint Dunstan has caught his [Moniplies] eye; pray God he swallow not the images. See how he stands astonished as old Adam and Eve ply their ding-dong.—*Fortunes of Nigel.*

> There is newly extant a book of 18d. price, called "The Compleat Angler; or, the Contemplative Man's Recreation, being a Discourse of Fish and Fishing, not unworthy the perusal of most Anglers. Printed for Richard Marriot, in St. Dunstan's Churchyard, Fleet Street."—*Mercurius Politicus*, for May, 1653.

Dr. Donne, the poet, and Dr. Thomas White (founder of Sion College), were vicars of this church. A monument with medallion bust of White has been lately erected. *Eminent Persons buried in.*—Simon Fish, author of the *Supplication of Beggers* (d. A.D. 1531). Davies, of Hereford, the poet and writing-master (d. 1617). Thomas Campion, Doctor of Physic, also a poet (d. 1619). Dr. White (d. March 1, 1623-1624). Simon Wadlow, landlord of the Devil Tavern, Ben Jonson's "King of Skinkers" (buried March 30, 1627). George, first Lord Baltimore, Secretary of State, and one of the early colonisers of North America (d. April 15, 1632). John Graunt, one of the founders of Political Economy (d. 1674). Pinchbeck, who gave his name to a metallic compound (d. 1783). Thomas Mudge, the celebrated chronometer maker (d. 1794). *Eminent Persons baptized in.*—Wentworth, Earl of Strafford (the great earl who was beheaded). Bulstrode Whitelocke, the author of the *Memorials*. According to tradition the officiating minister was startled at the name of Bulstrode, and asked if they could not call the babe otherwise.

> He [Lord Keeper Guilford] once heard Oates preach at St. Dunstan's, and much admired his theatrical behaviour in the pulpit: he prayed for his very good lord and patron the Duke of Norfolk, which made his lordship suspect him to be wasping towards popery.—Roger North's *Lives*, vol. i. p. 325.

*Observe.*—The statue of Queen Elizabeth over the Fleet Street doorway, which has the date 1586 inscribed upon it. This statue originally stood on the west front of Ludgate, and was removed here in 1766. It is the only known relic remaining of any of the City gates, for Temple Bar was only a bar to mark the liberties of the City without the walls.

**Dunstan (St.),** STEPNEY (Old Stepney Church), a church in the perpendicular style of architecture, injured by restorations, but in 1847 it was repaired under the direction of Benjamin Ferrey, architect. The church is mentioned in a document dated "Wednesday before the feast of St. Lucy, 1302," among the MSS. of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, and catalogued by Mr. Maxwell Lyte (Appendix to Ninth Report of the *Historical MSS. Comm.*, p. 56). Fox, the founder of Corpus Christi College, Oxford; William Jerome, burnt at Smithfield in 1540; Colet, the founder of St. Paul's school; and Richard Pace, the friend of Erasmus, were vicars of Stepney.[1] The register records the marriage of Edward Russell, Earl of Bedford, to Lucy Harrington (December 12, 1594). This Lucy, Countess of Bedford, was the patron of Ben Jonson, Daniel, and Donne; indeed of all the poets of her time. *Eminent Persons buried in.*—Richard Pace, the friend of Erasmus. Sir Thomas Spert (d. September 8, 1541), founder and first Master of the Corporation of the Trinity House. The wife of Oakey, the regicide.[1] "John Van Stryp, merchant and silk-throwster." The father of Strype, the biographer and historian. Rev. John Entick (d. 1773), author of the several dictionaries and spelling-books which bear his name. In the churchyard lies Matthew Mead (d. 1699), the famous Nonconformist Divine. *Observe.*—Altar-tomb in chancel of Sir Henry Colet, father of Dean Colet. Sir Henry Colet, Lord Mayor in 1495, had a mansion near the church. Flat stone in burying-ground to Thomas Saffin.

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[1] Lysons's *Env.*, vol. iv. p. 476.

Since I am talking of death, and have mentioned an epitaph, I must tell you, sir, that I have made discovery of a churchyard, in which I believe you might spend an afternoon with great pleasure to yourself and to the public. It belongs to the parish church of Stebon Heath, commonly called Stepney. Whether or no it be that the people of that parish have a particular genius for an epitaph, or that there be some poet among them who undertakes that work by the groat, I can't tell; but there are more remarkable inscriptions in that place than in any other I have met with. . . . I shall beg leave to send you a couple of epitaphs for a sample of those I have just now mentioned. The first is this:—

"Here Thomas Saffin lyes interr'd, ah why?
Born in New England, did in London die;
Was the third son of eight begat upon
His mother Martha by his father John.
Much favour'd by his Prince he 'gan to be,
But nipt by Death at th' age of Twenty Three.
Fatal to him was that we Small Pox name,
By which his Mother and two Brethren came
Also to breathe their last nine years before,
And now have left their father to deplore
The loss of all his Children, with that Wife,
Who was the Joy and Comfort of his Life."
[Deceased June the 18th, 1687.]

The second is as follows:—

"Here lies the body of Daniel Saul,
Spittle-fields weaver, and that's all."[2]

*The Spectator*, No. 518.

Once upon reading that line in the curious epitaph quoted in *The Spectator*:—

"Born in New England, did in London die,"

he [Johnson] laughed and said, "I do not wonder at this. It would have been strange if, born in London, he had died in New England."—Croker's *Boswell.*

This afternoon I went to visit a gentleman of my acquaintance at Mile End, and passing through Stepney churchyard, I could not forbear entertaining myself with the inscriptions on the tombs and graves. Among others I observed one with this notable memorial:—

"Here lies the body of T. B."

This fantastical desire of being remembered only by the two first letters of a name, led me into the contemplation of the vanity and imperfect attainments of ambition in general.—*The Tatler*, No. 202.

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[1] *Ludlow*, vol. iii. p. 103.

[2] This was "not to be found" when Lysons wrote, about 1790, and has not been discovered since.

On the east side of the entrance to the gallery is a slab set up by "Thomas Hughes, 1663," with an inscription commencing:—

Of Carthage wall I was a stone,
O mortals read with pity;
Time consumes all, it spareth none,
Man, mountain, town, or city.

Aaron Hill on reading these lines was incited to try a bolder flight in the same direction. His verses begin (*Works*, vol. iii. p. 40):—

Two thousand years ere Stepney had a name,
In Carthage Walls I shared the Punic fame!

"Fish and Ring" monument, on the east wall of the chancel on the outside, to Dame Rebecca Berry, wife of Thomas Elton of Stratford Bow, and widow of Sir John Berry, 1696. The coat of arms on the monument—Paly of six, on a bend three mullets (Elton), impaling a fish, and, in the dexter chief point, an annulet between two bends wavy—has given rise to a tradition that Lady Berry was the heroine of the ballad called "The Cruel Knight, or fortunate Farmer's Daughter," the story of which is as follows: A knight, passing by a cottage, hears the cries of a woman in labour; his knowledge in the occult sciences informs him that the child then born was destined to be his wife; he endeavours to elude the decrees of fate, and avoid so ignoble an alliance by various fruitless attempts to destroy the child. When grown to woman's estate he takes her to the sea-side, intending to drown her, but relents; at the same time throwing a ring into the sea, he commands her never to see his face again on pain of instant death unless she can produce that ring. She afterwards became a cook, finds the ring in a cod-fish, and is married to her knight. This story, or one something like it, for it was told with variations, was devoutly believed in the once suburban, but now crowded hamlet of Stepney.

## **Durham House,** in the STRAND.

Durham House, built by Thomas Hatfielde, Bishop of Durham, who was made bishop of that see in the year 1345, and sat bishop there thirty-six years.—*Stow*, p. 167.

But this was not the original Durham House. The bishops had their dwelling there more than a century earlier. In 1238 Otho, the Papal Legate, was lodged at Durham House in the Strand; and there he summoned the English Bishops to consider what further steps should be taken respecting the churches and schools of Oxford, which he had laid under interdict, on account of the scholars having, when the legate was staying at Oseney, killed his brother and clerk of the kitchen in an affray, and caused the legate himself to flee the City. The bishops interceded for the University, and at length the legate was so far pacified as to promise his pardon on condition of the clergy and scholars making an act of full submission. The citizens of London witnessed as a consequence an edifying spectacle. Fuller's is the liveliest account of "their solemn submission."

They [the Oxford clergy and scholars] went from St. Paul's in London, to Durham House in the Strand, no short Italian, but an English long mile, all on foot; the Bishops of England, for the more state of the business, accompanying them, as partly accessary to their fault, for pleading in their behalf. When they came to the Bishop of Carlisle's (now Worcester) House, the scholars went the rest of their way barefoot, *sine capis et mantulis*, which some understand, "without capes or cloaks." And thus the great legate at last was really reconciled unto them.—Thomas Fuller, *Church History*, B. iii. cent. xiii. p. 20.

12 Henry IV. And Prynce Herry [Henry V.] lay at the bysshoppes inne of Dorham fro the seid day of his comming to towne unto the Moneday nest after the feste of Septem fratrum.—Nicolas, *Chronicle of London*, p. 94.

This howse called Durham, or Dunelme howse . . . was buylded in the time of Henry 3, by one Antonye Becke, B. of Durham. It is a howse of 300 years antiquitie; the hall whereof is stately and high, supported with lofty marble pillars. It standeth upon the Thamise veriye pleasantly. Her Ma$^{tie}$ hath committed the use thereof to S$^{r}$ Walter Rawleigh.—Norden (1593), *MS. Account of Middlesex* (Norden's *Essex*, Pref., p. xvi.)

In the reign of Henry VIII. Cuthbert Tunstall, Bishop of Durham, "conveyed the house to the king in fee;"[1] and Henry, in recompense thereof, granted to the see of Durham Coldharborough and other houses in London. Henry seems to have granted the use of the house to the Earl of Wiltshire, as we find him requesting the Earl to "let Doctor Cranmer have entertainment in your house at Durham Place for a time, to the intent he may bee there quiet to accomplish my request, and let him lack neither bookes, ne anything requisite for his studies."[2] In 1550 the French Ambassador, Mons. de Chastillon, and his colleagues were lodged in Durham House, "which was furnished with hangings of the kings for the nonce."[3] Edward VI., in the second year of his reign, granted Durham House for life, or until she was otherwise advanced, to the Lady Elizabeth, his sister, afterwards Queen Elizabeth; but in some way it passed from the Princess to Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, and was his principal London house when Edward VI. died. Mary, on coming to the crown, restored Durham House to Tunstall, the same bishop who had originally conveyed it away. In the *Calendar* of *State Papers*, *Domestic*, 1547-1580, p. 105, is this entry, "August 16, 1558, Cuthbert Tunstal Bishop of Durham to Card. Pole. Thanks him for procuring the grant to him of the reversion of Durham House." Tunstal's history is somewhat remarkable. He was translated by Henry VIII. from London to Durham in 1530; deprived by Edward VI., in 1552, and the bishopric dissolved; restored by Mary in 1552; and again deprived by Elizabeth in 1559, the same year in which he died.

The Queen [Elizabeth] did not spare Cuthbert Tunstal, Bishop of Durham, though some will not stick to say that he was her god-father; which if he were not, it is most certain that he was then present and did officiate at her christening. But I think he was her god-father, because I am certain he gave her Durham House in the Strand to dwell in, which she kept during her life, and did not restore it to his successors, but suffered Sir Walter Raleigh to live there. I remember when the

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[1] *Reliq. Spel.*

[2] *Fox*, ed. 1597, p. 1689.

[3] Tytler's *Edward VI. and Mary*, vol. i. p. 288; and *Diary* of *Edward VI.* in Burnet.

Bishop of Durham in the Queen's time came up to the Parliament, he was fain to hire my schoolmaster's [Camden's] house in Westminster to lodge in.—Bishop Goodman's *Court of King James*, vol. i. p. 420.

Elizabeth first granted Durham House to Sir Henry Sidney, who in March 1567-1568 writes from it to Archbishop Parker for a licence to eat meat in Lent, for "my boy Philip Sidney, who is somewhat subject to sickness."[1] About 1583 it was granted to Sir Walter Raleigh, who held it till his fall. The case of Glanville *v.* Courtney was heard at divers stages before the Lord Warden Raleigh at his house in Durham Place in 1591 and subsequent years, Egerton being on one occasion counsel in the cause.

> *October* 9, 1595.—I dyned with Sir Walter Rawlegh at Durham House.—Dr. Dee's *Diary*, p. 54.
>
> Durham House was a noble palace. After he [Sir Walter Raleigh] came to his greatness he lived there, or in some apartment of it. I well remember his study, which was on a little turret that looked into and over the Thames, and had the prospect which is as pleasant perhaps as any in the world.—*Aubrey*, vol. iii. p. 513.

On the death of Queen Elizabeth, Tobias Mathew, the then Bishop of Durham, set forth the claim of his see to their old town house in the Strand. Sir Walter Raleigh opposed his claims, but the King and council (May 25, 1603) recognised the right of the see (Raleigh was then without a friend), and Durham House was restored to the successors of Thomas Hatfielde. Raleigh, in a letter of remonstrance to the Lord Keeper Egerton on this harsh proceeding, states that he had been in possession of the house about twenty years, and that he had expended £2000 upon it in repairs out of his own purse.[2] On February 16, 1612, we find William James, Bishop of Durham, writing to Cecil to thank him for his "honourable dealings in the purchase of Durham House."[3] In 1623, when everybody was expecting Prince Charles to return from Spain with the Infanta as his bride, Durham House was prepared to receive the grandees of her train, but Bishop Howson was here in 1630. The house had already lost something of its stateliness. The grounds were encroached on for Salisbury House, and the stabling was converted into the New Exchange. Lord Keeper Coventry died (1640) in the best portion of the house, and what remained of it was subsequently obtained by Philip Herbert, Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, for whom Webb, the pupil and kinsman of Inigo Jones, designed a large house on the site (never commenced), the elevation of which is still to be seen in the collection of Jones's drawings at Worcester College, Oxford. The front towards the river long remained a picturesque, and the stables or outhouses an unsightly, ruin. All however was swept away in the early part of the reign of George III., when the Messrs. Adam built on a ninety-nine years' lease, "the bold Adelphi" over the ground once occupied by old Durham House. Ivy Bridge was the boundary eastward. Durham Street still remains to mark the site. [*See* Adelphi; Durham Yard.]

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[1] *Parker Corresp.*, p. 316.

[2] *Egerton Papers*, by Collier, p. 376.

[3] *Calendar of State Papers*, 1611-1618, p. 126.

**Durham Rents,** STRAND. In this place, which was close to the present Durham Street, was printed "The Myrroure of owre Lady, Fynyshed and Imprynted in the Suburbes of the famous Citye of London, without Temple Barre, by me, Richard Fawkes, dwellynge in Durresme Rents, or else in Powles Churche Yard, at the Sygne of the A.B.C. 1530."[1] On December 9, 1614, a lease was granted from Thomas Wilson of Hertford to James Bovy, Serjeant of the Cellar of "the Sill House in the Strand, near Durham House."[2] The Sill stood probably by Durham Rents, and must be the dwelling-house referred to in the following indenture:—

> *October* 1, 1618.—Indenture of sale from Sir Thomas Wilson, of Hertford, now residing in St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, London, of a dwelling-house, garden, etc., in St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, between Durham House, Britain's Burse, York House, and the River, to Wm. Roo of London, for £374.—*Cal. State Papers*, 1611-1618, p. 581.

Sir Thomas Wilson was at this time in charge of Sir Walter Raleigh in the Tower, and endeavouring to betray him into admissions of criminality. Sir Walter was executed on October 29, 1618.

**Durham Street,** in the STRAND. [*See* Durham House.]

**Durham Yard,** STRAND, on the river side and a part of the grounds of Durham House.

> Durham Yard, anciently Duresme House, as being the residence of the Bishops of Durham. . . . Of later times this Durham-yard came to Philip Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, in consideration (say some) to pay to the see of Durham £200 per annum, which grant was confirmed by Act of Parliament, dated the 16th of Charles I. And it was by his son built into tenements or houses, as now they are standing, being a handsome street descending down out of the Strand.—*Strype*, B. vi. pp. 75, 76.

From some satirical verses, printed by Anthony à Wood, respecting Le Tellier, Archbishop and Duke of Rheims, who came to England in April 1677 to "treat about a marriage with the Lady Mary, daughter of the Duke of York, with the Dauphin," it would seem that even then Durham Yard was a place of questionable resort. For—

> The bishop who from France came slowly o'er
> Did go to Betty Beaulie's;

and this Betty, we are told in a note, was "an old bawd in Durham Yard."[3] In Dryden's *Sir Martin Marr-all*, the scene of which is laid in Covent Garden, Lady Dupe speaks of Durham Yard as if it were the usual landing-place for that neighbourhood; and in *The Tatler* of June 7, 1709, mention is made of "a certain lady who left her coach at the New Exchange door in the Strand, and whipt down Durham Yard into a boat with a young gentleman for Fox Hall." Sir Godfrey Kneller's first London residence was in Durham Yard.[4] David Garrick in his short-lived venture as a wine merchant had his "vaults" in this yard. His brother was his partner. "Foote used sarcastically to say that he remembered Garrick living in Durham Yard, with three quarts of vinegar in the cellar, calling himself a Wine Merchant."[1] During a part of the time that Garrick had his vault in Durham Yard his friend Johnson had his "garret in the Strand," at "the Black Boy over against Durham Yard."[2] There was an earlier wine merchant than Garrick in Durham Yard, one Brinsden, whom Voltaire addresses as "dear John," wishes "good health and a quick sale of your Burgundy," and shows, by the general tenor of his letter, that in the bright springtime of his genius the great French writer must have been a frequent visitor at "durham's yard by charing cross."

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[1] *Harleian Cat.*, vol. iii. p. 152.

[2] *Cal. State Papers*, 1611-1618, p. 262.

[3] Wood's *Autobiography*, p. 196.

[4] Walpole's *Anecdotes*, *Works*, 4to, 1798, vol. iv. p. 364, *note*.

**Dutch Church.** [*See* Austin Friars.]

**Dyers' Hall,** No. 10 Dowgate Hill. The ancient hall of the Dyers' Company, which stood near the Thames, a short distance west of London Bridge, was destroyed in the Great Fire of 1666. The site is marked by Dyers' Hall Wharf and Pier, immediately west of Old Swan Pier. The hall was not rebuilt, and for several years the Company met at Salters' Hall.[3] In 1720 they had their hall next Coldharbour;[4] while Maitland in 1729 says that "the Company has converted one of their houses in Little Elbow Lane, Dowgate Hill, into a hall to transact their business in,"[5] which fell down in 1768. The next hall was erected about 1770. It was a tolerably spacious unassuming building, the exterior distinguished by a double flight of steps, but not by any architectural merit. The present hall was rebuilt 1839-1840 (Charles Dyer, architect). Some additions and new alterations were made 1856-1857, by D. A. Corbett, architect. The archives of the Company were destroyed in the Great Fire, but a very curious iron muniment chest is preserved in the hall, and is probably of Flemish manufacture. The Dyers were constituted a Guild in the 4th of Henry VI.[6] (1426), and received their Charter of Incorporation 12 Edward IV. (1472). A distinctive privilege granted to the Company is that of having on the Thames a Game of Swans (*Deductus Cygnorum*), and a special Swan Mark (*Cygninota*). A similar privilege is possessed by the Vintners' Company. The total number of swans permitted by the Crown on the Thames, as settled in 1877, is about 510, of which 400 are Crown birds, 65 Dyers', and 45 Vintners',[7] but a much less number is now maintained. The mark of the Dyers' Company is "4 bars 1 nick," that of the Vintners' "letter V and 2 nicks" (corrupted in the well-known tavern sign into the "Swan with 2 necks"), the nicks being cut on the bills of the birds.[8]

**Dyot Street,** St. Giles's, named after Richard Dyot, Esq., a parishioner of St. Giles-in-the-Fields. "Curll's Corinna," Mrs. Elizabeth Thomas, lived with her mother in this street.[1] A friend of Dryden's tracked her to her house "somewhere about St. Giles's," and she printed Dryden's letter in which this is stated with Pope's letters to Cromwell. Even then Dyot Street must have been somewhat disreputable, as she falsely prints the letter as addressed to herself at Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury.[2] At the Black Horse and Turk's Head public-houses in this street, Haggerty and Holloway, in November 1802, planned the murder of Mr. Steele on Hounslow Heath, and here they returned after the murder. At the execution of the murderers, at the Old Bailey in 1807, twenty-eight people were crushed to death. The name was changed from Dyot Street to George Street in consequence of a filthy song which attained wide popularity, but the original name was restored in 1877.

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[1] Davies's *Garrick*, vol. i. p. 16.

[2] Croker's *Boswell*, p. 30.

[3] *Hatton*, 1708, p. 601.

[4] *Strype*, B. ii, p. 207.

[5] *Maitland*, p. 605.

[6] *Strype*, B. ii. c. xi. p. 201.

[7] Report of Swan Warden of the Dyers Company (Mr. E. C. Robins), 1877.

[8] For fuller particulars see "Some Account of the History and Antiquities of the Worshipful Company of Dyers, London," a paper read before the London and Middlesex Archæological Association, by E. C. Robins, F.S.A., Prime Warden, on February 9, 1880.

In 1710 there was a certain "Mendicants' Convivial Club" held at the "Welch's Head" in this street. The origin of this club dated as far back as 1660, when its meetings were held at the Three Crowns in the Poultry.—Dr. Rimbault in *Notes and Queries*, 1st S., vol. i. p. 229.

On the east side of the upper part of Dyot Street are the Model Lodging Houses for forty-eight families, designed, 1849-1850, by Henry Roberts, architect, the first of this sort of structure for the benefit of artisans and others. The entrance is in Streatham Street.

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[1] Malone's *Dryden*, vol. ii. p. 97.

[2] Scott's *Dryden*, vol. xviii. p. 166.

END OF VOL. I

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